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MNEMONIKA;

OR,

Chronological Tablets;

Exhibiting,

In a methodical manner,

The most Remarkable Occurrences,

FROM THE

Creation of the world to the present period.

Comprehending

**Brief accounts of inventions and discoveries in every department
of science; biographical and historical sketches; post-offices
of the United States; discoveries of countries;
foundations of empires, &c. &c.**

To which are added,

Several valuable Tables.

BALTIMORE:

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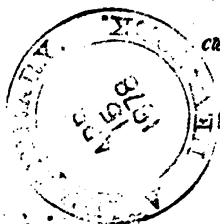
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PHILIP MOORE,

Clerk of the District of Maryland.



PREFACE.

MEMORY, or the power of recalling images once impressed upon the mind, is a faculty of great usefulness, but it is by no means equally dispensed. Some are so fortunate by nature, that their minds may be compared to a miser's chest, from which nothing is ever lost. Others must rely upon art for that which nature has denied. Quintilian was of opinion, that the real and greatest art of improving the memory consisted in labour and exercise, and he strongly recommended the practice of committing to memory, and thinking frequently. *Inst. Orat. lib. xi. c. 2.* His rules have been adopted by Beattie and Knox, and inculcated with emphasis, by these accomplished doctors of the Scottish school.

But even this labour is not always sufficient. To forget or remember at pleasure, it has justly been observed, are equally beyond the power of man. The impression of an important event, or the qualities of a conspicuous individual, may be vivid upon the mind, but the period when the former occurred or the latter

flourished, are often forgotten. On these evanescent, and yet sometimes important circumstances, difficulties arise which produce much trouble and research. Multifarious, and yet brief repositories of the kind now offered to the public attention, have at all times been received with favour by the idle, who were too indolent to seek ; and the industrious who economized their time.

By the *Loci* of the ancients, known by the name of *MNEMONICS*, it was intended to make external impressions subservient to the memory, by selecting places and images, as repositories and symbols of ideas. The invention of this art is ascribed to Simonides, the Greek poet, who escaped from a carousal, which was interrupted by the fall of the roof of the house in which it was held, and was enabled to point out the mangled remains of those who were crushed, by remembering the places which each individual had occupied in the chamber. But we have not room to enlarge upon this system of symbols which was a favourite pursuit among the Greeks, and pursued with ardour by the Romans, as we learn from Cicero.

The work which we now offer, aspires not to this dignity in the rank of letters. It aims simply at performing the service of a faithful and comprehensive index to a vast variety of subjects, such as Memorable Events—Chronological history of the French Revolution—Battles, Sea-Fights, Sieges, &c. Laws, Courts of Justice, Oaths, Taxes, &c.—Discoveries

and settling of Countries—Improvements, Discoveries in Arts, Revenues, &c. &c.—Earthquakes, Famines, Inundations, Storms, Tempests, Frosts, Accidental Fires, &c.—English Sovereigns—States, &c. founded—Universities founded—Remarkable Buildings—Academies instituted—Companies, Societies, Offices, &c.—Religious Institutions, Councils, Sacred Writings, &c.—Religious Orders, Sects, &c.—Military and Religious Knights, &c.—Titles of Honour—Scale of Merit, &c. of Painters of the Old School—Eminent Men, &c. of all Ranks—Presidents and Heads of Departments in the United States—Banks, Insurance Companies, &c. of the United States—Post Offices in the United States—Calendar for the nineteenth Century—Census of the United States, &c. &c. &c.—Kings of France—Popes of Rome—Kings of Spain—Emperors of Germany—Emperors and Empresses of Russia—Kings of Poland—Kings of Sweden—Kings of Denmark—Kings and Queens of Portugal—Kings of Prussia—and Statistical, Commercial, and Financial Tables, &c.

The reader will find that we have been much indebted to the statistical tables of Mr. BLODGET, whose valuable *Manual*, and ingenious suggestions, have been imparted to the publisher with that kindness and urbanity, and that zeal for the diffusion of information, which so eminently distinguish his character.

The merit of such a publication as the present depends upon the multiplicity and variety

of the information which it may contain; its accuracy in statement, and perspicuity in arrangement. *The Tablet of Memory*, which forms the ground-work of this book, has been published and republished for many years successively in London and Edinburgh; in the successive editions omissions have been supplied and redundancies rejected. Recent events have been carefully noted, and those which were immaterial omitted. In the present edition, every thing that inquiry could learn, or industry collect, has been brought together to enhance its value. If some sections of the original work be omitted, they are supplied by other matter more interesting and important to the American reader.

On the whole, no expense has been spared to render it worthy of the extensive patronage which it has received. If some omissions should be detected, the indulgent reader will reflect that perfection rarely falls to the lot of man.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
MEMORABLE Events,	19
Longevity of the Learned,	27
Duration of life in certain Animals,	29
Memorable events in Europe, from the beginning of May, 1789,	36
Remarkable Occurrences, &c. &c.	66
Battles, Sea-fights, &c. &c.	69
Post-offices in the United States, names of Post-masters, &c. &c.	101
Accidents, Earthquakes, Famines, Fires, Frosts, Inundations, Storms, &c.	148
Improvements, Discoveries in Arts, Revenues, &c.	166
Kingdoms, States, Cities, Towns, &c. founded,	219
Discoveries and settling of Countries,	241
English Sovereigns, with historical sketches,	244
Popes of Rome, their succession, with historical sketches,	255
Kings of Scotland,	274
Eminent and Remarkable Persons,	276
Eminent Painters of the old school, with their scale of merit,	309
Kings of France, (from Hugh Capet),	310
Kings of Spain, (from Ferdinand the Great),	311
Emperors of Germany, (from Charlemagne),	312
Emperors and Empresses of Russia,	313
Kings of Poland,	ib.
Kings of Sweden,	ib.
Kings of Denmark,	314
Kings of Portugal,	ib.
Kings of Prussia,	ib.
King of Westphalia,	ib.
King of Holland,	ib.
King of Wirtemburgh,	315
King of Naples,	ib.
Presidents of the United States,	ib.
Vice Presidents ditto,	ib.
Heads of Departments ditto,	ib.
Universities founded, Academies instituted, &c.	316
Remarkable Buildings, Castles, Cathedrals, Colleges, Hospitals, &c.	317
Laws, Courts of Justice, Oaths, Taxes, &c.	321
Religious Institutions, Councils, Sacred Writings, &c. &c.	327
Military and Religious Knights, and Titles of Honour,	331
Companies, Societies, Offices, &c.	333
Baron's Interest chart,	337
A Table calculating the extinction of the United States' 6 per cent. stocks,	340
Tables of Foreign Gold,	341
Census of the United States,	343
Recapitulation,	344
Census of the Principal Cities, &c.	345
Amount of Sales of Lands of the United States,	346

MNEMONIKA.

Memorable Events.

ABBEYS and monasteries pillaged of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; 100 suppressed by order of council, 1414; dissolved by Henry VIII. to the value of 2,853,000*l.* 1540; suppressed by the emperor of Germany, 1785; suppressed in France, 1790.

Abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. Johns, (Colchester), hanged for denying the king's supremacy, 1539.

Abdication of Chevaline, king of the W. Saxons, 893; James II. Dec. 1688; Philip V. of Spain, Jan. 3, 1723-4; Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia, Sept. 3, 1730; Francis, of Germany, 1806; Charles IV. of Spain, March 20, 1808; Christiana, of Sweden, June 6, 1684; emperor Charles V. in 1556.

Admiral, the first lord high admiral was appointed in 1366.

Ambassador from Portugal arrested for debt, Aug. 1653.

— from Russia arrested by a lace-merchant; when a law for their protection passed, July 27, 1709.

Amboina, the English factory at, murdered by the Dutch, 1623.

America declared an independent state by congress, July 4, 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6, 1778; by Holland, 1782; by England, Jan. 20, 1783. See states founded.

American congress first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775.

Animal magnetism made its appearance in France, where it was soon exploded, in 1788; was introduced into England in 1789, with little success.

Anson's, admiral, expedition to the South seas, 1740.

Antioch, 100,000 of the people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Christ.

Antwerp made a free port, 1784.

Artois, count, brother to Louis XVI. of France, landed at Leith, in Scotland, Jan. 6, 1796; visited London, May 27, 1799.

Assassination-plot, Feb. 6, 1699.

Assignats first issued in France, 1790.

Atkinson, Mr. Christopher, an expelled member of parliament, stood in the pillory for perjury, Oct. 25, 1785.

Aurora Borealis first observed in England, 1715.

Austria granted toleration of religious faith, and abolished torture 1776.

Ballast of the river Thames monopolized by Charles I. 1636.

Bangor, monks of, killed by the Danes, 580.

Bank of England paid their bills in silver, 1745; refused to pay them in specie, except the fractional parts, Feb. 25, 1797, in which they were supported by the monied men of the nation; issued 20s. notes and dollars in payments, March 6, 1797; called in the dollars in October following.

Bantam, eight ambassadors of, arrived in England, 1682.

Barbers, the first profession brought from Sicily to Rome, 299 before Christ. Incorporated with the surgeons in London, 1540; separated again, 1744.

Bartholomew fair restrained, owing to the falling of a booth, which killed and wounded several persons, 1750; toll abolished, 1755.

Bartile at Paris destroyed, July 14, 1789.

Bawdy-house, a famous one, erected at Rome by pope Sixtus IV. and the Roman prostitutes paid his holiness a weekly tax, which amounted sometimes to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.

Birmingham rioters destroyed several houses and meetings, July 14, 1791, on some persons commemorating the French revolution there.

Bishops banished England, 1208; consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245; burnt, 1555; seven sent to the Tower, June 9, 1688; Bishop of Nova Scotia, first appointed, Aug. 11, 1787; in the United States, Nov. 14, 1784.

Blood, col. stole the crown from the Tower, May, 1671.

Bohemia, queen of, visited England, May 17, 1761.

Bonaparte attempted to be destroyed by an explosion of combustibles, Dec. 24, 1800; offers terms to Louis XVIII. if he will relinquish the crown of France in his favour, Feb. 26, 1803; crowned emperor of the French, Dec. 2, 1804; repudiates his wife Josephine, and marries Maria Louisa, 1810; son born, 1811.

Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I. 476; above 4,194,412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France, in 1790; 2,000,000 were on theology, the manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 volumes; Alexandrian library of the Ptolemies, containing 400,000 valuable books, in manuscript, were burnt by Julius Cæsar in 47; by order of Omar about 550.

Boston proscribed, and the port removed by the English parliament, April 4, 1774, as a punishment for a riot.

Bottle conjuro^r imposed on the credulous at the Haymarket theatre, Jan. 16, 1748-9.

Bottle, that held two hogshheads, blown at Leith in Scotland, Jan. 7, 1747-8.

Bourbon family compact took place, 1761. Bourbons expelled France, 1791.

Brasils, insurrection, which threatened its loss to the Portuguese, 1772.

Bread—In the year 1754, the quartern loaf was sold for 4 pence: three years afterwards, in the year 1757, it rose to 10 pence, and in March 1800, to the enormous price of 17 pence, when new bread was forbid, under the penalty of 5s. per loaf, if the baker sold it until 24 hours old.

Buckingham-house settled on the queen in lieu of Somerset-house, May 10, 1775.

- Burning alive on account of religious principles, the first was sir William Sawtree, Feb. 19, 1401.
- Burr's conspiracy, 1806; arrested, Jan. 1807.
- Canada had its first bishop appointed by England, Rev. Jacob Mountain, with a salary of 2000*l.* per annum.
- Calcutta, 123 perished in the black hole, June 20, 1756.
- Carthage and Corinth destroyed, 700,000 inhabitants in the former 146 before Christ.
- Castles in England taken from the barons, 1153.
- Cautionary towns of the Dutch pawned to queen Elizabeth, 1585; restored, 1616.
- Cavendish's first voyage to circumnavigate the globe, 1586.
- Ceylon nearly destroyed to revenge the Dutch cruelties, 1761; captured by the English, Jan. 1782 and 1795.
- Charity schools, first began in England, March 25, 1688.
- Cherokee chiefs, seven of them arrive in England, 1730; three more in 1762; and three more in 1766.
- Clarke's murder by Eugene Aram, discovered Aug. 1759.
- Clergy of France renounced their privileges, May 20, 1789.
- _____ had all their property seized upon by the national assembly, 1790.
- Clergy of England resigned the power of taxing themselves in their convocation, 1664.
- Cock-lane ghost, affair of, detected, March 1762, by Dr. Johnson.
- Coin in circulation in 1799, was 44,000,000*l.*
- Coldingham nunnery ravaged by the Danes, 869.
- Colossus of Rhodes thrown down, 234 before Christ. It weighed 713,000 *lbs.*
- Comet, remarkable in New England, 1680.
- Common council of London first appointed, 1308.
- Congress abolished the authority of Great Britain over her American colonies, May 5, 1776.
- Conjunction of the sun and moon and all the planets took place, 1186.
- Conspiracies and insurrections, the most remarkable in ancient or modern history.—A conspiracy was formed against the infant republic of Rome, to restore the banished Sextus Tarquin and the regal government, in which the two sons of Junius Brutus, the first consul, being concerned, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father, 507.—Another by the Tarquin faction against the Roman senators; Publius and Marcus discover it; the other conspirators put to death, 496.—Of Catiline and his associates, to murder the consuls and senate, and to burn the city of Rome, discovered by Cicero, consul for the year 62.—An insurrection in Spain cost the lives of 30,000 Spaniards, and double that number of Moors, 1560.—At Malta to destroy the whole order, for which 125 slaves suffered death, June 20, 1749.—At Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot the king, 1758.—At Madrid when they obliged the king to banish the marquis Squillaci, 1769.—At Palermo, Oct. 26, 1773.—At St. Domingo, and the other French West-India islands, where near 16,000 negroes were slain, and 400 whites, and 550 plantations destroyed, 1791.
- Conspiracies and insurrections in England. Against William II. 1088 and 1093.—Against Henry II. by his queen and children, 1173.
- Insurrection of Foulk de Brent against Henry III. 1224.—A con-

spiracy against the same king for cancelling Magna Charta, 1237.
 —Of the barons against Henry III. 1258.—Of the duke of Exeter, and others, against the life of Henry IV. discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400.—Against Henry V. by the earl of Cambridge, and others, 1415.—Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, against his nephews Edward V. and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483.—Of the earl of Suffolk, and others, against Henry VII. 1506.—Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7 Henry VIII. 1517.—Against queen Elizabeth by Dr. Story, 1571; by Anthony Babington, and others, 1586; by Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593; by Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the queen, 1594; of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the queen's saddle, 1598; all these conspirators were executed.—Against James I. by the marchioness de Verneuil, his mistress, and others, 1604.—The gunpowder plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.—Of Sindercomb, and others, to assassinate Oliver Cromwell; discovered by his associates. Sindercomb was condemned, and poisoned himself the day before he was to have been executed, 1656.—An insurrection of the Puritans, 1657.—An insurrection of the fifth monarchy men against Charles II. 1660.—A conspiracy of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him, if he had not escaped; they afterwards stole the crown, 1670 and 71.—Of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits, countenanced by the pope to assassinate Charles II. discovered by Dr. Tongue and Titus Oates, 1668; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm, near Hottlesdon, Hertfordshire, in his way from Newmarket, called the Rye-house plot, 1683.—Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others, to restore king James, 1691.—Of Granvil, a French chevalier, and his associates, to assassinate king William in Flanders, 1692.—A conspiracy by the earl of Aylesbury, and others, to kill the king near Richmond, as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrass, called the assassination plot, 1695.—Of Simon Frazer, lord Lovat, in favour of the pretender, against queen Anne, 1703.—Of the marquis Giscard, 1710, to assassinate George I. by James Shephard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been educated to consider the king as an usurper, 1718.—Of counsellor Laver, and others, to bring in the pretender, 1722.—Of Shays in New-England, 1786.—Of Bradford, and others, in Pennsylvania in August 1794.—Of Friese, and others, in Pennsylvania, 1799. See Riots.

Constantinople had 50,000 subjects massacred by the Arabs, 1758.

Contributions, voluntary, for the support of the British government to oppose the French innovation, amounted to upwards of 2 millions and a half, 1798, 10,000*l.* of which was given by Robert Peele, esq. of Bury, Lancashire.

Contributions to relieve the widows and orphans of those that fell at the victory of the Nile, amounted to 35,260*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Cook first circumnavigated the globe, 1776.

Corn first exported from Britain, 1347; 800 large ship-loads were exported in 1350. The exportation of corn in 1765 yielded 681,000*l.* In 1800, was imported 2,611,667 qrs. corn, and 1,030,079 cwt. oat meal.

Coronation chair and stone brought from Scotland, 1296.

Corica put itself under the protection of England, June, 1794;

- again Nov. 1798 ; relinquished it, 1799 ; assign ed to his creditors by Theodore, the last king.
- Covent-garden theatre burnt, Sept. 1808.
- Crimp houses in London destroyed by mobs, September 1794, and 1795.
- Cross, the sign of, first used by Christians as a mark of distinction. That of our Saviour found in mount Calvary, 326. Crosses first set on steeples, 568.
- Damien attempted to assassinate the French king, January 5, 1757.
- Dauphine of France murdered the duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited the crown, 1419.
- Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, Dec. 11, 1754.
- St. Domingo had 300 white inhabitants killed by the insurrection of the negroes, in July, 1791.
- Dragoons first raised in England, 1681 ; sent to Oxford to awe the people, Oct. 7, 1715.
- Druids destroyed by command of Nero, 60.
- Drury-lane theatre burnt, Feb. 1809.
- Drury-lane and St. Giles' first paved by act of parliament, 1605.
- Duke D'Enghien, relation of the late king of France killed by order of Bonaparte, March, 1804.
- Dumourier, the French general, seized the commissioners from the national convention, and quitted the army, April 2, 1793.
- Dunkirk sold to France, 1662, for 200,000l.
- Eclipses, (the most remarkable), of the sun, observed at Sardis, and predicted by Thales, 585 B. C.—At Athens, 424 B. C.—At Rome, caused a total darkness at noon-day, A. D. 291.—At Constantinople, 968.—In France, 1033, June 29, dark at noon-day.—In England, 5 Stephen, March 21, 1140, occasioned a total darkness.—Another on the 22d of June, 2 Richard I. 1191, entire darkness and the stars very visible at ten in the morning.—In the same year, the true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses.—Another 1331.—A total eclipse of the sun in England, when the darkness was so great that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, April 22, 8 Geo. I. 1715.
- Egalite, Philip, duke of Orleans guillotined, without pity, 1793.
- Ellin Ellis, at Beaumaris, in Anglesey, aged 72, was brought to bed, May 10, 1776 ; she had been married 46 years, and her eldest was 45 years old. She had not had a child for 25 years before.
- Farnosa, in the Chinese seas, shook off the Chinese yoke, and massacred 10,000 Chinese, driving the remainder into the woods and rocks of the island, 1788.
- Franking letters by members of parliament began 1661, abridged in 1764 and 1775.
- French protestants expelled their country, 1685.
- Friars and nuns, 10,000 turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535 ; in Germany in 1785 ; in France, 1790.
- Genoa bank failed, 1750.
- Gin-shops in London amounted to 7000, in 1735.
- Gipsies, or Egyptians, quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks in 1515, and wandered over almost all Europe ; in England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530 ; they were expelled France 1560, and most countries of Europe soon after.
- Government's annual expense was 62,000l. in 1652 ; 1,300,000l. in

1658; 2,200,000*l.* in 1659; 1,200,000*l.* in 1660; 6,000,000*l.* in 1694; 7,000,000*l.* in 1776.

Great seal stolen from the lord chancellor, and destroyed, March 24, 1784.

Grosvenor-square centre house raffled for, by guinea tickets, valued at 10,000*l.* June 10, 1739.

Gunpowder plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.

Gustavus III. king of Sweden, shot at his levee by count Ankerstroem, March 16, 1792; Gustavus IV. deposed 1809.

Hammet, sir Benj. fined 1000*l.* by the court of common council, for refusing to serve the office of lord mayor of London, Oct. 13, 1797.

Handel's first commemoration at Westminster-abbey, in 1784; 600 performers, yielded 12,746*l.*

Harlots, a statute passed to make them wear a livery, 1355.

Hastings, Warren, governor general of India, tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors, which trial lasted 7 years and three months. Acquitted April 23, 1795, with only six dissenting voices. The East India company in June following proposed an annuity of 5000*l.* per annum on him.

Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen, May 1, 475.

Henry William, duke of Clarence, third son of king George III. was the first prince of the blood-royal that ever landed in North America, 1781; or Ireland, 1788.

Henry II. held the stirrup for pope Alexander to mount his horse, 1161, and the same to Becket, 1170.

Heptarchy of England began 454, ended 824.

Hereford cathedral nearly destroyed by the fall of its tower, Sept. 10, 1786.

Heritable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, 1747, valued at 164,232*l.* 16*s.*

Holland allowed the American independency, Oct. 8, 1782; and lost its own in 1795; annexed to the French empire, 1810.

Hollanders made money of pasteboard, 1574

Holstein ceded to Denmark by Russia, 1773.

Houghton collection of paintings sold to the empress of Russia, 1779.

Hugonots murdered at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572.

Jericho, walls of, fell, 1454 before Christ.

Jewels pawned by Charles I. to Holland, and redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance, 1629. Those of France were seized by the national convention in 1792.

Jews, the seventy years captivity of, began 606 before Christ; they about Cyrene, headed by one Andree, murdered near 100,000 Greeks and Romans; they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those they assassinated, 115 after Christ; above 580,000 destroyed by the Romans, 135; first arrived in England, 1079; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or quit the realm, 1274; two hundred and sixty-seven were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; the same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn on horses tails, and hanged; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the king, and they, to the number of 115,600, banished the realm, having only sustenance-money allowed, 1287; they remained banished 364 years,

till Oliver Cromwell restored them; a general massacre of them at Verdun by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the holy land was to be recovered from the infidels by them; 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317; driven out of France, 1394; driven out of Spain, to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was against them that the inquisition was there first established.—There was not a Jew in this island from 1610 to 1624.—Act passed here to naturalize them, 1753; repealed on the petition of all the cities in England, 1764.—Four executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins and servant, December 9, 1771.

Illumination, the most general ever known in London, on the restoration of the health of George III. on March 10, 1789.

Inquisition of Naples abolished, 1782.

Insurrection of the negroes at St. Domingo, who amounted to 35,000, against the whites, of whom above 300 were massacred, Sept. 1791; again 1794.

Interest of money was 40 per cent. in 1260; established legally at 10 per cent. 1546; reduced to 9l. 1604; to 8l. 1623; to 6l. 1660; to 5l. 1714; the interest of the national debt reduced to 3 per cent. 1749.

Joan of Arc most unjustly condemned for a witch, and burnt at Orleans, May 30, 1431.

King Charles I. erected his standard at Nottingham, August 26, 1642, and it was blown down the same night by a violent tempest.

Kings, four, entertained by a lord mayor of London, at one table, 1364.

King's evil, supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, 1058. It was dropped by George I.

Kingston, duchess of, tried for bigamy, convicted, and degraded, April 22, 1776; allowed to be countess of Bristol, May 18, 1779.

Letters of marque were issued by the Americans against Great Britain, March 22, 1776.

Library, Lansdown, purchased by parliament for the British museum, 1806; 4925l.

Liberty of the press granted in Denmark, 1770.

Life-guards and **horse-guards** disbanded by government, May 26, 1788.

Locusts found in St. James' park, August 4, 1748; infested Germany, 1749; Poland, 1750.

Logwood first cut by the English in the Bay of Campeachy, 1662.

London streets new paved, and signs removed, 1764.

London abandoned to the mercy of the mob, June 4, 1780.

Longevity, extraordinary instances of it in England. Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, a labouring man, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, and considered as the wonder of his time, being then in the 160th year of his age, and in perfect health; but the change of air and diet soon killed him, for he died the same year he was moved to London, 1635. Also, Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, aged 169. Mr. Fairbrother died at Wig

May, 1770, aged 133. James Shellie, an Irish yeoman, died in 1759, aged 136.

Longevity remarkable in Portugal. The year prefixed to the names denotes either the time of death of the persons, or the period at which they were still living :—

Year.	Age.
1790 Manoel Luiz de Margalhao, a soldier. (His exact age was 101 years, 11 months, and 6 days),	101
1790 Maria dos Anjes, a Franciscan nun,	101
1789 Margarita Josepha da Silveira,	102
1789 Father Antonio de Nossa Senhora da Conceicao Bahia (died in Brazil),	102
1790 Manoel Antonio Pereira de Mello. The abbot of the parish church of St. Nicholas, in the city of Oporto,	102
1789 Luiza da Cruz,	103
1788 The widow of capt. Luiz Barreto,	105
1788 Antonio Mendes de Vasconcellos,	105
1790 Joam Affonso, a soldier,	105
1790 Catharina Solleira,	105
1791 ————— (still living),	105
1790 Joanna Simoens, (still living),	106
1791 Thome de Brito, a negro,	107
1789 Manoel Alvares,	111
1742 A labourer of Alvorninha,	112
1743 Donna Marianna de Gusman, a noble lady, (died in a convent, where she had lived from the age of 12 years),	112
1789 Father Jose de Santo Antonio,	112
1719 Joam Salgado,	112
1791 —————, (still living),	115
1791 A woman known by the name of "The mother of Joam Affonso,"	115
1791 Marianna de Souza, (still living),	115
1789 Maria Barreta,	116
1789 Maria Francisca, widow of Manoel Ferreira,	117
1790 Francisco Nunes,	119
1790 Joanna Francisca de Piedade, (still living),	120
1742 Joam Homem da Cunha Deca,	129

P. S. To the above may be added an instance of longevity, translated from the Lisbon Gazette, of November 17, 1798. "Died lately at Pederne, at the age of 106 years, Francisco Domingues de Estivados. He had all his teeth remaining, and had black hair. He used to read and write without spectacles; and his vigour was such, that, when necessary, he could walk four leagues (nearly sixteen English miles) a day, and without a walking stick."

Dr. Hrusland, in his Treatise on the Art of Prolonging Life, details numerous instances of longevity, by which it appears, that in Great Britain and Ireland longevity preponderated in an immense proportion. The list contains, 16 persons of 120 years; 9 of 121; 6 of 122; 3 of 123; 8 of 124; 3 of 125; 2 of 126; 7 of 127; 5 of 128; 3 of 129; 8 of 130; 2 of 131; 2 of 133; 2 of 134; 1 of 135; 4 of 136; 2 of 137; 3 of 138; 2 of 139; 2 of 140; 1 of 142; 1 of 143; 1 of 144; 1 of 145; 2 of 146; 1 of 148; 1 of 150; 2 of 152; 1 of 154; 1 of 160; 1 of 169, (Henry Jenkins); and 1, (Louisa Truxo) of 175. Of these, 41 were residents of England, 4 of Wales, 16 Scotland, 24 Ireland, 2 Norway, 1 Holland, 4 France, 1

Portugal, 1 Italy, 1 Turkey, 1 West Indies, 3 South America, and 5 North America. More men than woman live to be old, but fewer to be extremely old. In this list, which contains 104 persons, there are but 33 females.

Longevity of the learned.

Greek.	Age.	Died before Christ.
Xenophilus,	169	—
Theophrastus,	106	288
Xenophanes,	100	500
Democritus,	100	—
Isocrates,	98	338
Thales,	92	348
Carnades,	90	—
Pyrrho,	90	284
Sophocles,	91	406
Simonides,	90	468
Zeno,	97	264
Pythagoras,	90	510
Hypocrates,	80	—
Chrysippus,	83	204
Diogenes,	88	—
Pharycides,	85	—
Solon,	82	558
Pericles,	80	579
F.,	81	348
T.,	80	391
Xen.,	81	314
Xeno,	89	389
Polybius,	81	124
Socrates,	70	400
Anaxagoras,	72	428
Euripides,	76	407
Æschylus,	70	456
Aristotle,	63	323
Anaximander,	64	547
Pindar,	69	452

Greek Authors 30

Died above 100—4; 90—8; 80—11; 60—7.

Roman.	Age.	Died before Christ.
Varro,	87	28
Lucian,	80	—
Epicurus,	73	168
Cicero,	63	43
Livy, (by a violent death),	67	A. D. 17
Pliny, the elder,	56	79
Pliny, the younger, (by a violent death),	52	113
Ovid,	59	17
Horace,	57	—
Virgil,	51	B. C. 19

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Modern Authors on the Continent of Europe.

	Year.	Age
Voltaire,	1779	85
Swedenbourg,	1772	83
Bërhaave,	1738	70
Gallileo,	1643	76
Scaliger, J. J.	1609	69
Scaliger, J. C.	1558	74
Vossius, J. G.	1649	72
Vossius, Isaac,	1683	70
Copernicus,	1543	71
Grevius,	1703	71
Gronovius,	1671	58
Grotius,	1645	62
Erasmus,	1536	69
Thuanus,	1617	64
Spinosa,	1677	55
Haller,	1777	69
Kepler,	1631	60
Pufendorf,	1693	62
Leibnitz,	1715	69
Des Cartes,	1650	54
Tyche Brahe,	1601	55
		—
	Total	21

Above 80—2 ; above 70—7 ; above 50—12.

English Authors.

	Year.	Age.
Newton,	1727	84
Whiston,	1762	95
Hoadley,	1761	83
Burnet,	1725	85
Hobbes,	1679	92
Hales,	1761	84
Halley,	1742	85
Spelman,	1641	80
Sloane, Hans,	1752	92
Sherlock, B.	1762	84
Bacon, R.	1694	80
Swift,	1745	78
Selden,	1654	70
Locke,	1704	73
Camden,	1623	72
Johnson, S.	1784	75
Robertson,	1793	72
Hale, M.	1676	67
Bacon, N.	1678	68
Fothergill,	1780	68
Milton,	1674	66
Sherlock, W.	1707	66
Sydenham,	1689	65
Tillotson,	1694	64
Boyle,	1691	65
Kennicott,	1783	65

English Authors.	Year.	Age.
Pope,	1744	66
Steele,	1729	53
Addison,	1719	47
Spencer,	1599	45

Total 31

Duration of life in certain animals.

	Years.
Cricket,	10
Spider, (sometimes more than)	1
Scorpion, (generally, and sometimes more than)	1
River Cray-fish,	20
Carp,	100 to 150
Pike, (sometimes more than)	40
Crocodile,	100
Tortoise,	100
Hep,	10
Peacock,	24
Nightingale and Lark,	16 to 18
Canary, (if it does not couple)	24
——, (if it breeds annually)	10
Sparrow Hawk,	40
Goose,	50
Swan,	100
Eagle,	100
Parrot,	110
Rabbit,	8 to 9
Goat,	10
Sheep,	10
Hog,	20
Cat,	18
Squirrel,	7
Hare,	7 to 8
Dog,	23 to 28
Wolf and Bear,	20
Fox,	15
Lion,	60
Cow, (sometimes more than)	20
Bull,	30
Ox, employed in agriculture,	19
Deer,	20
Horse,	25 to 30
Ass,	25 to 30
Camel,	50 to 60
Elephant,	150 to 200

Lotteries, the first public one in England, 1569; that for the British museum was in 1753; for Cox's jewellery, 1774; for the Leverian museum, 1784; for the poet's gallery of pictures, 1798; for the pigot diamond, 1801; in Baltimore, to erect a monument to Washington, being the first public attempt of the kind in the United States, 1810. Projected by John Comegyes, esq.

Louis XI. in scorn, wore a greasy hat, and the coarsest cloth; in the chamber of accounts an article is found of his expenses, which

mentions two sols for a new pair of sleeves to an old doublet, and of half a denier for a box of grease for his boots, 1483.

Louis XVI. beheaded January 21, 1793.

Louis XVIII. retired to Petersburg, and was allowed a procession by the emperor of Russia, April 3, 1798. Resided in England, 1811.

Magna Charta was signed by king John, at Runna Mead, June 15, 1215.

Man, Isle of, purchased (the sovereignty of), ~~for~~ 70,000*l.* of the duke of Athol, to prevent smuggling, 1765.

Maria Antoinette, beheaded October 16, 1793.

Massacres, of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397 before Christ.—2000

Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword, for not surrendering

Tyre to Alexander, 331 before Christ.—The Jews of Antioch fall

upon the other inhabitants, and massacre 100,000, for refusing to

surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154.—

A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by

Marius the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot,

102.—The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not ex-

cepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates,

king of Pontus, 89.—A great number of Roman senators massacred

by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, and several of the Patricians de-

spatched themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86.—Again,

under Sylla, and Catiline his minister of vengeance, 79, and 82.—

At Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators, and

other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius

Cæsar, 41.—At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,000,000 Jews were

put to the sword, A. D. 70.—Cassius, a Roman general, under the

emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 37,000 of the inhabitants of

Seleucia, 197.—At Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order

of Antoninus, 213.—The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of

the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277.—Of 80 Christian

fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they

were put into a ship which was set on fire and driven out to sea,

370.—Of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7000 persons, invited into

the circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390.—

Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for

a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by

Justinian, 532.—Of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184, (at Constanti-

nople).—The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole

island, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter day, the first

bell for Vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in

history by the name of the Sicilian Vespers, 1282.—At Paris, 1418.—

Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520.—

Of 70,000 Hugonots, or French protestants, throughout the king-

dom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid

treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris, in the night of the festi-

val of St. Bartholomew, August 25, 1572, by secret orders from

Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the queen dow-

ager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother; it is styled in history, the

massacre of St. Bartholomew.—Of the Christians, in Croatia, by the

Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.—Of a great number of pro-

testants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal

sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tu-

mult occasioned by a popish procession, 1724.—At Batavia, where

- 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, October, 1740.—In England 300 English nobles, by Hengist, A. D. 475.—Of the monks of Bangor, 1200; by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, 880.—Of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1002; and the 23d Ethelred II.; at London it was the most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst the rest, Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded.—Of the Jews, some few pressing into Westminster Hall, at Richard Ist's coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people, 1189.—Of the English, by the Dutch at Amboyna, 1624.—Of the protestants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, 1641.—Of the Macdonalds at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time according to king William's proclamation, though without the king's knowledge, 1692. Several dreadful massacres in France during the revolution, from 1789 to 1794.
- Meal tub plot, a forged conspiracy against James II. was so called from the place the pretended correspondence lay concealed, 1679.
- Militia, one established in Ireland by king Cormac O'Con, about 254; in England, Alfred the Great first enrolled a militia, which continued till the reign of James I.; revived under Charles II.: the present militia act passed 1757; altered 1764, 1781, and for Scotland 1797; supplementary militia embodied 1797; the whole number was 104,000 in 1800.
- Ministry in the minority in the house of commons on the land-tax bill for 1767; this is the first instance of the kind on a money bill since the revolution.
- Mississippi bubble, in France, ceased June 27, 1720, when its amount was 100,000,000l. sterling.
- Mithridates ordered all the Romans that were in Asia to be put to death, 88 years before Christ.
- Modern history professorship, founded in the two English universities, by George I. 1724.
- Mohocks, a set of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women, 1711; one hundred pounds reward was offered, by royal proclamation, for apprehending any one of them.
- Museum, British, purchased by parliament, and vested in the public, 1753. Visited in 1805, by 11,939 persons; in 1806, by 11,324.
- Museum of sir Ashton Lever, disposed of by lottery, 1785, to Mr. Parkinson, who held a single ticket.
- National confederation of Paris commemorated, July 14, 1790, in the field of Mars.
- Neutrality armed, of the Northern Powers against England, began 1780; renewed 1800; dissolved by a British fleet, 1801. Neutrality proclaimed by Washington, April 29, 1793.
- Nobility of France renounce their pecuniary privileges, May 23, 1739.
- North-west passage attempted by captain Phipps, now lord Mulgrave, 1773.

Orkney and Shetland isles conveyed by Denmark to Scotland, 1426.

Paisley, Scotland, five persons burnt there for witches, 1697.

Paper currency established in America, May 15, 1775.

A peer, the earl of Abington, was committed to the king's bench prison for having uttered and published a libel on Mr. Serman, an attorney, February 9, 1795.

Peers eldest sons first permitted to sit in the house of commons, 1550.

Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 10,000 of them perished, 424.

Peter, czar of Muscovy, visited England, 1698.

Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed, 1573; drowned, with his host, in the Red Sea, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.

Poland dismantled of several of its provinces by Russia, Prussia, and the emperor of Germany, 1772. The crown was made hereditary, and it admitted citizens to civil, military, and ecclesiastical employments, May 3, 1791. Totally abolished as a kingdom in 1795.

Pope's legate caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125.

Powdering the hair took its rise from some of the ballad singers at the fair of St. Germain, whitening their heads to make them ridiculous, 1614.

Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again, in six days, November 27, 1773; above 403 miles; again, June 20, 1788, when aged 57.

Printing first practised in Constantinople, 1730; abolished, 1740; re-established in Constantinople, 1784.

Prisoners of war, all the persons who happened to be in France at the breaking out of war detained, contrary to the usage of nations, May, 1803.

Privileged places in London, the following suppressed—Minories, Salisbury-court, White-friars, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fulwood's-rents, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Montague-close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint, 1696. This last was not wholly suppressed till the reign of George I.

Protestants permitted to have churches in Hungary, 1784, and were protected in Germany. In France, 1791.

Queens of England, France, and Scotland, in England at one time, 1517.

Rats and mice, so many constantly infested Hatton, a German baron, that he built a tower close to the Rhine for his defence, in which he was at length killed by these animals, A. D. 969. Southey has written a curious ballad on this legend.

Reay, Miss, shot in Covent-garden, April 7, 1779.

Records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England to Scotland, lost, 1295.

Religious houses suppressed in England by Henry VIII. 1540, amounted to 1041.—By the national assembly in France, in 1790, amounted to 4500.—By the emperor of Germany, in 1785, near 2000.

Revolutions, remarkable, in ancient history.—The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 546 B. C.—The Macedonian empire founded on the

destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomannus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C.—The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C.—The eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A. D. 306.—The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 802.—This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Augsburg, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273, from which it is also called The Monarchy of the Austrians.—The eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1300.

Revolution in England, in 1688—Poland, in 1704, 1709, and 1795—Turkey, in 1730—Persia, in 1748, and 1753—Russia, in 1682, 1740, and 1762—Sweden, in 1772—North America, in 1776—France, in 1789—Venice, took place, May 17, 1797—Rome, February 26, 1798.

Rhetoric, regius professor, established at Edinburgh, April 20, 1762. First professor, Dr. Blair.

Riots in British history.—Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey; the ring-leader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Henry, III. A. D. 1221. The goldsmiths' and tailors' company fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side: the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262.—A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ring-leaders executed, 1271.—A riot at London in June, 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob.—Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy-houses; four of the ring-leaders hanged, 1688.—Another at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1682; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord-mayor, but the city-lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined.—At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the union, 1707.—In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses broke open; the pulpit of one pulled down, and, with the pews, burnt in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1709.—Riots of the whig and tory mobs, called Ormond and New-castle mobs, 2 George I. 1715. The riot act passed the same year, great mischief having been done by both parties in London.—The Mughouse riot in Salisbury-court, between the whigs and tories, one person shot dead by the master of the house; quelled by the guards, 1716.—Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes; quelled after a smart engagement with the posse comitatus, 1735.—Of the Spitalfield weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland; the military and civil power joined to quell them, and some lives were lost, 9 George II. 1736.—Between Irish, Welch, and English hay-makers, 1736.—At Edinburgh the mob rose, set fire to the prison-door, took out capt. Porteus, (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot), and hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736.—Riot of the Cornish tin-miners, on account of the dearness of corn, 1737.—Of the navvies in Worcestershire; they marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737.—Of some sailors, who were robbed and ill used at a bawdy-house in the Strand, and being assisted by a

- large body, they pulled down the house, and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the bad women naked into the streets, 1749; again in Southampton-street, in the Strand, on the like occasion, 1757.—Of the Spitalfield weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, 1765.—Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearness of provisions, 1766, and 1767.—A mob in St. George's-fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the king's-bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed by the soldiers, 1768.—20,000*l.* damage done to the public prisons and private buildings in London, June 6, 1780, &c. for which many were hanged.—At Glasgow, amongst the cotton manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers, September 4, 1787.—Riots in Paris, April, 1789, when 600 were killed by the soldiery before it was suppressed.—At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed.—In various parts of Scotland, on account of the militia act, August and September, 1797, when several were killed.—A riot at Maidstone, at the trial of A. O'Connor, and others, May 22, 1793, at which earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, and for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799.
- Roman ladies poisoned their husbands, 170 suffered death for it. This was the first example of such a crime, 331.
- Rome declared itself independent as a republic, February 26, 1798, when the pope's authority was annulled.
- Rumbold, sir George, the English minister at Hamburgh, seized by the French and carried to Paris, October 25, 1804.
- Rye-house plot prevented by a fire that happened at New-market, March 22, discovered June 12, 1683.
- Samson pulled down the temple of Dagon, and destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117 before Christ.
- Sardinian king relinquished Turin and all Piedmont to the French, December 6, 1798, when he retired to Sardinia.
- Saxons first arrived in Britain, 449, from Bremen, in three ships commanded by Hengist and Horsa.
- Seizures at the custom-house amounted to 26,000*l.* in 1742.
- Sheriffs of London, fifty appointed in one day, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.
- Shrewsbury, the church of St. Chad, was destroyed by its tower falling, July 11, 1788.
- Slave-trade abolished in Pennsylvania, 1784. In 1768, there were 104,000 bought in the West-Indies, at 1*l.* each, amounting to 1,582,000*l.* sterling, chiefly by barter. By the French convention, February 4, 1794. See post title Improvements.
- South-sea scheme in England vanished, 1720, which ruined several hundred families.
- Southwark fair restrained in 1743; abolished, 1762.
- Spot or Macula of the sun, more than thrice the bigness of our earth, passed the sun's centre, April 21, 1766.
- Stadtholder and family, obliged to quit Holland on the French taking possession of the United States, January 21, 1795, and retired to England.
- Stone bullets in use in England, so late as 1514.

Strangford, lord, of Ireland, suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe in the cause of Rochfort and Ely, 1784.

Stratford Jubilee, September 6, 1769.

Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.

Style altered, by Aug. Caesar's ordering Leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called August, 8 years before Christ; again it was altered by pope Gregory, who took twelve days off the calendar in 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris by taking off ten days, December 15, 1582; received at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, September 2, 1752.

Sweden resigned their prerogatives to the crown, 1772.

Subscription loan to government for eighteen millions, to carry on the war against France, was filled in 15 hours 20 minutes, December 5, 1796.

Subsidies raised upon the subjects of England, for the last time, by James I. 1624.

Sword of state carried at an English king's coronation, by a king of Scotland, 1194.

Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773, in abhorrence of English taxes; for which they were severely punished by the English parliament, in April, 1774.

Thief-takers condemned and pilloried in Smithfield, March, 1755.

Thornhill, Mr. of Stilton, rode 215 miles in 13 hours 17 minutes, April 29, 1745.

Titles of honour abolished in France by the national assembly, 1790; revived by Napoleon.

Tombs of the kings of France, in the Abbey of St. Dennis, were ordered to be destroyed by authority, October 14, 1793.

Torture abolished in Sweden by order of the king, 1786; in Poland, 1776.

—— abolished in France by edict, August 25, 1780.

Tourlone, cardinal, high inquisitor at Rome, dragged out of his carriage by a mob, and hung on a gibbet 50 feet high, 1786.

Troy, destruction of, 1184 before Christ.

Turkish ships navigated by Greek sailors, the first arrived at London, April 5, 1797.

Voluntary contributions for the support of government against French measures, amounted to two millions and a half, 1798, and 200,000*l.* were transmitted to England from India, in 1799.

Wales, prince of, committed to prison for assaulting a judge on the bench, 1412.

Ward, John, of Hackney, expelled the house of commons for forgery, May 16, 1726.

Water sold in the West Indies for 1*s.* a pail-full, 1731.

Whales, six, were driven ashore in a storm, on the coast of England, February 2, 1762; one killed above London-bridge, in September, 1781; one nineteen feet long, was killed at Execution dock, August 22, 1796; one killed at Hull, November, 1797; another in the Thames, September, 1799; and another at Leith the same month; eighteen driven ashore at St. Fergus, in Scotland, October, 1800; one taken in the Downs, and another came on shore near Arklow, in Ireland, in October, 1802; the latter was eighty feet long.

Whig and tory factions took their rise in 1649; were at their height about 1704.

White roses, several knocked down for wearing them, June 10, 1716.

Willingham boy lived, 1744.

Witchcraft was pretty much believed in the sixteenth century; 600 were executed for it in France, 1609; Grandiere, a priest of Loudun, burnt for bewitching a whole convent of nuns, 1634; twenty women were executed in Bretagne, 1654; and nine more were burnt in Poland, 1775.

Wood's halfpence sent to Ireland, 1722.

Woollen goods first exported from Ireland to a foreign market, January 15, 1780.

Late memorable events in Europe, from the beginning of May, 1789.

May 5, 1789. The states general opened at Versailles.—June 16.

The states constituted themselves into a *national assembly*.—July 13, 14, and 15. The people being irritated at the king's posting foreign troops round Paris, the general assembly of that capital found it expedient to establish the militia. Till tranquillity was restored it was to consist of 48,000 citizens. In two days, 270,000 citizens enrolled themselves in their respective districts. A state mayor was appointed by the town assembly; and a permanent committee was formed to correspond with the different districts. The couriers of the court were arrested by the armed people, who intercepted their despatches. An immense multitude at this time went to the hospital of Invalids, demanded of the governor to deliver up to them all the arms; they took by force 30,000 muskets, and 20 pieces of cannon were found here, which were carried to the city. All the arms in the shops of the armourers, and those of the *Garde Meuble* were also seized. During this scene of tumult and agitation the national assembly sent a deputation to the king, informing him of the dreadful situation of Paris, caused by the surrounding troops. The king replied, "I have already made known to you my intentions respecting the measures which the disorders of Paris forced me to adopt; I alone have the right to judge of the necessity, and in that respect I can make no change."

The troops, however, posted in the *Champ de Mars*, moved off during the night. On the succeeding day, (14th), some were still in want of arms and ammunition: It was generally believed that the Bastille contained large quantities of both. Thither the people repaired, and the gates of the castle being opened to about forty citizens, the bridges was then drawn, and a firing was heard within: this marks the epoch of French liberty. The fury of the people was excited beyond description, they hastened in crowds to the Bastille, with two pieces of cannon; several cannons loaded with grape shot were fired on them, by order of the governor. The attack commenced, the governor displayed the white flag, the fire ceased on both sides, a second deputation was sent to the governor, who ordered to fire again. The final desperate attack on this monument of slavery, was the consequence of the citizens who fell at this time. The assailants were triumphant, the massacre of the governor ensued, M. *Delosme Sateray*, his major,

the marquis de *Pellevert*, the gaoler, the principal cannoniers, and some others immediately shared the same fate, being conducted to the Place de Grave, and having their hands cut off, they were then beheaded. The furious citizens having fixed their heads on pikes, carried them in triumph through the streets. The keys of the Bastille being carried to the town-hall, the demolition of that fortress was decreed by the council general; *seven prisoners* only were said to be found in it, three of whom had lost their reason, having been confined since the reign of Louis XV. This terminated an exploit, to which popular fury and vengeance had first given birth, and which eventually changed the political system of France. The king, highly alarmed at the preceding events, went the next day to the assembly, and made to them a speech. The princes of the blood, and many others of the nobles emigrated.—22. *M. Perleu*, counsellor of the state, aged 74, and *M. Bertier*, intendant of Paris, were massacred, and their heads were carried through the streets.—August 4. The national assembly passed a decree for the abolition of privileges.—15. The national assembly acknowledged, by acclamation, and afterwards unanimously declared, as a fundamental law of the French monarchy, "That the king's person is sacred and inviolable.—23. The national assembly decreed the liberty of religious opinions.—24. The liberty of the press decreed.—26. The rights of man decreed.—September 22. The king sent his plate to the mint.—28. The assembly decreed the removal of the church plate to the mint.—October 6. The king and his family were conducted from Versailles to the Thuilleries, accompanied by a hundred deputies and about 60,000 people, principally composed of the common people of Paris. At ten o'clock at night, the declaration of the rights of man was presented to the king, which he accepted.—16. The assembly decreed that the title of the king shall be changed to "*The king of the French*."—November 1. The national assembly decreed the abolition of *lettres de cachet*, and all arbitrary imprisonment.—5. All distinctions of orders were abolished.—6. The assembly passed a decree relative to the confiscation of the property of the clergy.—8. Eighty noblemen, and many members of parliament of Thoulouse, met and invited the clergy and the commons to unite with them, for the purpose of restoring religion to its influence; to the laws their force and activity; to the king his legitimate authority and liberty; and expressly to oppose the geometrical divisions of the kingdom.—24. Decreed that protestants and dissenters shall have the same privileges as Roman catholics. Assignats issued.

Jan. 28, 1790. The national assembly decreed that the Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon, be admitted citizens of France.—Feb. 4. The king appeared in the national assembly, and swore, to love, maintain, and defend the constitution to the last moment of his existence. The deputies pronounced the civic oath: the example was followed by the whole city of Paris.—13. The national assembly decreed the suppression of all monastic establishments for ever, and the confiscation of all their lands.—June 11. The death of Dr. Franklin was announced in the national assembly by *M. de Mirabeau*. The assembly went into mourning.—July 30. All extraordinary taxes levied upon the Jews were abo-

lished by a decree of the convention.—Sept. 4. *M. Neckar* announced to the national assembly his resignation as minister.—Dec. 31. The national assembly decreed the erecting of a statue to the memory of J. J. Rousseau, and also that his widow be supported at the expense of the state.

April 18, 1791. The French king and his family were stopped by the populace, in their way to St. Cloud, where they had intended to pass the Easter holidays. The national guards of *Loratoire* aided, instead of quelling, the tumult. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of *M. de la Fayette* to the refractory guards, the king was obliged to return to his palace.—19. The king complained in the national assembly of the resistance of the people to his departure to St. Cloud.—28. The war minister announced to the national assembly, that the *noblesse* assembled on the borders of *Alsace*, for the purpose of recovering their titles; that the emigrant army had been reviewed by the prince of *Condé*; their uniform was black, faced with yellow, with a death's head, surrounded with a laurel wreath on one cuff, and a sword on the other, with the motto, "Conquer or die."—May 4. An immense multitude assembled in the *Palais Royal* in Paris, and burned the pope in effigy!!—30. The national assembly decreed the ashes of *Voltaire* worthy of the pantheon.—June 21. The king, with all his family, effected their escape from Paris. His intention was to go to *Montmedy*, a strong fortified town in the province of *Luxembourg*. The national assembly, in consequence of the king's escape, became permanent.—22. The arrestation of the king and his family at *Varennes*, was known at Paris in the evening. *M. Drouet*, post-master of *St. Menchoud*, whilst they changed horses, discovered the king. He immediately informed the municipality, who despatched messengers to *Varennes*. *Drouet* went first, and seeing a waggon laden with furniture upon the bridge, overset it; this obstructed the passage of the king and his suite; the alarm was then beat; the national guards assembled; *M. de Bouillé* ordered the hussars to fire; the soldiers disobeyed, and laid down their arms, and the king, &c. were arrested.—26. The following bill was posted up in the morning at Paris: "*Whoever shall applaud the king, shall be soundly cudgelled; whoever shall insult him, shall be hanged.*" In the evening, the king and the royal family arrived in the capital, escorted by 30,000 of the national guards; they were received in silence, and conducted to the palace of the *Tuilleries*.—29. Commissioners were deputed to wait on the king and queen, to receive their declaration respecting their departure from Paris on the 21st instant. The king, in justification, said, "That he had no intention of leaving the kingdom; that he only intended to reside at *Montmedy* until the vigour of government should, in some degree, be restored, and the constitution settled." He farther declared, that his principal reason for quitting Paris, was his being subject to so many insults there, and the inflammatory publications in circulation, particularly against the queen, which rendered him apprehensive for her safety much more than for his own, in the metropolis; but, that he, at the same time, entertained the sincerest intentions of returning to the capital. The plea of the queen was, "That as the king had determined to remove himself and family, it was impossible that she could ad-

mit the thought of voluntarily parting from him."—July 11. The ashes of *Voltaire* were removed, conformably to the decree of the convention, to St. Genevieve.—17. A meeting of the people took place in the *Champ de Mars*, for the petitioning for the dethronement of the king. *Robespierre* was at the head of the party.—20. The famous convention of Pilnitz took place between the emperor *Leopold*, and the present king of Prussia.—Aug. 1. The war minister announced to the assembly, that the prince of *Condé* was at the head of 8,000 men, against the department of the Meuse and Moselle, and would be supported by another body of 10,000 men, levied by the emigrants, and the two brothers of the king.—17. A report of great disturbances in St. Domingo, in consequence of the decree for the admission of mulattoes in the colonial assemblies.—Sept. 3. The new constitution of France being completed, was presented, by a deputation of sixty members, to the king.—14. The assembly decreed that the solemn acceptance of the constitution be proclaimed throughout all France. The king, on this day, went to the assembly to sign the constitution. In his speech, on this occasion, were these memorable words: "I come solemnly to consecrate my acceptance of the constitutional code, and I swear to be faithful to the nation and to the laws; to employ all the power with which I am entrusted, in maintaining the constitution decreed by the national assembly, and to cause the laws to be executed. May this great and memorable epoch be that of the re-establishment of peace and union, and become the basis of the welfare of the people, and the prosperity of the empire." In celebration of this day, a grand festival took place at the *Champs Elisées*. One hundred thousand citizens danced on the occasion: at the distance of every one hundred yards was constructed a highly illuminated orchestra, where the musicians played, and the air resounded every half hour with the discharge of 180 pieces of cannon placed on the banks of the river. On a tree, planted in the old site of the Bastile, was the following inscription:—Translation.

*Here is the epoch of liberty ;
We dance on the ruins of despotism,
The constitution is finished,
Long live patriotism.*

—30. The constituent assembly of France sat for the last time.—Oct. 1. The new French legislative assembly, being elected according to the forms prescribed by the new constitution, assumed its power.—16. The king of the French despatched letters to all the emigrant princes, earnestly entreating them to return.—30. Monsieur and count *d'Artois* promulgated that their views were the re-establishment and respect of the Roman catholic religion, and its ministers, and to restore to the king his liberty and legislative authority, &c. &c.—Nov. 7. The national assembly decreed thanks to the king of Great Britain, to the English nation, and to lord *Effingham*, governor of Jamaica, for his generous conduct in relieving the planters of St. Domingo from the horrors of famine, and for furnishing them with arms and military stores against their rebel negroes.—17. The king refused his sanction to the decree of the 14th ult. against the emigrants. A decree passed the assembly, requiring Monsieur to return to the kingdom

within the space of two months.—22. The mulattoes set fire to and burnt 300 houses in St. Domingo.—29. The new society of *Moderates* assembled in the vacant convent of the *Feuillans*. It afterwards, as the jacobin club, received its name from the place of its meeting. The jacobin club originated from a small and secret association of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had united themselves long before the meeting of the states' general, for the purpose of disseminating political knowledge among the mass of the people. The society becoming numerous on the removal of the king and the assembly to Paris, obtained possession of the convent of the jacobins, on the dissolution of the monastic order. The popularity which it acquired, soon rendered it exceedingly numerous, and this circumstance pointed it out as a proper engine to work upon the passions of the multitude. From the early period of its institution, one principal object was, to discuss such political questions as seemed likely to be agitated in the national assembly, in order that the members might act in concert according to the decisions of the majority. This plan was reduced to a system, when the club became numerous, and a regular president and secretaries were chosen, and it became a national assembly in miniature. Besides the members, an immense number of auditors were admitted into the galleries, who applauded or condemned the speakers as passion or caprice dictated.—Dec. 25. The club of the *Feuillans* was completely invested by emissaries sent by the jacobins. The members were obliged to separate and depart.—29. On this day was published Condorcet's manifesto, addressed to all states and nations. It was previously decreed by the national convention, and presented to the king. The following extract from it, will, it is presumed, be found fully explanatory of the reasons and motives of the then existing government: "Peace, which imposture, intrigue, and treason, have banished, will never cease to be the first of our wishes. France will take up arms, compelled to do so, for her safety and internal peace; and she will be seen to lay them down with joy, the moment she is assured that there is nothing to fear for that liberty, for that equality, which is now the only element in which Frenchmen can live."

Jan. 1, 1792. The national assembly passed a decree of accusation against the emigrant princes.—6. The king of Prussia made a public declaration, "That *Louis XVI.* having accepted the new constitution, prevented his acting in his defence.—31. The national assembly ordered a manifesto to be delivered by their ambassadors, to all the courts in Europe, in which the French nation renounced the undertaking of the war with the view of making conquests; and will never employ her forces against the liberty of any state.—Feb. 7. The king of Bohemia and Prussia agreed on a convention which solely related to the affairs of France.—20. The emperor died of an illness of only thirty-six hours, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis I.—March 11. The king of the French transmitted the following letter to the king of Bohemia: "I demand an entire renunciation on the part of the king of Hungary of all coalition, of all armament against France; and I declare to him, that if he does not agree to this, the king will regard him, from the present, as in a state of war."—17. The king informed the national assembly that he had appointed M. Dumourier to the

department of foreign affairs, and M. Lacost to that of the marine. Both of those ministers were at this time active members of the jacobin club.—18. Prince Kaunitz published a memorial in the name of his master, the king of Hungary, stating that the king had fully adopted the political system of the late emperor his father.—24. Three French ministers resigned, viz. messrs. Dupont, Cahier, and Farbè; messrs. Garnier, Roland, and Claviere, were appointed in their room.—27. A great number of petitions were presented in the house of commons against the slave-trade.—One member alone presented fifteen from different parts of Scotland, severally praying the abolition of that commerce.—16. Gustavus III. of Holstein-Gottorp, king of Sweden, assassinated by Ankerstrom. He vested the whole of his authority in his brother, the duke of Sudermania, during the non-age of his son.—15. The jurisdiction of the revolutionary tribunal commenced at Paris; seven persons were condemned to death under it.—18. Ankerstrom, the assassin of the king of Sweden, was put to the torture; after being three times exposed and flogged, having had his right hand cut off, and being about to receive the fatal blow he addressed himself to the surrounding multitude. His head was then severed from his body.—20. War declared against the king of Bohemia and Hungary.—29. Pelletier, convicted of robbery and murder, was the first that suffered by the fatal guillotine.—June 20. A multitude in Paris, to the amount of 100,000 persons, armed with pikes, swords, musquets and artillery, embodied and marched towards the Thuilleries, in order to force the king to sanction the two decrees; one in regard to the refractory priests, and the other, the camp near Paris. The gates of the Thuilleries were thrown open at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; the multitude entered the palace; they presented the red bonnet of liberty to the king, which he cheerfully put on; and the queen, with great condescension, distributed ribbands and May branches, the new test of patriotism, among the multitude. Not less than 40,000 armed men, &c. passed through the royal apartments.—22. The king of the French issued a proclamation concerning the tumults of the 20th of June; he complained that a misguided multitude resorted under arms to the residence of his majesty; brought artillery into the guard-room of the palace; broke open with axes, the doors of his apartments, and endeavoured to extort his majesty's sanction to their decrees, which he had constitutionally refused to give.—29. Berthier, major-general and chief of the *Etat-major* of the army of the north, addressed a letter to the king, from the camp at Menin, June 27, in which he said that his indignation burned against those guilty men, who violated the constitution on the 20th June.—July 5. The directory of Frankfurt met for the purpose of electing a head of the German empire. The king of Hungary, now emperor Francis II. was chosen.—6. The king addressed a letter to the president of the national assembly, announcing that another enemy had declared against France; that a Prussian army amounting to 52,000 men had actually begun to march.—9. The minister for foreign affairs reported, that it appeared that the empires of Germany and Russia, the courts of Turin, Naples, Rome, Spain, and Portugal had conspired against France; but that Switzerland, Holland, and England had preserved a neutrality.—11. The assembly decrees, "that the

country is in danger."—14. Federation at the Champ de Mars.—18. The national assembly decreed, that fifty-seven people of eminence and distinction were guilty of high treason.—25. The Dutch were much pressed by the confederate powers to accede to the alliance against France, but reply in the negative....Duke of Brunswick's manifesto.—26. The king of Prussia made a concise and explicit exposition of the reasons which induced him to take up arms against France.—The national assembly decreed the removal of the Swiss guards from the capital.—Aug. 3. The king of the French addressed a letter to the president of the national assembly, in consequence of the declaration of the duke of Brunswick. The publication of it, he said, seemed to him to require a new declaration of his sentiments and principles. Never, he asserted, should he be seen compounding the glory or the interests of the nation, on receiving the law from foreigners, or from a party; it was to the nation that he owed himself, and he was one and the same with her. In the same sitting, the envoys of the commonalty of Paris, with M. Petion at their head, appeared at the bar, and Petion demanded in the name of the forty-eight sections of Paris, *that the king should be excluded from the throne*, and that the management of affairs during the *interregnum* should be entrusted to responsible ministers, until *the election of a new king* in a national convention.—6. The king, in the habit of a peasant, attempted to escape from the Thuilleries, but was recognized by a centinel.—7. Several citizens were admitted to the bar of the assembly, bearing a petition signed by many thousand persons in the Champ de Mars. They were preceded by a pike surmounted by a woollen bonnet. Upon the middle of the pike was a label with the words—"Deposition of the king."—10. About nine o'clock in the morning, the king, attended by the Swiss regiment of guards, proceeded to the national assembly, accompanied by the queen, his sister, and the royal children. When his majesty seated himself by the side of the president, he said, "I am come among you to prevent the commission of a horrid crime, convinced that whilst *here* I am safe." The conflict between the mob and the Swiss guards now became dreadful; the latter obliged to yield to superior force, were almost butchered to a man; the killed amounted to about 25,000. The mob, having gained possession of the palace, burst in an immense crowd into the different apartments, and carried off the queen's jewels, money, and important papers. The statues of Louis XIV. and XV. were destroyed. Many members being observed to be absent from the assembly, either through fear or some other motive; it was therefore considered of importance to make a *call of the house*, to determine who were present. This being decreed, each member took the following oath, "*I swear, in the name of the nation, to maintain liberty and equality, or to die at my post.*" A decree was then proposed by M. Vergniaud, in the name of the extraordinary commission, and adopted by the assembly. That the French people were invited to form a national convention. The executive power was provisionally suspended. The civil list was suspended. The six ministers now in office shall exercise the executive power. The extraordinary commission shall present a plan for appointing a governor to the prince royal. The king and royal family shall remain under the protection of the assembly. The king and royal family are under

the safe-guard of the law, and their defence entrusted to the national guard of Paris. All magistrates, officers, and soldiers, who shall quit their posts, shall be declared infamous, and traitors to their country. The department of Paris shall this day cause the present decree to be proclaimed. The same shall be transmitted to the eighty-three departments.—12. A great number of addresses, felicitating the national assembly on their firm conduct in suspending the king, were presented.—14. The new ministry appointed by the assembly, were M. Danton, minister of justice; M. Le Brun, minister for foreign affairs; M. Roland, minister of the interior; M. Servan, minister at war; M. Monge, minister of marine; and M. Clavierre, minister of contributions. The royal family of France were conducted from the convent of the Feuillans to the temple, the place fixed on for their confinement. When the procession arrived at the *Place Vendôme*, where the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. was overthrown on the 10th, they stopped, that the king might contemplate the fate of his ancestor. M. de la Fayette and his army advanced towards Paris. At Sedan he imprisoned the commissioner sent to arrest him.—17. A letter was transmitted to the earl of Gower, ambassador at Paris, and delivered the minister of foreign affairs. It contained declarations of the king's personal attachment to their most Christian majesties, and the interest he always took in their welfare; and, as the executive power had been withdrawn from his most Christian majesty, and his excellency's credentials could no longer be valid, his majesty was of opinion that he ought not to remain longer in Paris, but return home as soon as the necessary passports shall have been obtained; and concluded by expressing his wishes that no violence be offered to the royal family; the commission of which, he said, would not fail to excite sentiments of universal indignation throughout Europe.—19. M. la Fayette being informed of the decree of the assembly, ordering the officers, civil and military, to send him alive or dead to its bar, in consequence of his arresting the commissioners sent to the armies, meditated his escape, and attempted to seduce a considerable number of his army to accompany him; but attended only by his staff-officers, and a few servants, he left his camp in the night; and was apprehended by the Austrian general Harancourt, stationed at Rochfort with an advanced party of his troops. M. la Fayette and his companions were sent prisoners to Namur.—23. The minister of war gave an account that Russia had declared war against France; and that M. Genet, the chargé des affaires at Petersburg, had been ordered to depart that city in eight days, and the states of Russia as soon as possible.—Sept. 2. A dreadful massacre broke out in Paris. An ex-bishop, and nearly an hundred non-juring priests were killed. All the debtors were released. From seven o'clock on Sunday evening to day-break on Monday, slaughter pervaded in the prisons of Paris. The most moderate accounts stated the number of suspected persons slain, to be about twelve hundred: others said four thousand. Perhaps the medium of the two accounts may be nearest to the truth. The agents in this dreadful slaughter of innocent persons were branded with the title of *Septemberizers*.—3. An immense multitude hurried to the temple, carrying the mutilated body of madame Lamballe.—4. The national assembly took an oath, that they held *royalty* in detestation, and swore that

no king or monarch should ever be a stain upon the liberty of the people.—8. Fifty-four national prisoners at Orleans, ordered to be transmitted to Saumur, were brought to Versailles, where, upon their passing through the gate de l'Orangerie, they were attacked by the populace, and the greater part of them inhumanly butchered. The duke of Brissac and the bishop of Maudes, were among the sufferers. On this day, also seventy-nine priests were massacred at St. Fermin.—15. The assembly came to the following resolutions: 1st. That a divorce, that is to say a dissolution of the marriage, by the mutual consent of the husband and wife, be allowed. 2d. That a divorce be allowed at the desire of either the husband or wife, on the simple allegation of difference of tempers, or other ground.—16. The French minister for foreign affairs informed the assembly, that he had received, officially, the account of the German empire declaring war against France. The national assembly declared war against the king of Sardinia.—21. Twelve commissioners informed the national assembly, that the national convention was constituted in the hall of the Thuilleries. M. Gregoire, bishop of Blois, said, "Citizens, the national convention is constituted. We are deputed by it to inform you, that it is about to repair hither, in order to commence its sittings." The president then said, "The legislative assembly declares, that its sittings are terminated." The whole assembly upon this withdrew, in order to repair to the national convention. They resolve that their first act, *as simple citizens*, shall be that of serving as a guard to the national convention, and of offering them the homage of their respect. About this time Dumourier's negotiations with the duke of Brunswick were carried on. For a full account of which, the reader is referred to the Annual Register, or the Political State of Europe.—Oct. 9. Decree of death against all emigrants.—11. One of the secretaries of the national convention proclaimed the names of the members who were to compose the committee of constitution. These were *Seyes, T. Paine, Petion, Brissot, Vergniaud, Gensonne, Barrere, Danton, Condorcet*. The deputies were *Barbaroux, Herault, Lanthenas, Jean Debry, Fouchet, Lavicontrie*.—19. M. Barrere, in the name of the committee of constitution, proposed a decree, inviting all the friends of liberty and equality to present to the said committee, in any language whatever, the plans, methods, and means, which they thought the best calculated to form a good constitution for the French republic.—Dec. 4. Buzot's motion was decreed in the following form: "Whoever shall attempt to establish royalty, or any other power derogatory of the sovereignty of the people, shall be punished with death."—11. The unfortunate monarch, Louis XVI. was admitted to the bar: The president.... "Louis, the French nation accuses you: the national convention resolved on the third of December, that you should be judged by itself; on the sixth it was decreed, that you should be brought to the bar; they are about to read the act which announces the crimes imputed to you. You may sit down." The king seated himself. Maithe, one of the secretaries, read the act of accusation, charge by charge; and at each, the president asked the king what he had to say in his own defence. Like Charles I. of England, he did not disavow the authority of the convention, but gave a brief and sensible reply to each question. The examination being ended, the president desired to know whether he

had any thing farther to add? The king replied, "I desire to have copies of the act of accusation, as well as of all papers intended to serve as proofs, and that I may be allowed counsel for my defence." The unfortunate king then retired; and, after a debate on the latter part of his request, it was decreed that he should be allowed counsel. *Messrs. Tronchet and Lemoignon de Malesherbes*, the latter 78 years of age, became counsel for him.—18. Came on before *lord Kenyon*, the trial of *Thomas Paine*, for writing and publishing "*The Second Part of the Rights of Man*." The publications, &c. being proved, Mr. Erskine entered into a very long defence of the author, on the general grounds of the freedom of the press: contending, that his client had not gone beyond the bounds of fair and allowable discussion. When he had finished, the attorney general rose immediately to reply; but the foreman of the jury said, "My lord, I am authorized by the jury to inform the attorney general, that a reply is not necessary for them unless the attorney general wishes to make it, or your lordship." The attorney general then sat down, and the jury gave in their verdict—*GUILTY*.

Jan. 17, 1793. The *appel nominal* for declaring the punishment to be inflicted on *Louis XVI.* being concluded in the national convention, a profound silence ensued; and the president made the following return: "That, out of 721 votes, 366 were for death; 319 for imprisonment during the war; 2 for perpetual imprisonment; 8 for a suspension of the execution of the sentence of death till after the expulsion of the family of the *Bourbons*; 23 were for not putting him to death, unless the French territory was invaded by any foreign power; and 1 was for death, but with commutation of punishment. After this enumeration, the president took off his hat, and lowering his voice, said, "In consequence of this, I declare, that the punishment pronounced by the national convention against *Louis Capet*, is....*Death*. Thus there was only a majority of five voices. The monster *Egalité à-devant Orleans*, the near relative to the king, voted for his death, whilst the English out-law, *Thomas Paine*, voted only for his banishment.—20, and 21. During the night of the 20th, Paris was illuminated, and no person permitted to go abroad in the streets. Large bodies of armed men patroled every part of that immense metropolis; the rattling of coaches ceased, the streets were deserted, and the city was buried in an awful silence. About two o'clock in the morning of the fatal Monday, the 21st, voices were heard at intervals, through the gloom, of lamentation and distress.—The unhappy monarch passed all Sunday in preparation for his approaching change. His calm resignation, and much patience, displayed great eminence of soul; but the meeting and parting of his family was a scene too painful, too distressing to the feelings of humanity! The queen hung around the neck of her departing husband in delirious anguish; the princess royal grasped his hand; the dauphin embraced his knees; and madame Elizabeth bathed his feet with the torrent of her tears. The queen was at last removed from him in a state of insensibility, from which she did not revive before two o'clock on Monday afternoon. The king exhibited, on this sad spectacle, all the tenderness of a husband, a father, a brother; and appearing more affected by the affliction of persons so

dear and so beloved, than by his own misfortunes, consoled them with the most soothing words. Having passed through the trying scene, he now applied to his religious duties, and prepared to meet his GOD. The conversation which he held with his confessor, it is said, was pious, sensible and animated; and his hope was full of immortality. The clocks of Paris, at length, sounded eight on Monday morning, and the royal martyr was summoned to his fate. He issued out of his prison, and was conducted to a coach belonging to the mayor of Paris, in which were two soldiers of the Gendarmerie. He was attended by his confessor, and assisted to step into the carriage by one or two of the centinels who stood at the gates of the temple.—The *Place de Louis Quinze*, now called the place of the revolution, was the spot appointed for the execution. The place was filled with multitudes of people, and large bodies of horse and foot were drawn up to protect the execution. The most awful silence prevailed, while the coach was advancing slowly towards the scaffold. The dying monarch ascended it with heroic fortitude, with a firm step and undismayed countenance. He was accompanied on the scaffold by his confessor, and two or three municipal officers. For a moment he looked around upon the people, with a complacent countenance, and he was preparing himself to address the spectators, when one of the officers cried out, "*No speeches! come, no speeches!*" and suddenly the drums beat, and trumpets sounded. He spoke; but all the expressions that could be distinctly heard, were these: "*I forgive my enemies; may GOD forgive them, and not lay my innocent blood to the charge of the nation! GOD bless my people!*"—The confessor fell upon his knees, and implored the king's blessing, who gave it him with an affectionate embrace. The unfortunate monarch then laid his head upon the block with admirable serenity, and ceased to live in this world! The execution was performed between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday morning. Previous to his execution, he wrote to the national convention, requesting to be buried near to his father, in the cathedral of Sens. The convention, with cruel apathy, passed to the order of the day.—The 21st of the month was singularly ominous to the fate of Louis XVI.—On the 21st April, 1770, he was married—21st June, 1770, the fête took place on account of his marriage, where about 15,000 lost their lives, being trampled to death—21st January, 1782, the grand fête on account of the birth of the dauphin took place—21st June, 1791, his flight to Varennes—21st September, 1792, abolition of royalty—21st January, 1793, his execution. Le Pelletier, one of the deputies of the national convention, was assassinated by Paris, ex-king's guard, for having voted for the death of the king, and the convention attended the funeral on the 21th.—24. The French ambassador was ordered to leave England.—February 1. The national convention decreed war against England and Holland.—9. Spain engaged to assist England in the prosecution of the war.—18. Mr. Fox, in the house of commons, proposed a resolution, to the following effect: That it was not for the honour or interest of Great Britain to make war upon France, on account of the internal circumstances of that country. Majority against it, 226.—April 2. General Dumourier published a manifesto addressed to the French nation, declaratory of the motives of his defection from the cause of republicanism, and invited the nation at large, to unite with

him in re-establishing the constitution of 1789.—3. General Dumourier arrested commissioners sent to arrest and conduct him to Paris: He sent them all prisoners to the prince of Cobourg, at Mons, as hostages for the safety of the royal family, & imprisoned at Paris. When the commissioners were brought before Cobourg, Camus said, I hope, sir, you will treat us with the respect due to the representatives of a great nation. The prince replied, "*Assure yourselves that I will treat you with all the respect due to the assassins of your king.*"—5. Dumourier, with 1000 horse, went over to the Austrians. General Vallence, and young Egalité also accompanied Dumourier.—May 18. General Miranda accused of treachery, and after a trial of five days, acquitted by the revolutionary tribunal in Paris.—26. The virulent and personal attacks made on several of his fellow legislators, by Marat, caused the convention to enact the following decree.... "Should any member hereafter presume to hold towards any of his colleagues, derogatory and injurious language, applying to him or them the epithets of *incendiary, assassin, villain, scoundrel, &c.* such member shall be instantly, and without any forms, expelled the convention.—Marat protested solemnly, that all those who framed the decree were conspirators.—July 8. The dauphin, agreeably to notice given to the queen, was taken from her, and put under a republican governor.—13. The national convention declared Condorcet a traitor to his country. The deputy Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Cordé, —16. The funeral of Marat was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity by the convention.—17. The revolutionary tribunal passed sentence of death on Charlotte Cordé. She was executed in the evening, and met her fate in the most heroic manner. Her last words to the surrounding multitude were, "*'Tis guilt makes shame, and not the scaffold.*"—August 1. Irritated at the fall of Valenciennes, the convention decreed that the queen be tried by the revolutionary tribunal, and immediately removed to the Conciergerie. A little before midnight, two municipal officers repaired to the temple, to announce to her the decree of the convention, respecting her removal to the prison of the Conciergerie. Being then in bed, "must I rise?" said she; the officers replied in the affirmative. She then entreated them to withdraw, that she might dress herself, and they complied. When the queen was dressed, the officers searched her, and found 25 Louis d'ors, and a pocket book, which they took from her. She used many entreaties to keep the latter, or for the officers to seal it, and take a *protocol* of its contents. She, after some words, then recognized one of the officers, who had last year signified to her her separating from the princess de Lambelle, when the latter was removed from the temple to the hotel de la Force. "Sir, (said the unhappy queen), the separation which you announced to me a twelve month ago was very painful: but I find the present not less melancholy." She then begged to have an interview with her daughter and madame Elizabeth, which after some hesitation was permitted. Upon madame Elizabeth's entry into the apartment, she locked each other fast in their arms. When her daughter said, "My dear daughter, (said she), thou knowest thy religion; thou oughtest to have recourse to its solace in every situation of life." She then desired to see her son, but this could not be granted. The officers told her, "Your son is innocent, and he will

not be hurt." She was then conducted to the prison, where, through terror, she fell into convulsions, and her life was threatened with instant dissolution during the course of the night. The cell, it is said, to which she was put, was half under ground, only eight feet long, and eight feet wide. Her couch consisted of a hard straw bed, with very thin coverings. All the personal graces had, by this time, deserted her countenance, and she exhibited the picture of distress and declining life.—7. Upon the motion of the deputy Couthon in the convention, Pitt, prime minister of Great Britain, was solemnly decreed the enemy of the human race.—Much fighting, in September and October, between the French and combined powers.—Oct. 15, and 16. Marie Antoinette, queen of France, was put upon her trial before the revolutionary tribunal. After the act of accusation had been read, the interrogatory of the queen, and the examination of witnesses then followed. After the interrogation and deposition of the witnesses, and summing up of the evidence by Herman, president of the tribunal, the jury having deliberated about an hour, returned into the hall, and gave a verdict, affirming all the charges submitted to them. Fouquier, the public accuser, having then demanded that the accused should be condemned to die, the president called upon the queen to declare, whether she had any objection to make to the sentence of the laws demanded by the public accuser? The queen bowed her head in token of negative. Upon the same demand being made to her defenders, Frouson spoke, "Citizen president, the declaration of the jury being precise, and the law formal in this respect, I announce, that my professional duty with regard to the widow Capet is determined." The president then collected the suffrages of his colleagues, and pronounced the following sentence: "The tribunal, after the unanimous declaration of the jury, in conformity to the laws cited, condemn the said Marie Antoinette called of Lorraine and Austria, widow of Louis Capet, to the penalty of death; her goods confiscated for the benefit of the republic; and this sentence shall be executed in the place of the revolution." The queen, during the whole of her trial, preserved a calm and steady countenance. During the first hour of her trial, she played with her fingers upon the bar of the chair with an appearance of unconcern, and it seemed as if she was playing on the piano-forte. When she heard her sentence read, she did not shew the smallest alteration in her countenance, and left the hall without speaking a single word to the judges or to the people. It was then half past four o'clock in the morning, October 16. The queen was then conducted to the condemned hold in the prison of the Conciergerie. At five o'clock the *generale* was beat; at seven the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted upon the squares, and at the extremities of the bridges, from the palace to the square *de la revolution*. At ten o'clock numerous patrols passed through the streets; at half past eleven o'clock in the morning, the queen was brought out of the prison, dressed in a white *dishabille*; she was conducted to the place of execution in an open cart;—her hair from the neck was entirely cut off; and her hands were tied behind her; besides her *dishabille*, she wore a very small white cap. Her back was turned to the horse. During her trial, she wore a dress of a black and white mixture. On her right was seated the execu-

tioner; upon the left a constitutional priest. She was escorted by numerous detachments of horse and foot. Hennot, Ronsin, and Boulanger, generals of the revolutionary army, preceded by the rest of their staff-officers, rode before. An immense number of persons crowded the streets, and cried "*Vive le Republique, à bas la Tyrannie!*" she seldom cast her eyes upon the populace, and beheld with indifference the great armed force of 30,000 men, which lined the streets in double ranks. The sufferings which she sustained during her captivity had much altered her appearance, and her hair on her forehead appeared as white as snow. The queen kept speaking to the priest seated by her side. Her spirits were neither elevated nor depressed: she seemed quite insensible to the shouts of the populace. When she passed through the street called *Rue St. Honore*, she sometimes attentively looked at the inscriptions of the words *Liberty* and *Equality* affixed to the outside of the houses. She ascended the scaffold with seeming haste and impatience; and then turned her eyes with great emotion towards the garden of the Thuilleries, the former abode of her greatness. At a quarter past twelve o'clock, the guillotine severed her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age. The executioner lifted and shewed her head from the four corners of the scaffold. The spectators instantly cried *Vive la Republique!* The corpse was immediately after buried in a grave filled with quick-lime, in the church-yard called *la Madeleine*, where her husband Louis XVI. was buried in the same manner.—31. Brissot and twenty other national deputies of his party, were condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, for conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the republic. Valase, one of the condemned, stabbed himself previous to execution.—Nov. 6. Seventy persons were guillotined at Lyons; and on the following day 68 were shot and 8 guillotined.—7. Gobet, bishop of Paris, and his grand vicars, divested themselves at the bar of the convention of their ecclesiastical functions, and deposited on the table their letters of priesthood. Lindet, another bishop, and Gregoire, bishop of Blois, also resigned their functions.—8. Madame Roland was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal. All religious assemblies being now abolished, that of philosophy succeeded, and the municipality of Paris resolved on the erection of public tribunes where republican principles were to be preached.—Dec. 25. The national convention decreed, that the remains of Mirabeau, should be removed from the French Pantheon, and that those of Marat should be transferred to it. N. B. During the last, and some of the preceding months, the sanguinary condemnation of the revolutionary tribunal were ~~in~~ throughout the whole of the republic; and the most sovereign contempt was exhibited to all forms of religious worship. To enumerate all the horrid excesses of the revolutionary tribunal, would exceed the bounds allotted to this concise publication.—14. Five hundred royalists, prisoners of La Vendée, were, by the order of the commissioner Lequinio, all shot. 26. A letter from Tureau, (late minister to the United States of America), and Prieur commissioners with the army of the west, dated Savenay, December 23, announced to the convention a signal victory obtained over the royalists at Blair and Savenay, after an immense slaughter. Upwards of 6000 were said to have been slain, and 300 driven into the Loire. The numerous victims of the revolu-

*tionary tribunal this month, and those too of the first eminence, will
 ever rise in judgment against the bloody reign of Robespierre.*

Jan. 1, 1794. Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, and deputy of the national convention, and Anacharsis Cloots, were arrested at Paris, in consequence of a decree of the convention.—26. A deputation of Americans, appeared at the bar of the convention, and solicited the pardon of the national deputy, Thomas Paine, as nothing criminal had been found in his papers, and as he had at all times proved himself a true apostle of liberty.—Feb. 4. One of the new deputies from St. Domingo, having given to the convention a detail of the troubles there, and made a panegyric on the people of colour, La Croix then rose and said, “We cannot dissemble, but in our constitution we have been egotists, and that we have forgotten the people of colour. We must rescue ourselves from the censure of posterity. We must at length frankly board the great question; and, in truth, our principles force us to it. Let us then declare, that *slavery is abolished in the French colonies!* Let us decree that all men of colour are French citizens, and that they shall enjoy the blessings of the constitution we have decreed!” The convention rose spontaneously to decree the proposition of La Croix, and the marine minister was ordered to despatch vessels to the colonies, to announce the joyful news.—8. The people of colour in Paris, congratulated the national convention on their having declared the abolition of slavery in the French West India isles.—22. Carrier made a general report on the war of La Vendée. The number of the banditti had, he said, been long unknown. A space of more than 400 square leagues appeared in arms. In August, 1793, the rebels amounted to 150,000, but the victories of Mortagne and Cholet were very fatal to them. At the former place their general acknowledged that the battle of Mortagne cost them 20,000 men.—25. In a Paris paper was inserted the following paragraph: “A letter from Nantz states, that the military commission are employed day and night, in trying the rebels of La Vendée; and that between four and 500 of them fall every day, being either shot or drowned: A single pit contains 4050 dead bodies!!!”—April 5. Danton, Laeroix, and Chabot, Camille Desmoulins, and Herault de Sechelles, Philippeaux, Fabre d’Eglantine, Bazire and Julien de Toulouse, leading members of the national convention, were executed at Paris. They fell victims to the sanguinary jealousy of Robespierre.—20. Guadaloupe was surrendered to the British forces. In a report presented to the convention are these words respecting England: Englishmen, in spite of all your treacheries, you will find us ready for you, we have fleets, we have settled the plan for the campaign, and here we swear, in the name of liberty, we will subdue you.—23. Malesherbes, defender of Louis XVI. was convicted of corresponding with the enemies of the republic.—May 9. Madame Elizabeth of France was put upon her trial, condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and executed on the 24th.—23. Cecilia Regnault, aged 20, attempted to assassinate Robespierre, and Collot D’Herbois, deputies of the national convention. She was guillotined on the day following.—July 27, and 28. The fall of Robespierre was determined in the convention. The sitting was declared permanent, and the arrest of Robespierre,

the elder, Robespierre, the younger, St. Just, Couthon, and Le Bas, all deputies, was immediately decreed. A decree of arrest was also passed against Henriot, commandant of the armed force at Paris, and others of the creatures of Robespierre. Robespierre being sent prisoner to the Luxembourg, was, by the administrator of police there, conducted to the commune, where the municipal officers received him, and said they would protect him. A decree of outlawry was then passed against them. Leonard Bourdon having shortly after ascended the tribune, informed the convention of Robespierre's being seized in the hall of the commune, by a gens d'arme, then at his side; Robespierre had been armed with a knife, which the gens d'arme immediately wrested from him. So great was the abhorrence of the convention to the tyrant, that they would not suffer him or his accomplices to appear at the bar, but, agreeable to their decree of outlawry, immediately ordered him to the place of execution, where, in conjunction with twenty others, he fell a victim to his own cruelty and ambition. The young Robespierre, Couthon, St. Just, and Le Bas, were among the number of the executed.—August 1. Fouquier Tinville, public accuser to the revolutionary tribunal, was arrested in Paris, by a decree of the convention.—Sept. 8. Gerand, in a long harangue in the convention, insisted on the glory of educating a whole nation, so as to render them worthy of liberty. France, he observed, was elevated to the very pinnacle of earthly splendour; the eyes of mankind were fixed upon her doctrines, and fourteen centuries of ignorance, degradation, and slavery, were now effaced. The slaves of despotism had been struck with a mortal terror; a protecting divinity had elevated her empire on the smoking ruins of a throne, and on the bloody remnants of expiring factions. "Mandatories of a great nation," said he, "let us consecrate a durable monument to the rising generation; the Areopagus of Europe ought now to consolidate the majestic edifice of our immortal revolution, on the immovable basis of public instruction. Before we abandon the helm of public affairs, let us announce to our constituents, with a true republican boldness, to France, and to all Europe, that we contemplate, with enthusiasm, one inviolable maxim...without public education the empire of morals must be destroyed."—Oct. 13. The French adjutant general Lefevre was, upon the accusation of having ordered 40 persons to be drowned in the sea, in cold blood, ordered to be apprehended and brought to the revolutionary tribunal.—14. The citizens of Amsterdam, of the anti-stadtholderian party, presented a petition to the magistrates of that city, against the attempt made to quarter English soldiers in it.—26. In the sitting of the convention of the above date, a letter from general Dancamp, on the conduct of the war in La Vendée, was referred to the committee of public safety. The following extract of a letter will shew the horrid barbarity practised in that war. "I will prove that old men were massacred in their beds, that infants were murdered at their mother's breast, and that pregnant women were guillotined. I will tell in what place, and at what time, and by whose orders, I have seen magazines of all kinds burned. The practice of drowning was not confined to Nantz, it extended thirty leagues up the Loire. I will demonstrate that the men who now assume the mask of philanthropy, were then the murderers."—

Nov. 23. His majesty granted a commission for concluding a marriage between the prince of Wales and the princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick. A treaty between his majesty and the United States of America was signed by lord Grenville and John Jay.—28. Carrier, national commissioner in La Vendée, was convicted and sentenced to death for the most horrid cruelties practised by him during that office.

Jan. 21, 1795. The stadtholder of the United Provinces, accompanied by the princess Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, his daughter, and prince George Frederica, his son, arrived at Harwich from Helvoetsluys.—29. The Turkish ambassador made his public entry from Chelsea hospital. The order of procession was magnificent, and the concourse of spectators very numerous.—30. The convention agreed to carry into full effect the treaty of commerce with America.—Feb. 3. The first public instrument of the new order of things was solemnly published at the Hague.—4. A deputation of blacks and people of colour being admitted to the bar of the convention, the speaker of the deputation, after having congratulated his countrymen on the decree that declared them free, then declared, that the deputation came "in the name of the people of the colonies, to swear in this sanctuary of liberty, to live free or die." The address was received with bursts of applause.—12. The earl of Abingdon, who had been the preceding term found guilty of publishing a libel against Mr. Sermon, an attorney of Gray's inn, was committed to the king's bench for the same.—19. An armistice was concluded between the republican generals and the chiefs of the rebels of La Vendée.—March 8. Cannot presented to the convention a table of the principal victories which distinguished this campaign. The following is the general result :—27 victories, of which 8 were pitched battles ; 121 actions of less importance ; 80,000 enemies slain ; 91,000 made prisoners ; 116 strong places, or important towns taken, 36 of them by siege or blockade ; 230 forts or redoubts ; 3,800 pieces of cannon ; 70,000 muskets ; 1,000,000 pounds of powder, and 90 pair of colours. It is to be observed that 17 months are included within the above period.—May 5. Horrid massacres were committed at Lyons.—12. Fochier Tenville, (who not long since prosecuted the queen), and his accomplices were executed at Paris.—20. A dreadful insurrection broke out at Paris, in which the jacobins made the most violent efforts to regain their former power and ascendancy in the government of the republic. The deputy Ferrand being assassinated in the convention, his head was carried through the hall stuck on a pike.—25. Nineteen persons were beheaded in Paris for promoting the insurrection of the 20th.—June 5. A dreadful fire broke out at Copenhagen, which destroyed 1,363 houses, several churches, and many public buildings.—8. Louis, son of the late king of France, died during his imprisonment in Paris, aged 11 years.—July 13. Miss Broderick was acquitted of the murder of Mr. Errington, on the supposition of her being insane when she committed the fact.—23. The royalist chiefs of La Vendée addressed a letter to his Britannic majesty, expressive of gratitude for that succour which he had so generously contributed to them, fighting for their king and religion, and also of their hopes in the continuance of that succour.—Sept. 11. An attempt

was made to assassinate the duke regent of Sweden.—26. A numerous meeting of the London corresponding society took place at Copenhagen house, in the vicinity of the metropolis, for the purpose of adopting a remonstrance to his majesty against the continuation of the war.—28. The new legislature of France, agreeable to the new constitution, organized, and composed of a council of elders, and a council of five hundred.—Nov. 1. The executive directory of France was installed at the little Luxembourg, in Paris.—Dec. 26. A Paris paper of this date contained the following: Charlotte Antoinette, the daughter of Louis XVI. arrived at Basle. The minister of the interior went to the temple to take Charlotte Antoinette from thence, he conducted her to his own hotel, where a voiture was in readiness, she was supplied with every thing necessary to her wants, and even with every luxury of her taste; the amount of the clothes which she has taken with her are said to amount to several millions in value. When she arrived at the place of exchange she refused to retain the things she had carried along with her, saying she wished to have nothing from the bounty of that nation; that she forgave the French the evils they had occasioned her, but that she was very well pleased to have got out of their hands.

Jan. 5, 1796. His royal highness Monsieur Comte d'Artois, &c. landed at Leith from on board his majesty's frigate Jason.—8. The executive directory issued an order commanding the fine hymn *des Marseilles*, *Ca Ira*, and other republican airs, to be played every night at the places of public amusement.—14. Intelligence received at this time announced that the chief of brigade, Dubois, commanding at Chalons, had arrested, in the commune of Bau, Lescouet, second in command of the army of Charette; Gadian and Lepinai, members of his council: Dubois and Thoreau, generals of division in his army, and thirty Vendean cavaliers.—21. The anniversary of the last king of the French was celebrated. The procession was to the Champ de Mars, where the directory and all the public functionaries took the oath of fidelity to the republic, and of hatred to royalty.—23. At a meeting of the general committee of the whig club, held at the Shakespeare tavern, the right hon. C. J. Fox in the chair, a spirited declaration respecting the two obnoxious bills, one for the suppression of seditious meetings, and the other for the better preservation of his majesty's person and government, was adopted and ordered to be published.—31. The French princess, Maria Theresa, daughter of Louis XVI. arrived at Vienna. She was conducted by the prince de Gavres to the apartments prepared for her in the palace, and there received by the imperial family. Her French attendants were the same who left Paris with her; but these, instead of being appointed about her person, and lodged in the palace, were conducted to the inn called Three Hatchets, in the Scotch square. Madame de Souci, one of her attendants, entered the presence chamber with the princess; but, at the moment that she was about to present herself to the emperor, she was prevented by the premier grand master of the court, the prince de Stahrenberg, who seized her by the arm, said, "*Madam, retire, this is not your place.*" Madame de Souci was not afterwards permitted to see the princess, nor any of the emigrants at Vienna. The French

princess remained equally inaccessible to all of them.—Feb. 1. Their majesties were grossly insulted, on their way from Drury-lane theatre to Buckingham house, by a banditti of ruffians. One of these misguided men in Covent garden, opposite South-ampton-street, threw a stone, which struck, with great violence, one of his majesty's servants standing behind the carriage; and as the carriage was passing along Pall-mall, a second stone was thrown by one of the ruffians, which broke one of the glasses, and fell into the lap of lady Harrington, on that night lady in waiting.—11. The French newspaper, entitled *L'Eclair*, was forged in London for a stock-jobbing purpose. It announced that a preliminary convention for peace between France and the emperor had been signed at Basle. An action was afterwards brought by the proprietors of the *Telegraph* against the proprietors of the *Morning Post*, for imposing the above paper on them for publication, knowing it to be forged. The cause was tried in the king's bench, and a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiffs.—March 1. The national convention of the Batavian republic was organized. Citizen C. Paulus was elected president. The public ceremony, on this occasion, appears to have called forth the emblematic genius of Batavia, of which the following may serve as a specimen: A long waggon covered with cloth, so as to conceal the wheels, and having three benches. On the hindermost was seated a man bowed down with age, and carrying a flag with these words, "*I lived in slavery, but I rejoice in dying free. My posterity, who are before me will feel all the benefits.*" On the bench before the old man were seated two aged women, who represented his daughters, and before them were two men with their children on their knees. The horses were led by four young men. The waggon was surrounded by six serjeants of the *Burgeoise*, with drawn swords, preceded by an herald, carrying a banner, with the following inscription: "*We will protect those who cannot defend themselves.*"—9. A general fast was observed throughout England.—10. The archduke Charles set out from Vienna to take the command of the army on the Rhine.—18. General Charette, the famous chief of the royalists in La Vendée, was taken prisoner by a party of the republican troops, and shot.—April 1. General Moreau was appointed by the French directory successor to general Pichegru, as commander in chief of the French army of the Rhine and Moselle.—2. The dramatic piece, entitled *Vortigern*, and said to be the production of Shakespeare, (but since acknowledged by Mr. Ireland, jun. to be a forgery), was represented at Drury-lane theatre, and met the just condemnation of the audience. The German papers at this time announced the presentation of the princess royal of France at the court of Vienna. The princess surpassed the general expectation upon this occasion. Her beauty, her sensibility, her affability, the grace and facility of her address, excited at once admiration and surprise. A slight embarrassment at her entrance rendered her only an object of deeper interest.—18. Mr. Pitt brought forward his supplementary budget for the current year. According to the statement of the chancellor of the exchequer, the loan was 7,500,000*l.* and the sum to be added to the interest of the national debt would amount to 575,000*l.* per annum.—19. Sir Sidney Smith was captured in the harbour of Havre de Grace.—25. Thomas Paine, formerly member of the national convention presented to the coun-

oil of five hundred of France, a pamphlet of his writing, on the decay and fall of the English system of Finance. It was ordered to be printed, and distributed among all the members of the council.—27. Intelligence was received, that the campaign had been opened in Italy, where the French, under Buonaparte, in the course of a few days obtained two signal victories; the first, at Montenotte, over the Austrian army of Lombardy, on the 14th, commanded by general Beaulieu in person. The second victory, which was at Millesimo, over the united Austrians and Piedmontese. A third engagement ensued at Mondovi, in which the French were again successful. General Buonaparte, in his despatches, signified that he had taken 31 stand of colours.—May 24. Gen. Buonaparte, to shew his intention was not to arrest the progress of the arts and sciences in the parts of Italy which he had lately conquered, addressed the following letter to the astronomer Oriani, and the municipalities of Milan and Pavia: "The sciences, which do honor to the human mind; the arts, which embellish human life, and transmit illustrious actions to posterity, should be peculiarly respected in all free governments. All men of genius, all those who have obtained a distinguished rank in the republic of letters, are *Frenchmen*, whatever may be the country in which they were born. The states of Milan did not enjoy the consideration to which they were entitled. Inclosed in the recesses of their laboratories, they esteemed themselves happy, if the kings and priests were kind enough to do them no harm; at this day it is not so. Opinions are free in Italy. Inquisitions, intolerance, and despots, are no more! I invite the learned to assemble, and to propose to me their views, their names, or the assistance they may want, to give new life and existence to the sciences and fine arts. All those who may be desirous of going to France, shall be received with distinction by the government. The people of France set a greater value on the acquisition of a learned mathematician, a painter of reputation, or any distinguished man, whatever may be his profession, than in the possession of the richest and most abundant city. Be you then, citizens, the organ of those sentiments, to all persons in the Milanese, distinguished for their learnings"—31. The entry of the French army into Milan took place, and exhibited a very brilliant spectacle. The keys had been previously sent to Buonaparte, commander in chief of the French forces, and a deputation of the council general, with the archbishop, at their head, went to meet him. Arrived at the Roman gate, the national guard lowered their arms before him. The magistrates and the *noblesse* in rich carriages went to meet him. He was preceded by a large detachment of infantry, accompanied by his guard of hussars, and followed by carriages, and the Milanese national guard. He marched in this order to the archducal palace, which was prepared to receive him. Musicians of the national guard, and of the French troops, played alternately marches and symphonies. A dinner of 200 covers was served in the palace. The tree of liberty was planted in the square, in the midst of loud cries of *Vive la Liberté! Vive la République!* The day was terminated with a brilliant ball, which was attended by a great number of ladies, dressed in the national colours of France.—June 1. The French re-entered Bingen and Creutznach.—3. General Buonaparte, with a division of the French army, entered the city of

Verona.—4. Loretto and Ancona, both belonging to the pope, were taken by the French army in Italy, under general Buonaparte.—19. The French army under general Jourdan were again defeated.—22. The Chouans in La Vendee surrendered their arms, and acknowledged the republic.—23. The French army under general Moreau, crossed the Rhine at Strasbourg, and took the fort of Kehl.—26. General Buonaparte, in a letter of this date, addressed to the executive directory, announced that an armistice had been agreed upon between the French troops and those of the king of Naples.—28. The battle of Renchen was gained by the French army under gen. Moreau, who took 1200 prisoners, and ten pieces of cannon, from the Austrians.—July 6. A letter of this date from Buonaparte, commander in chief of the French army in Italy, to the executive directory, announced a most brilliant victory obtained at Castiglione by his troops. The battle lasted five days successively, and he stated the loss of the Austrians, under general Wurmser, to amount, during the interval, to seventy field pieces, all his caissons, between 12 and 15,000 men made prisoners, and 6,000 killed and wounded. In the detail of this victory by Buonaparte, he mentioned a circumstance which demonstrated wonderful presence of mind on his part, and dastardly conduct on that of his enemy. Four thousand men, he asserted, had invested the town of Lonado, in which there were only 1,200 French troops. Immediately on his arrival at that place, the Austrian commander sent a messenger to demand the surrender of the town. Buonaparte's answer to the summons was, that if the Austrian general had the effrontery to take the commander in chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know, that the republican army was at that place, and that all the general officers belonging to the division should be responsible for the personal insult he had been guilty of towards him, and that if his division did not, in the space of eight minutes, lay down their arms, he would not shew mercy to one of them. This answer produced the desired effect, and the whole column surrendered.—15. The pope published an edict, prohibiting his subjects to speak ill of the French.—16. Captain Trollope, in the *Glatton*, of 54 guns, signalized himself by beating off six French frigates, a brig, and a cutter, near Helvoet.—17. Another engagement took place between general Moreau and the archduke Charles, near Ettingen, on the 9th instant, in which the latter was defeated. The French gained possession of Ettingen, Dourlach, and Carlsruhe.—18. A letter of this date from general Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the executive directory, announced that a suspension of arms had been agreed upon between his troops and those of the duke of Wirtemberg, on the 17th. General Moreau, in his letter, also gave an ample detail of the gigantic strides of his army into the heart of Germany, and their successes in every quarter. General Berthier, in the name of the commander in chief Buonaparte, summoned the governor of Mantua to surrender that fortress. The Austrian governor, in consequence of the summons, returned the following answer:—"The laws of honour and of duty compel me to defend to the last extremity, the place entrusted to me. I have the honor to be, with perfect esteem and consideration, sir, *Le Comte Canto d'Irsee*." All the property belonging to the ex-stadtholder of the

United Provinces, was sold by public auction at the Hague.—19. General Jourdan, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, laid a contribution of 6,000,000 livres in money, and of two in kind, on the city of Frankfurt.—22. The French army of the Rhine and the Moselle, under the command of general Moreau, crossed the river Neckar in pursuit of the imperial troops.—23. An armistice was concluded between the French republic and the margrave of Baden.—27. A grand fête was celebrated at Paris in memory of the downfall of Robespierre. The circle of Suabia, in Germany, made peace with the French republic.—28. A division of the French army of Italy entered the port of Leghorn. General Buonaparte stated, that property to the amount of 8,000,000 livres was seized by his troops.—Aug. 2. The important fort of Koenighoffen surrendered by capitulation to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under the command of general Lefebvre.—3. Buonaparte routed the Austrian forces under marshal Wurmser.—4. The French troops took possession of the city of Bamberg, in Germany.—5. The French army under the command of general Moreau was repulsed with considerable loss, by prince John, of Lichtenstein, near Kirchheim.—8. The French army of the Rhine and Moselle, under general Moreau, attacked the imperialists at Neresheim, and having forced that post, took 450 prisoners.—11. His imperial majesty published a proclamation, inviting his faithful subjects to take up arms voluntarily in defence of their country, its constitution, and laws. He concluded the proclamation by the following pathetic appeal to their patriotism. "Behold the still smoking ruins of Italy, and the excesses and most inhuman cruelties committed there! Behold the devastation which the once flourishing territories of Germany have suffered, inundated by the armies of the enemy! And you cannot remain dubious about the terrible fate which threatened every country, and every nation, on being invaded by such enemies." A dreadful battle was fought between the armies of the archduke Charles and general Jourdan, which lasted seventeen hours, at the end of which, through excessive fatigue, both armies became inactive in the field.—12. General Moreau took possession of Nordlingen.—13. The Austrian army under the command of the archduke Charles, was defeated with considerable loss near Donawert, which place was taken by the French. This event forced his royal highness to cross the Danube.—14. A letter of this date from Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory, announced that he had again defeated the Austrians at Coronna, Montebaldo, and Proabolo. This victory enabled the French to pursue the Austrians as far as Roveredo.—15. Neumark was taken, after a short engagement, by the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under the command of general Jourdan.—17. Castel was taken by the French army under general Jourdan. The Austrians were driven beyond Amberg, and behind the river Nab.—19. The Austrians in Italy evacuated Riva, and retreated with precipitation to the city of Trent. The garrison of Mantz made a desperate and successful sortie, by which the French were driven as far as Hoekheim. General Dernauid, and another officer of distinction were severely wounded.—21. The emperor of Germany issued a proclamation, purporting that a national militia for the particular defence of the kingdom

of Bohemia, was, at that time, highly necessary.—22. The united armies of the archduke Charles and general Wartensleben attacked the army of general Jourdan, which they defeated, with the loss of near 7000 men, and obliged to retreat from the Nab. Col. Craufurd was wounded in this engagement.—23. General Jourdan's army was driven from Amberg to Foreheim, with considerable loss, while the army of the Rhine and Moselle gained a complete victory near the Lech.—24. The elector of Bavaria deputed a minister to general Moreau to negotiate a peace with the French republic.—25. A letter from general Moreau to the executive directory, announced a complete victory obtained by the French army over the imperialists. The capture of Augsburg and Munich, on the 24th, was the consequence of the victory.—29. A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded between the republic of France and the court of Spain. General Jourdan retreated, at this time, with great precipitation, to Bamberg and Schweinfurt.—31. A treaty of peace was concluded between the French republic and the elector of Baden.—Sept. 2. The army of the Sambre and Meuse, under general Jourdan, recrossed the Mayn, pursued by the Austrian army, commanded by the archduke Charles. Gen. Moreau, commander in chief of the French army of the Rhine and Moselle, gained a complete victory over the Austrians upon the Iser.—3. The Austrian army under the archduke Charles defeated the French under general Jourdan, and obliged them to retreat to Hamelberg, with the loss of 4000 men.—6. General Buonaparte defeated the Austrian army at Cavela.—16. The national assembly of the Batavian republic published a proclamation against the importation of British goods into any Dutch port. This was a counter-proclamation to that issued by his Britannic majesty on the 3d instant, by which "the free navigation of Great Britain to the United Provinces is granted, as well as the exportation of all kinds of merchandise, except military and naval stores, provided they be exported under a neutral flag."—25. The French minister of war pronounced a speech, descriptive of the victories of the republican army in Italy, on his presenting to the executive directory citizen Marmont, aid-de-camp to general Buonaparte, he said: "Posterity will scarcely credit the evidence of history, that, in one campaign, *all* Italy was conquered; that three armies were successively destroyed; that upwards of 50 stands of colours remained in the hands of the conquerors; that 40,000 Austrians laid down their arms; in fine, that 30,000 Frenchmen, under a warrior of twenty-five years old, performed all these prodigies.—Oct. 1. General Moreau in his retreat through Swabia, finding himself closely pressed, and almost surrounded by the victorious Austrians, suddenly faced about, and fell upon the imperial army, commanded by La Tour, which he entirely defeated, with the loss, on the part of the Austrians, of 5000 men, and 20 pieces of cannon.—2. The intended marriage of the hereditary prince of Wurtemberg, with the princess royal of England, was formally announced at the court of Stuttgart.—11. The court of Spain declared war against Great Britain.—16. The executive directory sent a message to the legislative body respecting the retreat of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, under general Moreau.—23. Lord Malmesbury, minister plenipotentiary from the court of London, for the purpose of negotiating

a peace, arrived in Paris.—26. The fortress of Mantua being closely blockaded by the French army of Italy, under general Buonaparte, general Wurmser attempted a *sortie*, but was repulsed with considerable loss.—Nov. 2. The king of Naples ratified the treaty of peace concluded between him and the French republic.—17. Catherine II. empress of Russia, died of an apoplexy, in the sixty-seventh year of her age, and thirty-sixth of her reign, upon which her son, the great duke Paul Petrowitz was proclaimed emperor.—Dec. 7. Mr. Pitt opened the budget for 1797, in the house of commons, stating the loan at 18,000,000*l.* sterling.—20. The executive directory of France required lord Malmsbury to give in his *ultimatum*; and immediately on receiving his lordship's answer, they broke off the negotiation, and ordered his lordship to quit Paris in forty-eight hours.

Jan. 12, 1797. Advice was received that the prince of Wirtemberg had determined to come to England to solicit in person the hand of the princess royal.—21. The anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI. was celebrated at Paris, with great pomp and exultation. This night, a cottage, at Newtown Ferrers, England, in which slept a widow and her two children, was overwhelmed by the bursting of a field and orchard, on a hill above the cottage. It totally destroyed the cottage and a barn, and suffocated the widow and her two children, who were found dead under a heap of earth, &c. A large chasm in the field above the cottage was found, out of which issued a rivulet of water.—Feb. 1. The French invaded the papal dominions. The resistance of the papal troops was but feeble, and they were overpowered, but with little loss on the part of the French.—2. Arthur O'Connor, esq. late a member of the Irish house of commons, was arrested in Dublin, on a charge of having published a seditious libel against government. The surrender of Mantua, the inevitable consequence of the total defeat of the Austrian armies on the 14th, 15th, and 16th ult. took place.—3. Intelligence was received of the total defeat of the Austrian forces in Italy, by general Buonaparte's army, between the 19th and 27th of Jan.—13. Advices were received from France, that Mantua and several other fortresses had surrendered to the French; that the Austrians had possessed themselves of the post of Huninguen, on the Rhine; and that Mr. Pinckney, the American minister at Paris, had received orders to quit the territories of the French republic.—14. The Paris papers brought an account of Buonaparte having penetrated into the papal territories, captured several important posts, killed a great number of his holiness's troops, and that he was proceeding on his march to Rome.—19. The pope, reduced to the lowest extremity, addressed a submissive epistle to general Buonaparte, then posted at Tolentino, earnestly soliciting an amicable termination of the contest in which they were then engaged. He, at the same time, despatched two ecclesiastics with full powers to conclude a treaty.—March 6. The Paris papers brought advice that Buonaparte had made some further conquests in the territories of the pope.—15. The executive directory presented to the council of five hundred a message, intimating that the government was then too weak to contend against the plots of anarchy and royalism. It concluded with recommending an oath of hatred to royalty.—April 7. Government

received advice of the defeat of the archduke Charles, by Buonaparte, and of the precipitate retreat of his royal highness into the heart of Austria. This event created the utmost alarm at Vienna.—16. The coronation of Paul I. emperor of Russia, took place at Moscow.—18. The preliminaries of peace between the court of Vienna and the French republic were signed by Buonaparte, in the name of the French republic, and by the Neapolitan minister on the part of the emperor.—22. Official intelligence was received, that the emperor, defeated in all points by the enemy, had at length been obliged to open a negociation with the French republic.—23. Mr. Pitt agreed with messrs. Boyd & co. for another loan of 18,000,000*l.* for the services of the current year, 2,000,000*l.* of which were intended for the emperor.—25. The Paris papers announced that Buonaparte had granted a truce of six days to the archduke Charles, in order to arrange the preliminaries of peace. About this time, a general view of the successes of the war was printed, and distributed at Paris among the two councils. From this statement it appeared, that from the 8th of Sept. 1793, to the 19th of Feb. 1797, the French republic had gained 261 victories, including 31 pitched battles; killed 152,600 men of the enemy; taken 197,784 prisoners; 238 strong places; 319 forts, camps, or redoubts; 7965 pieces of cannon; 186,762 guns; 4,318,150 pounds of powder; 207 standards; 5,486 horses, &c. &c.—May 1. Intelligence was received that general Hoche had completely defeated the Austrians on the right bank of the Rhine, on the 18th ult. with the loss of several thousand men.—20. The mutiny among the British seamen broke out with more alarming circumstances at this time. The spirit of insubordination appeared chiefly at Sheerness and the Nore. Many of the mutineers, with their president, Richard Parker, were tried and executed. The newly elected third of the French legislature were introduced to the councils. When the name of general Pichegru was announced in the council of five hundred, the whole assembly rose with instantaneous respect, and chose him for their president.—June 30. Lord Malmsbury set out for Lisle, to negotiate a peace with the plenipotentiaries of the French republic.—Aug. 30. Advice was received from America, that Mr. William Blount, a senator, had been removed from his seat, previous to his trial, for having endeavoured to induce the British and Indians to attack the Spaniards. He, however, made his escape before the arrival of the time appointed for his trial.—Sept. 1. La Fayette and his fellow-sufferers were liberated from the Austrian dungeon.—20. Lord Malmsbury returned from Lisle, after a fruitless negociation for peace.—Oct. 17. The final adjustment of the definitive treaty with the emperor and the French republic, was concluded at Udina. Venice, and the whole of its territories, were found to be the sacrifice to peace, as that ancient state was to be ceded by the French to the despotic yoke of Austria. The republic of Genoa felt about the same time the predominant influence of the French, as its government was also changed into a representative one, under the protection of France, and under the title of the Ligurian republic.—Nov. 13. The circulation of foreign newspapers was prohibited in France.—20. Buonaparte returns to Paris.—24. Mr. Pitt submitted to the house of commons the outlines of his financial plan, proposing an alarming increase of the assessed taxes,

and a loan of 12,000,000*l.* for the service of the ensuing year.—Dec. 19. The national thanksgiving for the three great naval victories of lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan, took place. Newspapers first published at Constantinople this year.

Jan. 3, 1798. The Paris papers announced that M. D'Arango, late ambassador from Portugal, had been arrested, and confined in the temple.—6. The French directory decreed the seizure of all British manufactures in the warehouses of the merchants of France.—21. The anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI. was celebrated at Paris, with much savage triumph.—March 10. The Paris papers announced, that a complete revolution had been effected at Rome; and that five consuls, under a French dictator, had been appointed to govern the ecclesiastical states.—April 3. The duke of York appointed commander in chief of all his majesty's land forces in the kingdom of Great Britain: resigned in 1810.—May 4. Buonaparte set out from Paris for Toulon, to take the command of a formidable armament, fitting out at that place for the invasion of Egypt.—9. The name of Mr. Fox was erased, by the king, from the list of privy counsellors, in consequence of some language, thought obnoxious by government, made use of by that gentleman, at a meeting of the whig club.—18. The earl of Kingston was tried, by the Irish house of peers, for the murder of colonel Fitzgerald, the seducer of his lordship's daughter, and honourably acquitted.—19. A formidable armament, under the command of Buonaparte and admiral Brueyes, sailed from Toulon for Egypt. Lord Edward Fitzgerald was taken into custody at a house in Thomas-street, Dublin.—27. A duel was fought between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, on Putney-heath.—31. Great disturbances in Ireland during this and the two following months.—June 2. Accounts from Philadelphia, of this date, announced that the vigorous measure adopted by the congress of the United States, in authorizing American vessels of war to capture French cruizers, had been followed up by another, not less important, which (like that), originated in the senate, and passed the house of representatives; viz: a bill to prohibit all commercial intercourse between America and any part of the French dominions, during the present differences between her and France.—4. Lord Edward Fitzgerald died in the new prison, Dublin, of the wounds he received in resisting the officers who took him into custody.—July 7. Buonaparte, and the whole of his army, landed at Alexandria, in Egypt, and shortly after proceeded to Rosetta and Grand Cairo.—Aug. 2. Mr. John Palmer, the celebrated comedian, dropped down dead while performing the part of the Stranger, on the Liverpool stage. His last words were, "O God! O God! there is another and a better world!"—Sept. 25. Gen. Pichegru, and some other expatriated Frenchmen, who had effected their escape from Guiana, and had been detained on board a ship captured by one of his majesty's cruizers, arrived in London.—Oct. 13. Sir John Borlase Warren, with three ships of the line, five frigates, and a sloop of war, fell in with the Brest squadron, destined for Ireland, consisting of one ship of the line, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig, off the north-west coast of that country, and, after a smart engagement, captured the ship of the line, named *Le Hoche*, and four frigates. The prizes were all full of troops, and on board the *Le Hoche* was

Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone.—Dec. 18. Treaty between England and Russia for carrying on the war against France. Voluntary contributions for the support of the British government against the French invasion, amounted to 2,500,000*l.*; besides 139,332*l.* remitted from Bengal.

Jan. 1, 1799. The king of Naples driven from his capital.—Feb. 10. Buonaparte leaves Cairo on an expedition into Syria.—12. El Arisch blockaded by the French.—25. El Arisch surrenders.—28. The French army reaches Gazah.—March 1. Jourdan crosses the Rhine.—2. Mannheim taken by the French.—3. The French army in Egypt reaches Jaffa.—6. Jaffa taken by assault, by the French army.—13. French declaration of war against Austria and Tuscany.—17. The French army in Syria arrives before Acre.—June 22. Convention between Great Britain and Russia respecting the invasion of Holland.—Aug. 24. Buonaparte embarks in Egypt for Europe.—27. The English troops land in Holland.—28. The Dutch evacuate the Helder. The French penetrate into Germany.—30. The Dutch fleet in the Nieuwe Diep surrenders to admiral Mitchell.—Sept. 1. The English troops in Holland advance.—10. They are attacked by the Dutch and French, who are repulsed.—13. The duke of York arrives in Holland.—20. Rome capitulates to the English.—Oct. 16. Buonaparte arrives at Paris from Egypt.—18. Treaty for the evacuation of Holland, by the English and Russians.—21. Insurrection at Cairo against the French.—Nov. 9 and 10. Buonaparte effects a revolution at Paris. The directory dissolved. A new constitution of government, with an executive of three consuls. Buonaparte made first consul for ten years.—13. Ancona surrenders to the Austrians.—Dec. 26. Letter of Bonaparte to the king of Great Britain, relative to a negotiation for peace.

Jan. 24, 1800. Treaty of El Arisch, for the evacuation of Egypt, signed. Lord Keith refuses to acknowledge it; in consequence of which the war begins anew between the French and the Turks.—April 30. General attack on Genoa by the Austrians.—May 30. Bonaparte enters Milan.—June 4. Bonaparte re-establishes the Cisalpine republic. Attack on Quiberon by the English.—June 10. Action at Montebello, in which the French are victorious.—14. General Kleber, French commander in Egypt, assassinated.—16. Armistice signed in Italy.—19. Action at Blenheim, in which Moreau defeats the Austrians.—July 8. Action at Neubourg, in which Moreau gains the day.—28. Preliminaries of peace between France and Austria, signed at Paris by the count de St. Julien, on behalf of the emperor of Germany.—Aug. 16. Declaration of the emperor Paul, on the subject of an armed neutrality.—25. The English land at Ferrol, and reembark the next day without effecting their purpose.—29. Convention between Great Britain and Denmark, relative to the seizure of a Danish frigate and convoy.—Oct. 6. English attempt on Cadiz.—15. The French seize on Tuscany.—Nov. 17. The Austrians defeated by general Brune in Italy.—Dec. 16. Convention between the northern powers for an armed neutrality.—24. The first consul's life attempted by an explosion of combustibles, called the infernal machine.—25. The French advance to within seventeen leagues of Vienna. Armistice of Steyer signed.

Jan. 1, 1801. English squadron against Egypt assemble at St. Mar-morice.—16. Armistice of Treviso, between the French and Austrians signed.—26. Convention of Luneville signed.—28. English embargo on Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships.—Feb. 2. Assembly of the first imperial parliament at London.—9. Definitive treaty of Luneville, between Austria and France signed.—23. Lord Keith sails for Egypt.—27. Spain proclaims war against Portugal.—April 21. Counter-manifesto of Portugal against Spain.—May 10. Capture of Rhamanieh by the British army in Egypt.—19. The Swedes secede from the northern alliance.—June 6. Treaty of Badajos, between Spain and Portugal signed.—17. Convention between England and Russia.—Oct. 1. Preliminaries of peace signed at London.

Feb. 2, 1802. A French army under Le Clerc, arrived at cape Franco.—May 2. Buonaparte constituted, by the conservative senate, first consul for a second period of ten years, to commence from the expiration of the first period.—Aug. 2. But on a proposition of the tribunate, a decree for constituting him first consul for life was offered to the people for signature, and being signed by 3,568,885 citizens, Buonaparte solemnly declared first consul for life.—5. New constitution of France, declaring all the consuls for life.

Feb. 20, 1803. Egypt evacuated by the British.—May 16. Great Britain declared war against France.—June 7. Lubec taken by the French. Bonaparte notified the commencement of the war with Great Britain. 14. Great preparations for the invasion of England.—Aug. 11. Battle in the East-Indies, between Schindiah and the English, the former defeated.—Sept. 23. Demerara surrendered to the English.

Feb. 17, 1804. Pichegru, Moreau, &c. arrested in Paris.—May 5. France formed into an empire.—Dec. 2. Buonaparte crowned emperor.—Aug. 11. The present emperor of Germany assumed the title of emperor of Austria.—Dec. 14. War between England and Spain.—Poor-rate in England estimated, including donations, at five millions.

Jan. 11, 1805. Letters of marque and reprisal issued against Spain.—March 18. Buonaparte assumes the title of king of Italy.—May 1. A change in the Dutch constitution, and Shimmelpennineck placed at the head of the government, under the title of pensionary.—26. The Genoese senate decree the union of the Ligurian republic with France.—June 26. Lord Melville impeached.—Aug. 31. Sir Sidney Smith vainly attempted to burn the Boulogne flotilla, with the machines called *carcasses*.

June 10, 1806. A resolution for abolishing the slave trade adopted, on the motion of lord Grenville, in the house of lords.—17. A total eclipse of the sun in the eastern states of the United States.—July 12. A treaty signed at Paris, between France on the one hand, and Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and several smaller German states on the other; by which the latter renounced their connexion with the empire, and under the name of "the confederation

of the Rhine," placed themselves under the protection of France.—20. A treaty of peace between France and Russia, signed at Paris on the part of the latter power, by Mr. D'Oubril.—Aug. 13. Refused to be ratified by the emperor of Russia.—30. A manifesto against the French government, published by the emperor of Russia, at Petersburg.—Oct. 10. Hostilities commenced between the French and Prussians, by a skirmish near the bridge of Saalfeld, in which prince Ferdinand Louis of Prussia, who defended that bridge was killed.—Nov. 6. The electors of Saxony and Hesse acceded to the confederation of the Rhine.—9. The duke of Brunswick died at Ottensson, near Altona, of a wound received in the battle of Jena.

Jan. 27, 1807. Notice of Burr's conspiracy communicated to congress by the president of the United States.—28. Treaty of offence and defence between Great Britain and Prussia ratified at Berlin.—June 1. The British evacuate Alexandria and Egypt, by treaty with the Turks.—21. Armistice between the French, Russians, and Prussians, ratified at Tilsit.—26. British orders, blockading the Ems and other rivers in the Baltic, issued.—July 2. Proclamation of the president of the United States, forbidding intercourse with British ships of war issued.—5. Buenos Ayres stormed by the British forces.—A comet visible throughout the United States, Sept. and Oct.—Oct., 16. British proclamation, recalling their seamen from neutral vessels, issued.—26. Declaration of war by Russia, against Great Britain.—27. Treaty signed at Fontainebleau, between France and Spain, for the conquest and partition of Portugal.—Nov. 1. French and Spanish armies invade Portugal.—11. Three British orders in council, imposing restrictions upon neutral trade with France and her allies, issued.—29. The Portuguese royal family embark for Brazil.—Dec. 2. French army enters Lisbon.—10. Kingdom of Etruria dissolved, and united to France.—17. French decree against neutral trade issued at Milan.—19. A stone fell from the air, near Greenfield, Connecticut.—22. Law imposing a general and indefinite embargo, passed by the American congress.—25. Mr. Rose, minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States, arrives in America.

Feb. 2, 1808. The papal government of Rome subverted by the French.—8. Subsidiary and defensive treaty, between Great Britain and Sweden, signed at Stockholm.—10. Russia declares war against Sweden.—18. Declaration, by Austria, of non-intercourse with Great Britain.—29. Denmark declares war against Sweden.—March 17. Negotiation between the British plenipotentiary and the American government at Washington, terminated unsuccessfully.—20. Charles IV. king of Spain, resigns his crown to Ferdinand his son, since called Ferdinand VII.—23. The French, under Murat, enter Madrid.—28. The British act of parliament restricting neutral trade, passed.—April 8. Charles IV. revokes his resignation of the crown.—11. British orders, encouraging the breach of the American embargo, issued.—14. British act of parliament, prohibiting the exportation of cotton, wool, &c. passed. Act of parliament, making valid the orders of November.—17. French decree against neutral trade, issued at Bayonne.—20. Ferdinand VII. arrives at Bayonne.—30. Charles IV. and his queen, arrive at

Bayonne.—May 2. Dreadful insurrection at Madrid, wherein upwards of 4000 French soldiers are massacred, and 5000 Spaniards murdered by the French.—4. Charles IV. of Spain, appoints Murat, grand duke of Berg, lieutenant-general of his kingdom. British orders, blockading Copenhagen and the island of Zealand, issued.—5. Resignation of the crown of Spain, by the reigning family, to the emperor Napoleon, at Bayonne.—6. Ferdinand VII. at Bayonne, surrenders the throne of Spain to his father, Charles IV.—21. A decree published at Rome, in the name of the French government, depriving the pope of all his territory, because he refused to declare war against England, against which he protests.—June 4. New constitution formed for Spain, by the French emperor, at Bayonne.—6. The Spanish supreme junta declare war against Napoleon.—7. Joseph Bonaparte made king of Spain, by his brother, at Bayonne.—July 20. English army land in Portugal. Dupont, with 14,000 men, surrendered to the Spanish patriots.—31. Joseph Buonaparte quits Madrid by night, with all the French troops, after plundering the palace, churches, &c.—Aug. 21. Battle of Vimeria gained by the English, against the French, by sir Arthur Wellesley.—22. Armistice proposed by the French, and accepted.—30. Convention for the evacuation of Portugal, by the French, ratified.—Oct. 1. Interview and conference between the French and Russian emperors, at Erfurth.—12. Proposals made by them to Great Britain for peace.—19. British army formed in Spain, under the generals Moore and Baird.—Dec. 4. Madrid surrendered on terms to Napoleon and the French, without a siege.—6. Armistice between the Russians and Swedes, ratified in Finland.—9. French and Russian proposals for peace, rejected by the British minister.—16. British army under sir John Moore collected at Salamanca, in Spain.—22. Napoleon leaves Madrid, to march against the British forces.—24. The British army commences its retreat.

Jan. 5, 1809. Treaty of peace between Turkey and Great Britain ratified at Constantinople.—9. Laws enforcing the embargo passed by the congress of the United States. 16. Battle fought before Corunna, in which the British general, sir John Moore, is killed.—18. Embarkation and departure of the British army at Corunna.—23. Napoleon arrives at Paris, from Spain; an approaching war between Austria and France is generally expected.—Feb. 20. Popular insurrection at Cadiz, in Spain.—21. Saragossa besieged by the French.—March 4. Meeting of the congress of the United States, and inauguration of James Madison, as president.—11. The archduke Charles issues his first proclamation at Vienna.—14. King of Sweden dethroned, and his uncle made regent.—20. Insurrection of the populace, and pillage of the French, at the Havanna—April. 17. Negotiation for adjusting existing disputes between America and Great Britain commence at Washington, between Mr. Erskine the British ambassador, and the American government.—19. Concluded successfully, and commerce conditionally restored by proclamation. Battles of Puffen-hoffen and Tam, gained by the French.—20. Battle of Abensberg gained by the French.—21. Battle of Landshut gained by the French.—22. Battle of Eckmuhl gained by the French.—23. Battle of Ratiborn and capture of that city by the French.—29. The

British orders in council of November and December, 1807, and March, 1808, partially repealed and modified, by the British government.—May 14. The duke of Sudermania made king of Sweden, under the title of Charles XIII. The emperor Napoleon enters Vienna.—21 and 22. The bloody battles of Aspern and Esling, which check the conqueror for several weeks.—24. British order in council disowning the agreement entered into by Mr. Erskine, and making provisions to prevent American vessels, that might have sailed under the faith of said agreement, from being captured by British cruizers as violating previous orders in council.—July 30. The island of Walcheren invaded by a formidable British army comprising above 40,000 men, under lord Chatham.—Aug. 9. The president of the United States, upon receiving official information that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, had not been withdrawn, according to the agreement entered into with Mr. Erskine, issues a proclamation purporting, that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.—Sept. 4. Mr. Jackson, a new British minister, arrives in the United States, to supercede Mr. Erskine.—Oct. 14. Treaty of peace between France and Austria, by which the latter makes great sacrifices of territory, signed at Vienna.—Nov. 8. Mr. Jackson, the British minister, having, in his correspondence with the American secretary of state, made use of expressions deemed by the president of the United States indecorous, is debarred from any further communication with the executive.

Remarkable Occurrences, &c. &c.

ABSTINENCE, remarkable instance of, in Ann Moor, of Tutbury, Staffordshire, who has lived 20 months without food, Nov. 1808.

Ball of fire, fell during a thunder storm upon a public house in Wapping, which instantaneously set fire to it and the house adjoining, July 4, 1803.

Bog of Castleguard or Poulenard, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, December 20, 1793, moved in a body, from its original situation, to the distance of some miles, crossing the high road towards Doon, covering every thing in its way, at least twenty feet in many parts, and throwing down several bridges, houses, &c.

Borge, a seat near Frederickstadt, in Norway, sunk into an abyss 100 fathoms deep, which instantly became a lake, and drowned fourteen persons, with 240 head of cattle, 1703.

Bosia, the village of, at Piedmont, near Turin, suddenly sunk, together with above 200 of its inhabitants, April 8, 1679.

Brixton in Norfolk, the ground at, for a very considerable extent, sunk near 30 feet, June, 1788.

Bulkeley, a hill at, near Chester, which had trees on it of a considerable height, sunk down, July 8, 1657, into a pit of water so very deep, that the tops of the trees were not to be seen.

- Comets**, the principal have appeared in England, in 1680, 1682, 1753, and 1808.
- Conjunction of the sun and moon**, and all the planets, took place, 1186.
- Darkness**, an uncountable, at noon-day, in England, so that no person could see to read, January 12, 1679. A similar darkness at Quebec, in North America, September 16, 1785.
- Fog**, so remarkable in London, that several chairmen mistook their way in St. James' park, and fell, with their fares into the canal; and considerable damage was done on the Thames, Jan. 1, 1729.
- Globe of fire** passed over the island of Funen, in Denmark, in open day, September, 1807. A similar phenomenon was observed at the same time in Jutland.
- Gulen river**, in Norway, buried itself under ground, 1344, but burst out soon after, and destroyed 250 persons, with several churches, houses, &c.
- Hackney, Alice**, who had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable, 1494.
- Halo**, a remarkable, round the moon, observed August 16, 1807.
- Iris**, or rainbow, a lunar, appeared near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, from half past nine till half past ten at night, January 17, 1806: in Baltimore in 1807.
- Lake of Harantoreen**, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, a mile in circuit, sunk into the ground, with all its fish, March 25, 1792.
- Land**, a piece of, in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk fifteen fathoms, but most of the inhabitants escaped, February, 1793.
- Locusts**, the country of Palestine infested with such swarms of, that they darkened the air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, 406. A similar circumstance occurred in France, 873.
- Lotea**, a city of Murcia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 30 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, April 30, 1802.
- Mammoth**, a complete, discovered on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, 1799.
- Mercury** passed over the sun's disk, visible to the naked eye from 12 to 2 o'clock, at London, November 25, 1769.
- Meteor**, an astonishing bright one, which lighted the atmosphere for almost a minute, so as to render legible the writings on the signs in London, at half past eight o'clock in the evening, Nov. 13, 1803.
- Oxenhall**, near Darlington, the earth here suddenly rose to an eminence resembling a mountain; remained so several hours; then sunk in as suddenly with a horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, A. D. 1179.
- Parrot**, an extraordinary one, belonging to colonel Kelly, died at the age of 30, at his house in Piccadilly, October 9, 1802. This bird appeared to possess in some degree the faculty of reason, for when it made a mistake in either words or tune of the numberless songs it was master of, it would correct itself and begin the song again.
- Partridge**, a cream coloured, shot at Rufford, Lancashire, February 1, 1808.
- Plantation**, a large, with all the buildings, destroyed, by the land removing from its former site to another, and covering every

thing in its way, October 16, 1784, in St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes.

Portland isle had 100 yards of its north end sunk into the sea, which did 4000l. damage to the pier, December 20, 1735.

Scarborough cliff sunk, and the Spa removed, December 18, 1737.

Sea at Teignmouth, and other places on the coast of Devonshire, rose and fell to the height of two feet, several times in the space of ten minutes, August 10, 1802.

Skeleton of a large animal, supposed to be of the mammoth kind, discovered, by the falling of Malton cliff, near Harwich, 1803.—

One of the teeth is said to have weighed 12 pounds.

Skeleton, a human, dug up in the Isle of Wight, after having been buried, according to conjecture, 600 years, 1807.

Snakes, a prodigious quantity of, formed themselves into two bands on a plain near Tournay, in Flanders, and fought with such fury, that one band was almost destroyed, and the peasants killed the other by sticks and fire, 1059.

Tide ebbcd and flowed three times in one hour, at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, May 31, 1582; the tide was suddenly and violently agitated on the south coast of England, so as to rise and fall above two feet in a few minutes, several times, November 1, 1755, during the earthquake at Lisbon; four times in an hour, at Whitby, July 17, 1761; damages on the coast of Essex, and destroyed the sea walls on its eastern coast, February 2, 1791; at Plymouth, where the tide rose two feet perpendicular in nine minutes, and retired as rapidly; and this it did three times in less than one hour, October 30, 1795; the tide did great damage in several parts of England, 1806.

Toad, a live, found in a block of stone at Newark, April 15, 1806.

Vesuvius, mount, threw out such a quantity of flame and smoke, that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeia and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A. D. 79. [Herculaneum was discovered in 1737; and several curiosities have been dug out of it ever since; but every thing combustible had the marks of being burnt by fire.]

Another fatal eruption, when 4000 persons were destroyed, and great part of the neighbouring country, 1632.

The most dreadful eruptions that had been known for a century past, happened in 1767 and 1795.

Volcano, in the isle of Ferro, broke out, September 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new Volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808.

Whitby had the tide rise and fall four times in a quarter of an hour, July 17, 1761.

Woggia, near Lucerne, was swallowed up by an internal current, and totally lost, August 4, 1795.

Battles, Sea-Fights, &c. &c.

- **ABOUKIR**, in Egypt, surrendered to the English forces, March 18, 1801.
- Acapulco** ship taken by admiral Anson, June 20, 1744.
- Acre**, taken by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, with the loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers; attacked by the French, under Buonaparte, July 1, 1798, and relieved by sir Sidney Smith, March 6, 1799, when the French were totally routed.
- Adrianople** taken by the Ottomans, 1360.
- Africa** conquered by Belisarius, 533.
- Agra**, the fortress of, (termed the Key of Hindostan), surrendered to the English, October 17, 1803.
- Aix-la-Chapelle** was taken by the French troops in 1793; and again, September 21, 1794.
- Alessandria**, in Italy, seized by the French in 1798; surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, July 24, 1799.
- Alexandria**, in Egypt, taken by Cæsar, 46 before Christ; taken by the French, 1798; by the English, August 23, 1801.
- Algiers** reduced, by admiral Blake, 1655; bombarded by the French, 1761.
- Altena** burnt by the Swedes, 1712.
- Almeyda**, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, August 25, 1762.
- Amsterdam** was taken possession of by the French, January 18, 1795.
- Amboyna** seized by the Dutch, 1624; seized by the English, November 28, 1796.
- Ancona** was taken possession of by the French, July, 1796, and surrendered to the imperialists, November 13, 1799.
- Anglesea** subdued by the Romans, 78; by the English, 1295.
- Anglo Saxons** first landed in Britain, 449.
- Angria** and his family seized, 1750; forts destroyed, 1756.
- Antwerp** sacked and ruined, 1585; taken by the French, 1793 and 1794.
- Arcoot**, in the East-Indies, taken by the English, 1759.
- Argonautic** expedition, 1250 before Christ.
- Armed neutrality** of the northern powers, against England, by the empress of Russia, commenced 1780; renewed 1800; dissolved by a British fleet, 1801.
- Armada**, the Spanish, arrived in the channel, July 19, 1588, but dispersed by a storm; Armada of the Spaniards defeated in the Downs, by the Dutch, 1639.
- Armenia** was conquered by the Turks, 1523.
- Athens** taken by Xerxes, 480 before Christ.
- Avignon** taken from the pope, by the French, 1769; restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773; declared to belong to France, by the national assembly, 1791.
- Austria** taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its name, 1040.
- Austrian Netherlands** entered by the French troops, April 28, 1792.
- Bajazet** defeated by Tamerlane, 1402.

Bahama islands taken by the Spaniards, May 8, 1782 ; re-taken by the English, July 16, 1783.

Bangalore, in the East-Indies, taken by earl Cornwallis, 1791.

Barbary conquered from the Greek empire, 640 ; first conquest there by Spain was Melilla, 1497.

Batavia taken by the English, January, 1782 ; again, September 12, 1800.

Bœotian war commenced, 379 ; ended, 336 before Christ.

Bartholomew, (St. in the West Indies), taken from the Danes by England, March 20, 1801.

Battle of the Horatii and Curiatii, 669 before Christ.

Marathon, 490 before Christ.

Salamis, which delivered Greece from the Medes, 480 before Christ.

Eurymydon, 470 before Christ.

Leuctra, 373 before Christ.

Mantineæ, 363 before Christ.

Chæronea, 338 before Christ.

The river Granicus, when Alexander defeated the Persians, 334 before Christ.

Issus, when Darius lost 100,000 men, 333 before Christ.

Cannæ, where 40,000 Romans were killed, 216 before Christ.

Pharsalia, when Pompey was defeated, 47 before Christ.

Philippi, which terminated the Roman republic, 41 before Christ.

Actium, 31 before Christ.

Shropshire, when Caractacus was taken prisoner, 51 after Christ.

Stamford, in Lincolnshire, the first between the Britons and Saxons, in 449.

Aylesford, 455.

Kydwell, between the Britons and the Armoricans, 458.

Ipswich, between the Britons and Saxons, 466.

Bath, in 520.

Camelford, in 542 and 908.

Leeds, 665.

Hellston, in Cornwall, and in isle of Shepey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834.

Romney, 840 ; in Somersetshire, 843 ; in Devonshire, 915 ; at London and Canterbury, 852, between Ethelwolf and the Danes.

The isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated, and the Danes settled, 854.

Farnham, in Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated, 894.

Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914.

Malden, in Essex, between Edward and the Danes, 918.

Chester, in 922.

Saxons and Danes, with different success, fought several, from 938 to 1016.

Dunsinane, in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054.

Stanford-bridge, or Battle-bridge, between Harold I. and Harfing, October 14, 1066.

Hastings, where king Harold was slain, October 14, 1066.

Gisors, 1198.

Lincoln, May 19, 1217.

Lewes, May 14, 1264.

Chesterfield, 1296.

Dunbar, April 27, 1296.

Falkirk, July 22, 1298.

Battle of Courtras, in Flanders, 1302.

Bannockburn, June 25, 1314, when the English were totally defeated.

Cansant, in Flanders, November, 1337.

Auberoché, in France, 1344.

Cressy, August 26, 1346.

Durham, where David, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner, Oct. 17, 1346.

Nevil's cross, in Durham, 1347.

Poitiers, where the king of France and his son were taken prisoners, September 19, 1356.

Auray, in Brittany, in 1363.

Brignai, in Provence, in 1363.

Rochelle, 1371.

Otterborn, between Hotspur and the earl of Douglas, July 31, 1388.

Nisbet, between English and Scots, when 10,000 of the latter were slain, May 7, 1402.

Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403.

Monmouth, when the Welsh were defeated, March 11, and May 11, 1405.

Agincourt, October 25, 1415.

Beauge, where the duke of Clarence, and 1,500 English were killed, April 3, 1421.

Crevent, June, 1423.

Verneuil, August 16, 1424.

Patay, under Joan of Arc, June 10, 1429.

Basil, in Switzerland, 1444.

Castillon, in Guienna, in 1452.

St. Albans, May 22, 1455.

Northampton, July 19, 1460.

Wakefield, December 31, 1460.

St. Alban's, on Shrove Tuesday, 1461.

Mortimer's cross, 1461.

Hexham, May 15, 1463.

Banbury, July 26, 1469.

Stamford, March 13, 1470.

Barnet, April 14, 1471.

Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.

Bosworth, August 22, 1485.

Stoke, June 6, 1487.

St. Aubin, in France, 1488.

Blackheath, June 22, 1497.

Flodden, September 9, 1513, when James IV. king of Scotland, was killed.

Marignón, in Italy, October 13, 1515.

Pavia, in Italy, 1524.

Jarna, in Poitiers, in 1569.

Lutzen, September 7, 1633, king of Sweden killed.

Avein, in Liege, May, 1635.

Newcastle, in Northumberland, 1637.

Calloo, in Flanders, in 1638.

Arras, June, 1640.

Hopton-heath, in Staffordshire, March 19, 1642.

Worcester, September 23, 1642.

Battle of Edgehill, October 23, 1642.

Brentford, in 1642.

Kilrush, Ireland, 1642.

Liscarrol, Ireland, 1642.

Liscard, in Cornwall, January 19, 1643.

Hopton-heath, near Stafford, March 19, 1643.

Barham-moor, March 29, 1643.

Ross, Ireland, March, 1643.

Racroy, in France, 1643.

Shatton, May 16, 1643.

Lansdown, July 5, 1643.

Newbury, September 20, 1643.

Alresford, March 29, 1644.

Newark, in 1644.

Newbury, October 27, 1644.

Aldern, May 15, 1645.

Neaseby, June, 1645.

Alford, July 2, 1645.

Norlingen, in Swabia, August 3, 1645.

Benburb, Ireland, 1646.

Kingston, in Surry, 1647.

Rathmines, Ireland, 1649.

Dunbar, September 3, 1650.

Worcester, September 3, 1651.

Bothwell-bridge, June 22, 1651.

Arras, in 1654.

Zintzheim, in Germany, 1674.

Mulhausen, in Alsace, December 31, 1674.

Altenheim, July 28, 1675.

Bothwell-bridge, in Scotland, 1679.

Argos, in 1683, allies and Turks.

Barkan, in Hungary, in 1683, allies and Turks.

Vienna, July 18, 1683, allies and Turks.

Coron, in European Turkey, in 1685, allies and Turks.

Mohats, in Hungary, August 4, 1687, allies and Turks.

Hersan, in Hungary, 1687, allies and Turks.

Walcourt, allies and French, 1689.

Killikrankie, in Scotland, 1689.

Newton Butlers, in Ireland, 1689.

Boyne, in Ireland, July 1, 1690.

Salusses, in Piedmont, August 8, 1690.

Fleurus, in Flanders, July 12, 1690.

Leuse, allies and French, 1691.

Augrim, July 22, 1691.

Portsheim, Germans and French, 1692.

Steinkirk, 1692, allies and French.

Landen, July 19, 1693, ditto.

Marfaglia, October 8, 1693, Piedmontese and French.

Neckar, Germans and French, 1693.

In Transylvania, allies and Turks, 1695.

Olasch, Germans and Turks, 1696.

Zeuta, in Hungary, 1697, ditto.

Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, December, 1700.

Chiara, August 6, 1701, French and allies.

Riga, Russians and Poles, 1701.

- Battle of Carpi, in Modena, 1701, French and allies.
 Glissa, in Poland, 1702, Swedes and Saxons.
 Fridlinghen, in Swabia, 1702, French and Germans.
 Vittoria, French and allies, 1702.
 Lauzara, in Italy, August 15, 1702.
 Pultusk, Poles and Swedes, 1703.
 Eckeren, in Brabant, June 30, 1703, French and Dutch.
 Donavert, July 2, 1704, French and Germans.
 Punits, Swedes and Saxons, 1704.
 Blenheim, August 2, 1704, allies and French.
 Schlemburg, Austrians and Bavarians, 1704.
 Mittau, Swedes and Russians, July, 1705.
 Cassano, in Italy, in 1705, French and allies.
 Tirlmont, French and allies, 1705.
 Fraunstadt, in Silesia, 1706, Swedes and Saxons.
 Calcinato, in Italy, 1706, French and allies.
 Ramilies, Whitsunday, 1706, French and allies.
 Turin, September 7, 1706, French and Germans.
 Offenburgh, Germans and French, 1707.
 Calish, in Poland, April, 1707, Poles and Bavarians.
 Almanza, in Spain, 1707, allies and Spain.
 Oudenard, June 30, 1708, French and allies.
 Holowzin, in Russia, 1708, Russians and Swedes.
 Czarnanapata, in Muscovy, September 22, 1708.
 Lezno, in Poland, 1708, Russians and Swedes.
 Gemaurthorff, in Poland, 1708, ditto.
 Winnendale, September 28, 1708, French and allies.
 Caya, May 17, 1709, ditto.
 Pultawa, June 8, 1709, Russians and Swedes.
 Malplaquete, September 11, 1709, French and allies.
 Rumersheim, French and Germans, 1709.
 Gudina, allies and Spaniards, 1709.
 Almanza, July 16, 1710, French and allies.
 Elsinburg, Swedes and Danes, 1710.
 Saragossa, August 30, 1710, French and Germans.
 Villa Viciosa, December 12, 1710, ditto.
 Arleux, allies and French, 1711.
 Gadebush, Swedes and Danes, 1712.
 Denain, in Netherlands, in 1712, allies and French.
 Pulkona, Russians and Swedes, 1713.
 Friburg, French and Germans, 1713.
 Preston, November 12, 1715, when the rebels were defeated in Scotland.
 Dumblain, November 13, 1715, ditto.
 Peterwarden, Austrians and Turks, August 5, 1716.
 Belgrade, July 16, 1717, ditto.
 Glonahields, in Scotland, June 10, 1719.
 Between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli Kan lost 10,000, and killed 20,000 men, before Babylon, February 28, 1733—4.
 Parma, June 29, 1734.
 Guastella, August, 1734.
 In Persia, where the Turks were totally defeated by Kouli Kan, and lost near 60,000, a general, and six bashaws, May, 23, 1734.
 Bitonto, Austrians and Spaniards, 1734.
 Parma, France and Spain against Austria, 1734.

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Battle of Secchia, French and Austrians, 1734.

Turks and Persians, 1735—50,000 of the latter killed.

Bagnialuk, in European Turkey, July 27, 1737, Russians and Turks.

Bog, Russians and Turks, 1738.

Kroska, Austrians and Turks, 1739.

Kernal, Turks and Persians, 1739.

Choczim, in Hungary, July 21, 1739.

Molwitz, April 10, 1741, Prussians and Austrians.

Williamstadt in Sweden, Swedes and Russians, July 23, 1741.

Hilkersburg, April 8, 1742, Prussians and Austrians.

Czaslaw, May 7, 1742, ditto.

Teyn, Austrians and French, 1742.

Brenau, Austrians and Bavarians, 1743.

Campo Santo, Spaniards and allies, 1743.

Dettingen, June 15, 1743, allies and French.

Cani, allies and French and Spaniards, 1744.

Landshut, Prussians and Austrians, 1745.

Friedberg, June 4, 1745, ditto.

Fontenoy, April 30, 1745.

Preston-Pana, September 21, 1745.

Erzerum, Turks and Prussians, 1745.

Falkirk, in Scotland, January 17, 1746.

Roucoux, April 12, 1746, French and allies.

Culloden, in Scotland, April 17, 1746.

St. Lazaro, May 31, 1746, French and allies.

Placentia, June 15, 1746, Spaniards and allies.

Exilles, in Piedmont, July 6, 1746, allies and French.

Vall, in Flanders, June 20, 1747, ditto.

Lasseift, July 20, 1747, ditto.

Arania, in India, 1751.

Bahoor, in India, August 7, 1752.

Fort Du Quesne, North America, July 9, 1755.

Lake of St. George, September 8, 1755.

Paraguay, 1755.

Calcutta, in India, June, 1756, and in 1759.

Lowoschutz, September 30, 1756, Prussians and Austrians.

Norkitten, Russians and Prussians, 1757.

Plassie, in the East-Indies, February 5, 1757.

Prague, May 22, 1757, Prussians and Austrians.

Reichenberg, in Bohemia, 1757, ditto.

Kolin, June 12, 1757, ditto.

Haslenbeck, July 25, 1757, French and allies.

Jagersdorf, in Prussia, August 3, 1757, ditto.

Rosbach, November 5, 1757, French and Prussians.

Breslau, November 21, 1757, Prussians and Austrians.

Liffa, December 5, 1757, ditto.

Hoya, in Westphalia, February 24, 1758, French and allies.

Crevelt, June 23, 1758, ditto.

Sanderhausen, July 25, 1758, ditto.

Meere, August 5, 1758, ditto.

Zorndorff, August 25, 1758, Prussians and Austrians.

—utz, 1758, ditto.

—irchen, October 10, 1758, ditto.

—rennhausen, 1758, French and allies.

Battle of Bergen, April 14, 1759, French and allies.

Minden, August, 1759, ditto.

Zulichaw, in Silesia, July 27, 1759, Prussians and Russians.

Peterswalde, Prussians and Austrians, 1759.

Niagara, in North America, July 24, 1759.

Warburg, August 6, 1759, French and allies.

Montmorenci, August 10, 1759, French and English.

Cunersdorf, August 12, 1759, Prussians, Russians and Austrians.

Plains of Abraham, September 15, 1759, French and English.

Wandwash, East-Indies, January 10, 1760.

Strehla, in Silesia, in 1760, Prussians and Austrians.

Near Quebec, April 28, 1760.

Pfaffendorff, August 13, 1760, Prussians and Austrians.

Torgau, November 3, 1760, ditto.

Fulda, 1760, ditto.

Plains of Silleri, English and French, 1760.

Fillinghausen, in the Palatinate, July 16, 1761, Prussians and Austrians.

Grabenstein, June 4, 1762, French and allies.

Homburg, allies and French, 1762.

Munden, ditto, 1762.

Johannisburg, ditto, 1762.

Buckr-Muhl, ditto, 1762.

Bushy Bun, in America, 1763.

Nunas Nullas, in the East-Indies, 1763.

Buxard, ditto, 1764.

Calpi, ditto, 1765.

Errour, ditto, 1767.

Mulwaggle, 1768.

Choczim, April 30, 1769, Russians and Turks.

Brailow, in European Turkey, 1770.

Silistria, in European Turkey, 1773.

Lexington, near Boston, April 19, 1775.

Bunker's-hill, June 30, 1775.

Long-Island, America, August 27, 1776.

White Plains, near New-York, November 30, 1776.

Trenton, December 26, 1776.

Princeton, January 3, 1777.

Brandy-wine creek, in America, September 13, 1777.

Ticonderoga, July 6, 1777.

Skeneborough, in North America, July 7, 1777.

Bennington, ditto, August 16, 1777.

Albany, ditto, 1777.

Chadsford, 1777.

Saratoga, October 16, 1777,—General Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans.

Germantown, October 4, 1777.

Red-bank, October 22, 1777.

St. Lucie, 1778.

Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

Rhode-Island, 1778.

Briar creek, March 3, 1779.

Stoney ferry, 1779.

Camden, August 16, 1780.

Perimbancum, in the East-Indies, 1780.

Battle of Waxau and Catauba, in North America, 1790.

Cowpens, January 17, 1781.

Broad river, in North America, 1781.

Guilford, ditto, March 16, 1781.

Hobkirk's-hill, ditto, 1781.

Eutaw springs, September 8, 1781.

Augusta, June 5, 1781.

York town, when earl Cornwallis surrendered, October 29, 1781—
and the war terminated.

Port Novo, in the East-Indies, 1781.

Arnee, ditto, 1781.

Russians and Turks, 1781.

Russians and Swedes, 1788.

Austrians and Turks, 1788.

Bassarabia and Ukraine, 1789.

Finland, Russians and Swedes, 1789.

Foczani, Austrians and Turks, 1789.

Lassumare, ditto, 1789.

Ukraine, Russians and Turks, 1790.

Maccin, ditto, 1791.

Seringapatam, in the East-Indies, 1791; again, in 1792, when Tip-
poo was reduced by lord Cornwallis.

The Austrians defeated the French near Mons, April 30, 1791.

At Longwy, when the Austrians were defeated, August 14, 1792.

Grand-pre, when the French were defeated, September 10, 1792.

Valory, between the French and Austrians, September 20, 1792.

Menehould, Prussians and French, October 2, 1792.

Conde, Austrians and French, October 2, 1792.

Hanau, ditto, October 27, 1792.

Bossu, ditto, November 4, 1792.

Jamappe, when Dumourier entered Brabant, November 6, 1792.

Arderlecht, Austrians and French, November 13, 1792.

Thirlemont, ditto, November 17, 1792.

Varoux, ditto, November 27, 1792.

Hockheim, ditto, January 7, 1793.

Aldenhoven, ditto, February 28, 1793.

Aix la Chapelle, ditto, January 15, 1793.

Tongres, ditto, ditto, March 4, 1793.

Jurvienden, near Thirlemont, ditto, March 18, 1793.

Thirlemont, ditto, March 19, 1793.

Lovaine, or the iron mountain, ditto, March 22, 1793.

Coblentz, Austrians and French, April 1, 1793.

Cassel, ditto, April 7, 1793.

Tournay, Austrians and English against the French, May 8, 1793.

St. Amand and Maulde, ditto, May 10, 1793.

Valenciennes, allies and French, May 23, 1793.

Manheim, ditto, May 30, 1793.

Furnes, Dutch and French, June 21, 1793.

—, Austrians and French, June 26, 1793.

Villier's ditto, July 18, 1793.

Cambray, or Cæsar's camp, ditto, August 9, 1793.

Lincelles, ditto, August 18, 1793.

Furnes, ditto, August 21, 1793.

Rexmond, ditto, August 29, 1793.

Dunkirk, English and French, September 7, 1793.

- Battle of Quenoy, English and French, September 11, 1793.
 Limbach, Austrians and French, September 12, 1793.
 Menin, ditto, September 15, 1793.
 Toulon, English and French, October 1, 1793.
 Weissenburg, Austrians and French, October 14, 1793.
 Maubeuge, allies and French, October 16, 1793.
 Birlemont, ditto, ditto.
 Orchies, ditto, October 30, 1793.
 Wanzenaw, ditto, October 25, 1793.
 Landau, ditto, November 20, 1793.
 Toulon, when it surrendered to the French, November 19, 1793.
 Lebach, ditto, November 27, 1793.
 Roussillon, Spaniards and French, December 11, 1793.
 Perpignan, ditto, December 20, 1793.
 Oppenheim, allies and French, January 8, 1794.
 Waterloo, ditto, January 23, 1794.
 Werwick, ditto, March 1, 1794.
 Bayonne, Spaniards and French, March 19, 1794.
 Perle, allies and French, March 22, 1794.
 Cateau, ditto, March 28, 1794.
 Cracow, Russians and Poles, April 4, 1794.
 Durkheim, allies and French, April 5, 1794.
 Piedmont, Sardinians and French, April 6, 1794.
 Crombech, allies and French, April 14, 1794.
 Arlon, ditto, April 17, 1794.
 Warsaw, Russians and Poles, April 21, 1794.
 Landreny, allies and French, April 24, 1794.
 Cambray, English and French, April 24, 1794.
 Cateau, ditto, April 26, 1794.
 Courtray, allies and French, April 29, 1794.
 Ostend, ditto, May 5, 1794.
 Montesquan, Spaniards and French, May 1, 1794.
 Aost, Sardinians and French, May 2, 1794.
 Saorgia, Sardinians and French, May 8, 1794.
 Tournay, English and French, May 10, 1794.
 Courtray, allies and French, May 12, 1794.
 Mons, ditto, May 16, 1794.
 Tournay, English and French, May 18, 1794.
 Bouillon, allies and French, ditto.
 Tournay, ditto, May 23, 1794.
 Lautern, ditto, May 23, 1794.
 Lithuania, Russians and Poles, June 3, 1794.
 Piliczke, ditto, ditto.
 Barcelona, Spaniards and French, June 14, 1794.
 Charleroi, Dutch and French, June 17, 1794.
 Cracow, Prussians and Poles, ditto.
 Aost, Sardinians and French, June 26, 1794.
 Puycerda, Spaniards and French, ditto.
 Blonie, Russians and Poles, July 7, 1794.
 Mannheim, allies and French, July 12, 1794.
 Dorbilos, Prussians and Poles, July 19, 1794.
 Fontarabia, Spaniards and French, August 2, 1794.
 Zegre, Prussians and Poles, August 22, 1794.
 Bellegarde, Spaniards and French, August 26, 1794.
 Valley of Leira, ditto, September 8, 1794.

- Battles.**—Maastricht, allies and French, September 18, 1794.
 Clermont, ditto, September 20, 1794.
 Piedmont, ditto, September 23, 1794.
 Poonania, Prussians and Poles, September 24, 1794.
 Kophir Bazsee, Russians and Poles, September 25, 1794.
 Milan, Sardinians and French, September 31, 1794.
 Emmerick, allies and French, October 2, 1794.
 Warsaw, Poles totally defeated by the Prussians, &c. October 12, 1794.
 Druten, English and French, October 20, 1794.
 Pampeluna, Spaniards and French, October 28, 1794.
 Nimeguen, allies and French, November 4, 1794.
 Sendomir, Poles and Prussians, &c. November 16, 1794.
 Navarre, Spaniards and French, November 25, 1794.
 Mentz, allies and French, December 1, 1794.
 On the Waal, January 11, 1795.
 Nantes, between the Chouans and republicans, January 18, 1795.
 Catalonia, March 5, 1795.
 Neve Munster, where the French were repulsed, March 3, 1795; again, the 18th, ditto.
 At Figueras, the Spaniards were defeated, April 5, 1795.
 Piedmont, the Piedmontese were defeated, April 12, 1795.
 Pontas, in Catalonia, where the French were defeated, June 14, 1795.
 Piedmont, when the French were defeated, June 14, 1795; again the 27th; and again July 1.
 Pampeluna, when the French were defeated, July 2, 1795.
 Bilbao, when the Spaniards were defeated, July 17, 1795.
 Quiberon, the emigrants were defeated, July 21, 1795.
 Urutia, when the French were defeated, July 30, 1795.
 Vittoria, when the Spaniards were defeated, August 14, 1795.
 Piedmont, the Austrians were defeated, August 20, 1795.
 La Pietra, when the French were defeated, August 31, 1795.
 On the Lahn, when the French were defeated, September 19, 1795.
 Mannheim, the Austrians were defeated, September 23, 1795.
 Piedmont, when the French were defeated, October 1, 1795.
 On the Mayne, when the French were totally defeated, October 11, 1795.
 Mentz, when the French were defeated, October 29, 1795.
 Wormes, ditto, November 8, 1795.
 Moselle, ditto, November 22, 1795.
 Deux Ponts, ditto, November 28, 1795.
 Alsentz, ditto, December 8, 1795.
 Piedmont, Sardinians were totally defeated by the French, April 14, 1796.
 Lodi, French and Austrians, May 11, 1796.
 Mantua, French defeated, May 29, 1796.
 French defeated near Wetzlaer, June 4, 1796.
 Ditto, under Jourdan, by general Kray, near Kirpen, June 20, 1796.
 Austrians defeated by Jourdan, July 6, 1796.
 The archduke repulsed by the French, July 8, 1796.
 Mantua's siege raised, when the French left behind them 140 cannon, 100,000 shells, balls, &c. July 31, 1796.
 The Austrians were defeated by general Jourdan, August 11, 1796.

Battles.—Jourdan was defeated by the archduke near Nuremburgh, August 18, 1796.

The French were defeated by the Austrians near Neuweid and Amberg, August 24, 1796.

Jourdan was defeated near Munich, September 11, 1796.

Again, near Limberg, September 18, and on the following day at Isly on the Leck.

Between the Austrians and Buonaparte, in Italy, January 19 and 27, 1797, when the Austrians were defeated.

Buonaparte defeated the archduke, April 21, 1797.

The Austrians were again defeated on the Upper Rhine, May 7, 1797, when the French took Frankfort, Kehl, &c.

The Swiss troops were totally defeated by the French, and their independency abolished, September 19, 1798.

Between the Irish rebels and the king's forces at Kilcullen, May 22, 1798.

Ditto, at Naas, May 23; the same day at Stratford upon Slaney; at Hackestown, May 25; at Dunleven, May 25; at Taragh, May 26; at Carlow, May 27; at Monasterevan the same day; at Kildare, May 28; at Ballacanoe, and at Newtonberry, June 1; at New Ross, June 5; at Antrim the same day; at Acklow, June 9; at Ballynahinch, June 13; at Ovidstown, June 19; at Ballynash, June 20—at all which places the insurgents were defeated.

In Connaught, where the French aided the Irish rebels, and were all taken prisoners, September 7, 1798.

Near Naples, between the French and Neapolitans, Jan. 18, 1799.

The archduke Charles totally defeated the French, and took 2000 prisoners, &c. March 14 and 26, 1799, near Stockach.

The French were defeated near Verona, March 5, 25, and 26, with great loss; and again 30, and April 5, 1799.

The Austrians defeated the French in Italy, April 9, and 30, 1799, near Cremona.

The Russians defeated the French near Milan, April 27, 1799, 11,000 killed and taken prisoners.

The French were defeated near Cassano, April 27, 1799.

Buonaparte was repulsed against Acre by the Turks and sir S. Smith, April 16, 1799.

The French were defeated near the Adda, March 26, 31, and May 5, 1799.

Suwarrow's army defeated the French, under Moreau, near Alessandria, May 17, 1799.

The French were defeated at Zurich, and lost 4000 men, June 4, 1799.

Suwarrow defeated the French under Macdonald, June 19, 1799, when the French lost 18,268 men, 7 cannon, and 8 standards.

Tippoo Saib was defeated and slain, near Periapattam, in the East-Indies, by the English forces, May 4, 1799, with considerable slaughter.

The Austrians were defeated near Coire, by gen. Massena, when captain D'Ausanberg and 700 men were taken prisoners, May 7, 1799.

The archduke defeated Jourdan, April 2, 1799.

General Kray defeated general Scherer, commanding the French in Italy, April 18, 1799.

Battles.—Suwarrow defeated the French in forcing the passage of the Adda, May 23, 1799.

Buonaparte was defeated before Acre by sir Sidney Smith, May 27, 1799.

The French were defeated at Naples by cardinal Ruffo, June 5, 1799.

Suwarrow defeated Macdonald near Parma, with the loss of 10,000 men, and four generals, July 12, 1799.

Suwarrow defeated general Moreau, July 13, 1799.

Joubert was totally defeated by Suwarrow, and was killed, August 15, 1799, at Novi, with 10,000 killed, 400 prisoners, and all the artillery.

The French were defeated near Tranto, June 19, 1799.

The French were defeated near Manheim, August 12, 1799.

The imperialists were defeated near Zurich, September 24, 1799.

The French were defeated near Mondovi, November 6, 1799.

Near Philipsburgh, when the French lost 4,000 men, Dec. 8, 1799.

Near Coni, which place surrendered to the Austrians, December 4, 1799.

Near Genoa, when the Austrians were defeated and 300 men taken, December 12, 1799.

Novi, January 8, 1800, Austrians and French.

Savona, in Italy, April 3, 1800, ditto.

Veragio, April 10, 1800, French defeated.

Stockach, May 1, 1800, Austrians defeated.

Moskirch, May 3, 1800, Austrians defeated.

Riss, May 9, Austrians lost 500 men.

Broni, June 10, 1800, by which the French became possessed of Italy, from Milan to Placentia.

Marengo, 6000 Austrians killed, 8000 prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon taken, June 21, 1800.

Hohenlinden, Austrians defeated, November 3, 1800.

On the Mincio, December 25, 1800, Austrians defeated.

Rhamonia, in Egypt, French defeated by the English, March 21, 1801.

East-Indies, between Scindiah and the English, former defeated, August 11, 1803.

Ferruckabad, East-Indies, English victorious, November 17, 1804.

Bhurtapore, East-Indies, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, defeated by the English, April 2, 1805.

Guntzburgh, French and Austrians, French victorious, October 2, 1805.

Ulm, French and Austrians, (under Mack), latter taken prisoners, October 19, 1805.

Moelk, French and Austrians, latter beaten, November 10, 1805.

Austerlitz, French against Austrians and Russians, French victorious, December 2, 1805.

Maida, French and English, the former defeated, July 6, 1806.

Castel-Nuova, French and Russians, latter defeated, September 29, 1806.

Auerstadt, or Jena, French and Russians, latter beaten, October 13, 1806.

Eylau, French and Prussians, latter defeated, February 7, 1807.

Friedland, in which the Russians were defeated with dreadful slaughter, June 14, 1807.

Chili, inhabitants of, had nearly dispossessed the Spaniards, 1765.

Chesapeake, American ship of war, fired upon in time of peace, by the *Leopard*, British frigate, for refusing to deliver up deserters, June 22, 1807. President accordingly prohibits British vessels of war from entering our harbours, or Americans from intercourse with them.

China conquered by the eastern Tartars, 1635.

Christopher, St. isle of, re-taken from the French, 1690; taken by the French, 1782; restored to England, 1783.

Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Christ.

Civita Vecchia was taken by the French, February, 1799, and evacuated in September following.

Cleves taken, 1760; by the French, 1794.

Colbert besieged in vain, 1758, '59, '60, '61; taken, 1762.

Copire surrendered to the allies, July 26, 1799.

Coblentz was taken by the French, October 15, 1794.

Columbo, in Ceylon, surrendered to the English, June 12, 1796.

Coni was taken by the Austrians, December 3, 1799.

Constance was seized by the French, August 2, 1796; and again October, 1799.

Constantinople taken by the Latins Croisade, 1204; recovered by the Greeks, 1261; taken by Mahomet II. 1453, which put an end to the Eastern empire, that had subsisted 1123 years.

Copenhagen destroyed by the Lubeckers, 1319, again by the Hanseatic fleet, 1361 and 1369; bombarded by the English, under lord Nelson, April, 1801; the city and the Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, September 7, 1807, and fleet carried away, October 20.

Corfu was seized by the French, in 1797, but was taken by the Russians, March 3, 1799.

Cornica seized by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115; was offered the English, 1759; surrendered to the French, in 1766; put under the patronage of the English, June, 1794; quitted, 1796.

Craoow, in Poland, surrendered to the Prussians, June 15, 1794.

Croisade, or the holy war, began 1065; again 1101.

Croix, a Swedish island in the West Indies, taken by the English, March 31, 1801.

Crownpoint taken by the English, 1759; by the Americans, May 14, 1775.

Cuba, isle of, taken by the Spaniards, in 1511; by the English, in 1762.

Cumberland, earl of, expedition against Spain, 1589.

Cumoon, in the East Indies, surrendered to the British forces, November 21, 1807.

Curacoa seized by Holland, 1634; taken by the English, September 14, 1800; and January 1, 1807.

Cyprus taken from the Venetians by the Turks, 1570.

Cyrus took Babylon after a long siege, 544 before Christ.

Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck; landed on Shepey island, 832; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 836; again at Charmouth, and defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okely, in Surry, 853; invaded Northumberland,

- and seized York, 867; defeated king Etheldred, and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprised Warham castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, earl of Devonshire, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Appledore, by king Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesæa, 900; submitted to Edward the elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991; and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; number of them massacred, by order of Etheldred II. Nov. 12, 1003; made England tributary to them, 1007; under Canute conquered England, 1017; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off much plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but were bribed by William to depart, 1074.
- Danes under Rollo, made their first descent on France, 895; and made a settlement in Neustra, now Normandy, 905.
- Danish revolution, January 17, 1772, and May, 1784.
- Dantzick taken by the Swedes, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.
- Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337.
- David, king of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English, 1346; ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1357.
- Demerara, &c. was surrendered to the English, April 23, 1796; again, September 23, 1803.
- Dieppe laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.
- Dominica taken by the English, 1761; by the French, September 7, 1778; restored to the English, 1783.
- Dort taken possession of by the French, January 10, 1795.
- Drake, sir Francis, defeated the Spanish Armada, 1588.
- Dresden taken by the Prussians, 1758; the imperialists, 1759; the Prussians again, 1760.
- Dublin stormed by Dermond, 1171.
- Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658, from Spain, and delivered to France.
- Dupont, general, surrendered, with his army to the Spanish patriots, July 19, 1808.
- Dusseldorp surrendered to the French, September 6, 1795.
- Edinburgh taken by the English, 1296.
- Egypt conquered by the Saracens, 640; usurped by Assaredden, 1160, conquered by the Turks, 1516; visited by the French, 1798.
- Ehrenbreitstein surrendered to the French, January 12, 1799.
- Elba, isle of, near Leghorn, taken possession of by the English, July 6, 1796; relinquished, 1797.
- Elino, St. surrendered to the royal troops of Naples, July 12, 1799.
- Ely monastery burnt by the Danes, 870.
- Elizabeth-town, New Jersey, taken by the British, June 7, 1780.
- Embsen subdued by Hambrugh, 1438.
- England invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 before Christ. [He says, that the inhabitants on the sea coast, from their correspondence with Gaul, were clothed; those who lived in the inland counties were entirely wild and naked. - Though they had horses, and chariots armed with scythes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence, fortified with trees laid crosswise, like the Indians in

America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates, and rings of determined weight.] Abandoned by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves; by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the South side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; invaded by the Welch, 984; invaded by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; invaded again by Sweyn, 1013, and almost totally subdued by him; invaded by Canute, 1015; invaded by Godwin, earl of Kent, 1052; invaded by the Normans, under William, their duke, who subdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Irish, who were defeated, 1069; the Irish landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm, of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again, in 1091 and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welch, the same year, with success; invaded by the French, 1416; invaded by Henry, duke of Richmond, August 7, 1485; by the Spaniards, 1588.

Esopus on North river, in North America, totally destroyed, with great quantities of stores, October 15, 1777.

Eustatia, island of, taken by the French from Holland, 1689; by the English, 1690 and 1781; re-taken by the French the same year; restored to Holland, 1783.

Exeter taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by king William, the conqueror; again, by Henry VII.

Expedition, grand secret, September, 1757.

Falkland islands seized by the Spaniards, 1771.

Falmouth, in New England, destroyed by the British forces, October 18, 1775.

Ferrara was taken from the French, May 28, 1799.

Flanders dismembered from France, 866; overrun by the French, 1792 and 1794, and declared part of that republic.

Flatbush, (Long island), battle, August 27, 1776.

Florence was taken possession of by the French, in July, 1796, and March 20, 1799, and evacuated July 18, following.

Florida taken by the English, 1759; by the Spaniards, 1781.

Flushing surrendered to the English, August, 1809.

Formosa seized by the Dutch, 1635; the Dutch inhabitants expelled by the Chinese, 1662.

Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, seized by the French, 1746; restored, 1748.

Fort William taken by the English, 1757.

France conquered by the English, 1170; again, 1358; recovered by the French, 1447.

Franckfort was seized by the French, July, 1796.

Frankendal was taken by the French, October 17, 1794; re-taken, November 12, 1795.

Gaeta surrendered to the French, July, 1806.

Gaza, near Malta, surrendered to the French, June 11, 1796; and was taken by the English for the Neapolitans, in November following.

Genoa taken by the Austrians, December 8, 1746; seized by the French, in 1798, who were repulsed, August 17, 1799; taken by

- the English and Austrians, in May, 1800; surrendered to the French the July following.
- Georgia surrendered to the British forces, and relinquished obedience to the congress of America, December 29, 1778; abandoned by the English forces, 1783.
- Gibraltar was taken from the Moors, by the Castilians, in 1463; taken by sir Geo. Rooke, July 23, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, February, 1727, May, 1731; 1780 to September 13, 1782, when their floating batteries were burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot.
- Goree, isle of, taken by the English, 1758; again, 1779; restored to the French, 1783; taken by the French, January 18, 1804; re-taken by the English 9th March following.
- Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.
- Goza, an island dependant on Malta, surrendered to the English, October, 1798.
- Granada recovered from the Moors, 1491.
- Grand Cairo taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans, and their empire subdued, 1516; seized by the French in 1799.
- Greek empire mastered by the Latins, 1204; re-conquered, 1261; invaded by the Turks, 1350; its final overthrow, 1453.
- Greenland seized by the English from the Dutch, 1610.
- Grenada isle taken by the French, July 6, 1779; restored to the English, 1783; French defeated there, 1796.
- Grisons revolt from Germany to the Swiss, 1741.
- Gaudaloupe taken by the English, 1759 and 1779; and again 1794, again 1809.
- Gun-boats destroyed before Gibraltar, September 13, 1782.
- Hamburgh sacked by the Pagans, 1012, 1066; by the Danes, 1216. by the Norwegians, 1244; taken possession of by the Danes, March 28, 1801.
- Hanover desolated by the French, 1758; taken by the French, June 14, 1803.
- , the celebrated boring machine in the iron foundery at, valued at 2,000,000 crowns, carried away by the French, January, 1804.
- Harfleur taken by the English, September 18, 1415.
- Havannah taken, August 13, 1762.
- Havre de Grace successfully bombarded, 1759.
- Hawkins, sir John's, expedition against Spanish America, 1595.
- Helder-Point, in Holland, surrendered to the British forces, August 27, 1799; relinquished October 19th following.
- Helena, the isle of, taken by the Dutch, 1672; by the English, 1673.
- Hermoine, Spanish ship taken, March 21, 1762, which sold for 544,648l. clear of expenses.
- Howard, sir Edward, attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Brest, and was defeated, April 15, 1813.
- Holland taken by the French, January 23, 1795; was invaded by the English, August 27, 1799, and abandoned by a convention, October 19, 1799.
- Howe, lord viscount, slain in battle, 1758.
- Hudson bay forts destroyed by the French, 1686 and 1783.
- Hungary conquered by Charlemagne, 791.
- St. Jago, Spanish register ship taken, May, 1793, valued at 1,500,000l.

Jamaica plundered, 1595; pillaged by the English, 1635; taken by the English, May 7, 1655.

Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, 1048; by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 1587, before Christ; destroyed by Titus, August 31, A. D. 70; taken by Robert, duke of Normandy, c. 100.

Jersey attempted by the French, May 1, 1779; and their shipping destroyed in Concale bay.

Joppa was taken from Buonaparte by the allies under sir Sidney Smith, June 22, 1799.

Invasions of England and Great Britain.—By the Romans under Julius Cæsar, 55 B. C.—Again under Plautius, A. D. 43.—By the Saxons, 447.—By the Danes, in 78, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012.

From the death of Edward the Confessor there have been the following invasions:

1066 Sep. 29, successful, William, of Normandy.

1069 ————— unsuccessful, by the Irish.

1071 ————— unsuccessful, by the Scots.

1093 ————— unsuccessful, by do. when their king, Malcolm, was killed.

1101 ————— unsuccessful, Robert, of Normandy.

1136 ————— unsuccessful, by the Scots.

1139 ————— unsuccessful, Maud.

1326 Sept. 23, successful, Isabella, queen of Edward II.

1399 July, successful, duke of Lancaster.

1416 ————— unsuccessful, by the French.

1462 ————— unsuccessful, Henry VI. queen.

1470 ————— successful, earl of Warwick.

1471 ————— successful, Edward IV.

1471 ————— unsuccessful, Henry VI. queen.

1484 ————— unsuccessful, earl of Richmond.

1485 Aug. 6, successful, earl of Richmond.

1487 ————— unsuccessful, Lambert Simnell.

1495 ————— unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck.

1497 ————— unsuccessful, ditto.

1568 ————— unsuccessful, Philip of Spain.

1650 ————— unsuccessful, Charles II.

1685 May 25, unsuccessful, duke of Monmouth.

1688 Oct. 19, successful, Prince of Orange.

1688 March 12, unsuccessful, James II.

1708 March 17, unsuccessful, the Pretender.

1715 ————— unsuccessful, ditto.

1745 July 14, unsuccessful, ditto.

1797 Feb. 23, unsuccessful, by the French in Wales.

Italy was ravaged by the French, 1796 and 1797.

Ireland subdued by king Edgar, 962; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants; surrendered to Henry II. 1172; totally subdued, 1210; invaded by the Spaniards, 1601; attempted to be invaded by the French, in 1760, by Thurot; and in January, 1789, at Bantry bay, by the French, where their forces were dispersed by a storm; put under martial law, May 19, 1797; the French landed, at Killala bay, 1500 men, on August 22, 1798, and surrendered prisoners, September 7, following.

Ile of France taken by the English, 1810.

Jugurtha, war with, 121 before Christ.

Julius Agricola totally subdued the Britains, 78.

Kehl surrendered to the Austrians, after 49 days siege, Jan. 1797.

Landrecy surrendered to the French, July 15, 1794.

Lefevre, general, defeated by the Aragonese, August, 1808.

Leghorn was taken possession of, July 29, 1796, by the French under Buonaparte, April 15, 1799.

Leipsic seized by the Prussians, September 1, 1756.

Llewellyn, the last prince of the Welch, defeated, and his head put on the tower of London, 1286.

Liege, the city of, taken by the English, 1702; by the French, in 1792; by the Austrians, in 1798; by the French, in 1795.

Lombardy conquered by Charlemagne, 770.

Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689.

Loretta pillaged by the French army, and the Madona sent to Paris, February 6, 1797.

Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; re-taken, July 22, 1758.

Lubeck entered by the Prussians, March 1801; taken by the French, June 1803; taken by storm by the French, Nov. 6, 1806.

Lucia, St. taken by the English, Jan. 17, 1779, and 1794; again, May 31, 1796; again, June 22, 1803.

Luxembourg was taken and pillaged by the French in 1643; was re-taken by the Spaniards, 1644; was taken by the French, June 4, 1684, but was restored to Spain, 1697; again taken by the French, 1701; belonged to the emperor, 1715; and was surrendered to the French, after a severe siege, June 7, 1795.

Macedonian war commenced, 200 years before Christ.

Madeira, island of, taken by the English, July 25, 1801; again Dec. 24, 1807.

Madrid evacuated by the French, July 27, 1808; re-taken by them, Dec. 2.

Maastricht was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch, 1632; from the Dutch by France, 1673; restored to them in 1679; was taken again by the French, Nov. 4, 1794.

Malacca seized by the Dutch, 1640; surrendered to the English, Aug. 17, 1795.

Maloe's, St. reduced to ashes by the English, 1695.

Malta was taken by the French, June 11, 1798; by the English in 1800.

Manilla taken, July 27, 1762.

Manheim was taken by the French in 1793, and re-taken by the Austrians, Nov. 22, 1796, with 10,338 prisoners, 4 generals, and 400 guns, besides stores.

— was taken by the French, 1796, but re-taken by the Austrians, Sept. 18, 1799.

Mantua surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1797, and was re-taken July 28, 1799, by the Russians and Austrians, after a long siege.

Marcou, St. isles, on the coast of France, taken by sir Sidney Smith, in July, 1795, and ably defended by lieutenant Price against the French troops, May 7, 1798.

Martha's island pillaged by the British, 1777.

Mare, St. West Indies, taken by the English, Oct. 31, 1803.

Martinico taken from the French, Feb. 1762; again March 23, 1794; and Feb. 24, 1809.

- Martina, St. a Danish island in the West Indies taken, by the English, March 24, 1801.
- Matthews and Lestock, admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadron to escape, February, 1746.
- Massenian war, first, 743; second, 685 before Christ.
- Mexico seized by the Spaniards, 1521.
- Milan was seized by the French, May 18, 1796; the castle, on June 21; and was taken from them by the Russians and Austrians, April 28, 1799.
- Minorca conquered by general Stanhope, August, 1708; surrendered to the French, June, 1756; restored to the English, 1763; was besieged by the Spaniards and taken, February 5, 1782; surrendered to the English, November 14, 1796.
- Modena surrendered to the Austrians, May, 1799, and was re-taken by the French, July 3d, following.
- Moldavia and Wallachia invaded by the Russians, November 23, 1806.
- Moncey, general, defeated by the patriots of Valencia, July 1, 1808.
- Monmouth, duke of, invaded England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20th, following, defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35.
- Montserrat, isle of, taken by the French, February 18, 1782; restored to England, 1783.
- Monte Video taken by the English, February 3, 1807.
- Montreal taken by the English, 1760; by the Americans, November 12, 1775; and re-taken by the English, June 15, 1776.
- Moro castle, at the Havanna, taken by the English, 1762.
- Morocco conquered by the king of Fez, 1611.
- Munich was taken by the French, August 25, 1796, again, June 23, 1800.
- Namur was taken by the French, July 18, 1794.
- Naples was taken possession of by the French, June 21, 1799, and re-taken by cardinal Ruffo, July 10th, following; again possessed by the French, April 8, 1801.
- Nevis, isle, taken by the French, February 14, 1782; restored to the English, 1783.
- New-York surrendered to the British troops, September 15, 1776.
- Niagara taken by the English, 1759.
- Nineveh destroyed by the Medes, 612 before Christ.
- Norfolk, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1, 1776.
- Normandy conquered from the crown of France, 876; invaded on all hands, 1117.
- Normans, their invasions commenced in 800; settled in France in 1002; in Friesland 1011; reduced England, 1066; driven out of Naples in 1194.
- Norwalk, in Conn. burnt by the British, July 7, 1779.
- Norwich destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, 1004.
- Nova Scotia taken by the English from the French, 1681; restored 1731; taken again, 1745 and 1758, and confirmed to England, 1760; divided into two provinces, 1784.
- Numantine war commenced, 141 before Christ.
- Nuremberg was seized by the French, July 9, 1796; and by the Austrians in August following.
- Omoa, in the bay of Honduras, taken by the British forces, October 30, 1779; but soon after re-taken by the Spaniards.

Oran, in Barbary, taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1507, ceded to the Algerines in 1791.

Orleans, the siege of, May 4, 1428; again 1563.

Ormuz taken from Portugal by the assistance of the East India company, 1622.

Osnaburg taken and pillaged by the French, 1761.

Ostend had its works and flood-gates of its canal destroyed by the English, May 19, 1798.

Oswego taken by the English, 1756.

Palamas in Spain taken by the French, 1694.

Parma and Placenza seized by the French, July 3, 1799.

Peloponnesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Christ.

Penobscot, American vessels destroyed at, 1780.

Petersburg, in Virginia, the shipping and stores at, destroyed by Phillips and Arnold, April 26, 1781.

Persian empire, conquered by Alexander, 331 before Christ.

Peru conquered by Pizarro, 1533.

Peschiera, in Italy, taken from the French, with 90 pieces of cannon, &c. May 6, 1799.

Peterborough city nearly destroyed by the Danes, 887.

Petion defeated with great slaughter, and his flotilla destroyed by Christophe, chief of Hayti, February, 1808.

Phillipsburgh taken by the French, 1734.

Phœæan, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.

Piedmont surrendered to the French, December 6, 1798; recovered in 1799.

Plantagenet, Geoffry, earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy, 1137.

Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.

Pondicherry taken by the Dutch from France, 1694; by the English, 1761, October, 1778, and August 3, 1793.

Poleeroon isle, in the East-Indies, seized by the Dutch, 1664.

Portobello taken by admiral Vernon, November 22, 1739.

Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, January 1, 1776.

Punic war, the first commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149 before Christ.

Pyrrhus wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they 5000.

Quebec besieged in vain by the English, 1711.

—— taken from the French, September 13, 1759.

—— besieged in vain by the Americans, December 6, 1775.

Ragusa besieged by the Russians and Montenegrins, July, 1806.

Rebellions remarkable in British history.—Against William I. in favour of Edgar Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069.—Against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090.—Of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.—In England, in favour of the empress Maude, 1139; ended, 1153.—Prince Richard, against his father, Henry II. 1189.—Of the Barons, April, 1215; compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15, following.—Of ditto, 1262; ended, 1267.—Of the lords, spiritual and temporal, against Edward II. on account of his favorites, the Gavestons, 1312; and again, on account of the Spencers, 1321.—Of Walter, the tiler, of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tiler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-

gathered to his daughter; having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 138.—Of the duke of Gloucester and other lords, 1388.—Of Henry duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.—In Ireland, when Roger earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399.—See Richard II.—Of the English and Welsh, 1400.—Against Henry IV. by confederated lords, 1403.—Under the earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham-moor, and slain, 1458.—Of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, 1450.—In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry IV. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461.—Of the English in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachment, respecting St. Leonard's hospital in York, 1469.—Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.—Under Edward IV. 1741, which ended with the death of Henry VI.—Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.—Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III's nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son—he was pardoned.—Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499.—Under Flammoe, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath.—Of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536; ended the same year.—Of ditto, in the west, owing to inclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June, 1540; suppressed the same year.—Of ditto in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, August, 1549.—In favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane.—Of sir Thomas Wyatt, against the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554.—Of the Roman Catholics against queen Elizabeth, 1559, suppressed the same year.—In the North of England, 1569.—Of the Irish under the earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed 1600.—Under the earl of Essex, against Elizabeth 1600, which ended in his death, 1601.—Against Charles I. 1639, which ended with his death, 1649.—Of the Irish, under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neil, &c. against the English in Ireland, 1641; ended, 1651.—Of the Scotch, 1666.—Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death.—Of the Scotch, under the old pretender, 1715; quelled, 1716.—Of the Scotch, under the young pretender, 1745; quelled, 1746.

Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, which weighed 720,000 lbs. sold to a Jew in 652; taken by the Turks, 1521, when the knights quitted it, and settled at Malta.

Rhode island was taken from the Americans by the British forces, December 6, 1776.

Richard I. king of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1193.

Richmond, Virginia, destroyed by the British under Arnold, January 5, 1781.

Rome sacked by Brennus, 390 before Christ; seized by the French, February 2, 1799, and surrendered to the Neapolitans, July 18, 1799; and the Austrians and Russians entered and repulsed the French from the castle of St. Angelo, on September 30, 1799.

Roras, fortress of, taken by the English, December 5, 1808.

Rye burnt by the French, 13.

Sabine virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 before Christ.

Saint Domingo, French part, put itself under the English protection, August 18, 1793; declared itself independent, January, 1797.

Samnite war ended, 22 before Christ, having continued seventy-one years.

Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 987.

——, the earl of, admiral, blown up in an engagement with the French, May 21, 1672.

Santa Cruz surrendered to the English, December 23, 1807.

Saragossa taken by the French, February 21, 1809.

Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708.

—— taken by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115; conquered by the Spaniards, 1303; taken by an English fleet and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king, 1708; in 1810 under the power of Buonaparte.

Sardis taken by the Athenians, 504 before Christ.

Saxony conquered by Charlemagne, 774.

Schweidnitz, taken by the Austrians, 1758, and re-taken by the Prussians; taken again, 1761, and again re-taken, 1762.

Schomberg, duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus, with an army, August 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners, 214 before Christ.

Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation chair, now in Westminster abbey, 1296.

Sea-fight with the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 898.

—— between the French and English, 1217.

—— between the English and Flemings, 1371.

—— with the French, near Sluys, and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340.

—— eighty French ships taken by the English, 1389.

—— off Barfleur, where the duke of Bedford took 500 French and 3 Genoese vessels, 1416.

—— near Miltord Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405.

—— off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the earl of Warwick, November, 1449.

—— between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.

—— again, 1549, when 1000 French were killed.

—— near the gulph of Lepanto, between the Protestant powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners; and out of 260 vessels, saved only 25. October 7, 1571.

—— between the English fleet and the Spanish armada, 1588.

—— between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639.

—— in the Downs with the Dutch, June 19, 1652.

—— again, September 28, October 28, November 29, 1652.

—— near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, February 18, 1652—3.

—— off Portsmouth, when admiral Blake took eleven Dutch men of war, and thirty merchant ships, Feb. 10, 1652.

- Sea-fight off the North Foreland, when the Dutch lost twenty men of war, June 2, 1653.**
- **on the coast of Holland, when they lost thirty men of war, and admiral Tromp was killed, July 29, 1653.**
- **at Cadiz, when the galleons were destroyed by the English, September, 1656.**
- **at the Canaries, when Blake destroyed the galleons, April, 1657.**
- **130 of the Bourdeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York, December 4, 1664.**
- **off Harwich, when eighteen capital Dutch ships were taken, and fourteen destroyed, June 3, 1665.**
- **the earl of Sandwich took twelve men of war and two East India ships, September 4, 1665.**
- **again, when the English lost nine, and the Dutch fifteen ships, June 4, 1666.**
- **the Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of twenty-four men of war, four admirals, and 4000 officers and seamen, July 25, 26, 1666.**
- **five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet and four East India ships taken by the English, March 14, 1671—2.**
- **at Southwold-bay, when the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the Duke of York, May 28, 1672.**
- **again, by prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and August 11, when the Dutch were defeated, 1673.**
- **in the bay of Tripoli, when the English burnt four men of war of that state, March 4, 1674—5.**
- **off Beachy-head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 30, 1690.**
- **off La Hoge, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and twenty-one large men of war destroyed, May 19, 1692.**
- **off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 16, 1693.**
- **the Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch, October 12, 1702.**
- **between the French and English, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the sea to the latter, August 24, 1704.**
- **at Gibraltar, when the French lost five men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.**
- **off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, October 9, 1707.**
- **admiral Leake took sixty French vessels laden with provisions, May 22, 1708.**
- **near Carthage, when admiral Wager destroyed a fleet, May 28, 1708.**
- **French fleet destroyed by sir George Byng, July 31, 1718.**
- **off Toulon, February 9, 1744.**
- **in the East Indies, when the French retired to Pondicherry, 1747.**
- **off cape Finisterre, when the French fleet was taken by admiral Anson, May 3, 1747.**
- **off Newfoundland, when Boscawen took two men of war, June 10, 1755.**

- Sea-fight off Ushant, when admiral Hawke took seven men of war of the French, October 14, 1747.
- off Belleisle, when he took fourteen sail of victuallers, July 14, 1756.
- off capr François, when seven ships were defeated by three English, October 21, 1757.
- French beat off cape Lagos, by admiral Boscawen, August 18, 1759.
- off Quiberon bay, when Hawke defeated the French, November 20, 1759.
- Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchant ships, October 9, 1762.
- on lake Champlain, where the Americans were totally destroyed by the British forces, October 11, 1776.
- off Ushant, a drawn battle between Keppel and Dorvilliers, July 17, 1778.
- off Penobscot, in New England, when the American fleet was totally destroyed, July 30, 1779.
- near cape St. Vincent, between admiral Rodney and admiral Don Langara, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, January 8, 1780.
- near Cadiz, when admiral Rodney defeated the Spaniards, January 16, 1780.
- Dogger-bank, between admiral Parker and the Dutch, August 5, 1781.
- off the cape of Virginia, between admiral Arbuthnot and the French, 1781.
- between Martinique and Guadaloupe, when admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, and took five ships of the line and admiral count de Grasse, April 12, 1782.
- the same day admiral Hewes destroyed the fleet of France under admiral Suffrein, in the East Indies.
- lord Howe totally defeated the French fleet, took six ships of war, and sunk several, June 1, 1794.
- sir Edward Pellew took fifteen sail, and burnt seven, out of a fleet of thirty-five sail of transports, March 8, 1795.
- the French fleet defeated, and two ships of war taken, by admiral Hotham, March 14, 1795.
- admiral Cornwallis took eight transports, under convoy of three French men of war, June 7, 1795.
- eleven Dutch East Indiamen were taken by the Sceptre man of war and some armed Indiamen, June 19, 1795.
- the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, June 25, 1795. and three ships of war taken near L'Orient.
- the Dutch fleet under admiral Lucas, in Saldanna bay, Africa, consisting of five men of war and several frigates, surrendered to sir Geo. Keith Elphinstone, August 19, 1796.
- the Spanish fleet defeated by sir J. Jarvis, and four line of battle ships taken, February 14, 1797.
- the Dutch fleet was defeated by admiral Duncan on the coast of Holland, where their two admirals and fifteen ships of war were taken or destroyed, October 11, 1797.

- Sea-fight,** the French fleet, of seventeen ships of war totally defeated, and nine of them taken, by sir Horatio Nelson, August 1, 1798, near the Nile, in Egypt.
- the French, off the coast of Ireland, consisting of nine ships, defeated by sir J. B. Warren, October 12, 1798, when he took five of them.
- the Dutch fleet in the Texel surrendered to admiral Mitchell, on his taking the Helder, August 29, 1799.
- the Danish fleet of twenty-eight sail taken or destroyed by lord Nelson, off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801.
- between the French and English, in the bay of Gibraltar; Hannibal of 94 guns lost, July 5, 1801.
- French fleet defeated near Cadiz, July 16, 1801; two French 94's burnt, one taken.
- Sound, between Denmark and Sweden, passed by the English fleet, when Copenhagen was bombarded, April 2, 1801.
- French and Spanish fleets totally defeated off cape Trafalgar—lord Nelson killed in the action, October 21, 1805.
- lieutenant Stephen Decatur, with sixty men only, boarded and took a Tripolitan frigate of 44 guns, with 300 men on board, under the walls of Tripoli, 1806.
- French fleet taken by sir R. Strachan, November 4, 1805.
- French fleet defeated in the West Indies by sir T. Duckworth, February 6, 1806.
- French squadron taken by sir J. B. Warren, March 13, 1806.
- French squadron, in the harbour of Cadiz, surrendered to the Spanish patriots, June 14, 1808.
- Russian fleet in the Tagus surrendered to the English, September 3, 1808.
- French shipping and batteries destroyed in Basque roads by lord Gambier, April, 1809.
- Senegal taken by the English, May 1, 1758; again, 1779.
- Sennacherib's army destroyed, 710 before Christ.
- Seringapatam, capital of the Mysore, taken by the English under general Harris, May 3, 1799.
- Sheerness blown up by the Dutch fleet, 1667.
- Sierra Leone nearly destroyed by a French frigate, in 1796.
- Silesia taken by the king of Prussia, 1740.
- Sluys was taken by the Spaniards, in 1597; and in 1604 the Dutch re-took it. The French took it in 1747, but it was restored at the peace.
- Spain became subject to the Saracens in 713, and was recovered from them, 1493; invaded by the French, 1808.
- Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons the same year.
- Surat taken by the English, 1759.
- Surinam surrendered by the English to Holland, 1667; taken by the English, August 20, 1799; again, May 5, 1804.
- Susa, in Africa, bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Venetians, November, 1784.
- Syria was subdued by the Turks, 1515.

Tangiers taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1470; destroyed by the English, 1684.

Temeswoer taken by the imperialists, 1716.

Ternate, in the East Indies, captured by the English, June 21, 1801.

Theban war, 1235 before Christ.

Thebes destroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 335 B. C.

Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010.

Thomas, St. a Danish island taken by the English, March 28, 1801; again, December 21, 1807.

Thurot, marshal, made a descent on the coast of Ireland, February 20, 1760.

Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759; by the Americans, May 13, 1775.

Tobago taken by the English from the Dutch, 1672; re-taken by them, 1664.

— taken by the French, June 2, 1781; and re-taken by the English, 1793; again, June 30, 1803.

Tortona was taken by the French, July 5, 1799; abandoned the 20th of the same month, and surrendered to the imperialists, August 11, 1799.

Toulon taken from the French revolutionists by admiral Hood, 1793; surrendered to their forces, December the same year.

Trent was taken by the French in 1796, who were repulsed by the Austrians the same year.

Trèves taken by the French, in 1794.

Triest was seized by the French, but re-taken by the Austrians, April 14, 1797.

Trincomale in Ceylon, taken by the English, Jan. 11, 1782, and 1795.

Trinidad taken by the English with four ships of the line, 1797.

Tripoli reduced by admiral Blake, 1655.

Troy, the siege of, began 1184 before Christ.

Tunis reduced by admiral Blake, 1665; taken by the emperor Charles V. and restored to its king who had been banished, 1535.

Tuscan war commenced, 312 before Christ.

Tuscany was seized by the French in April, and abandoned in August, 1799; again seized, 1800; ceded to Buonaparte, 1807.

Turin was taken possession of by the French, December 6, 1798, and surrendered to the Austrians and Russians in June following, and the citadel, May 27, 1799.

Tyrol was seized by the French, 1797.

Valenciennes was besieged from May 23, to July 14, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered it to the combined army under the command of the duke of York; re-taken by the French, in 1794.

Venice was seized, and their republic abolished by the French, in 1797, and soon after part of their territories were seized by the Austrians, and surrendered to them by the French.

Venlo surrendered to the French, October 24, 1794.

Verona was taken by the French, when a great part of it was destroyed by a fire, April 28, 1797.

Vespasian conquered the isle of Wight, 43.

Vicenza was taken by the French, 1797.

Vienna was besieged by the Turks, 1529, 1532, 1543, and 1683; taken by the French, November 14, 1805; and April 12, 1809.

Vigo galleons taken by the English fleet, October 13, 1702.

Vincent's, St. isle of, taken by the French, June 17, 1779; re-taken, 1793; insurrection there, March, 1795; suppressed, 1796.
 Urbino, in Italy, surrendered to the Austrians, July 10, 1799.
 Utrecht surrendered to the French, January 18, 1795.
 Walcheren, the island of, taken by the English, August, 1809.
 Wales had its prince defeated and murdered, and the principality annexed to England, 1386; invaded by the French, Feb. 23, 1797.

British Wars—viz:

War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.
 Peace with ditto, 1091.
 Peace with France, 1113.
 War with ditto, 1116.
 Peace with ditto, 1118.
 Peace with Scotland, 1139.
 War with France, 1161.
 Peace with ditto, 1186.
 War again with ditto, with success, 1194.
 Peace with ditto, 1195.
 War with ditto, 1201.
 War, civil, renewed, 1215.
 War ended, 1216.
 War with France, 1234.
 War ended, 1243.
 War, civil, 1262.
 War, civil, ended, 1267.
 War with France, 1294.
 War with Scotland, 1296.
 Peace with France, 1299.
 Peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323.
 War again with Scotland, 1327.
 War ended, 1328.
 War again with Scotland, 1333.
 War with France, 1339.
 Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
 War with France, 1368.
 War, civil, 1400.
 War with Scotland, 1400.
 Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
 War with France, 1422.
 War, civil, between York and Lancaster, 1452.
 Peace with France, October, 1471.
 War, civil, 1486.
 War with France, October 6, 1492.
 Peace with ditto, November 3, following.
 Peace with Scotland, 1502.
 War with France, February 4, 1512.
 War with Scotland, 1513.
 Peace with France, August 7, 1514.
 War with ditto, 1522.
 War with Scotland, 1522.
 Peace with France, 1527.
 Peace with Scotland, 1543.
 War with Scotland directly after.

Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1846.
 War with Scotland, 1847.
 War with France, 1849.
 Peace with both, March 6, 1850.
 War, civil, 1853.
 War with Scotland, June 7, 1857.
 War with France, 1857.
 Peace with France, April 2, 1859.
 Peace with Scotland, 1860.
 War with France, 1862.
 Peace with ditto, 1864.
 War with Scotland, 1870.
 War with Spain, 1888.
 Peace with Spain, August 18, 1904.
 War with Spain, 1924.
 War with France, 1927.
 Peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1939.
 War, civil, 1942.
 War with the Dutch, 1951.
 Peace with ditto, April 5, 1954.
 War with Spain, 1955.
 Peace with ditto, September 10, 1960.
 War with France, January 26, 1966.
 War with Denmark, October 19, following.
 Peace with the French, Danes, and Dutch, August 24, 1967.
 Ditto with Spain, February 13, 1968.
 War with the Algerines, September 6, 1969.
 Peace with ditto, November 19, 1971.
 War with the Dutch, March, 1972.
 Peace with ditto, February 28, 1974.
 War with France, May 7, 1979.
 Peace, general, September 30, 1989.
 War with France, May 4, 1702.
 Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713.
 War with Spain, December, 1718.
 Peace with ditto, 1721.
 War with ditto, October 19, 1739.
 War with France, March 31, 1744.
 Peace with ditto, &c. October 18, 1748.
 War with ditto, 1755.
 War with Spain, January 4, 1762.
 Peace with France and Spain, February 10, 1763.
 Peace between Russia and the Turks, 1773.
 War, civil, in America, commenced June 14, 1774.
 War with France, February 6, 1778.
 War with Spain, April 17, 1780.
 War with Holland, December 21, 1780.
 Peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America, 1783.
 War with France, 1793, by the English, Prussians, Austrians, Sardinians, and Italian states.
 Peace between Prussia and France, 1795.
 Peace between France and Spain, 1795.
 Peace between France and Naples, 1796.
 Peace between the French and Sardinians, 1796.
 War between England and Spain, November 11, 1796.

War between France, Naples, and Sardinia, November, 1798.
 Peace between Austria and France, February 9, 1801.
 War between Spain and Portugal, February 28, 1801.
 Peace between Naples and France, March, 1801.
 Peace between Portugal and Spain, June 10, 1801.
 Peace between France and Portugal, September 29, 1801.
 Peace between France and the Porte, October 17, 1801.
 Peace between England, France, Spain, and Holland, March 27, 1802.
 War between England and France, April 29, 1803.
 War between England and Spain, December 14, 1804.
 Peace between England and Spain, June 6, 1808.
 War between France, Russia, and Austria, September, 1805.
 Peace between France and Austria, December 27, 1806.

Wars of Austria:

1. The war with the Ottoman Porte from 1593 to 1606, terminated by the peace at Sithvarock, in Hungary, on the 21st of Oct. 1606.
2. The war, commonly called the thirty years war, which lasted from 1618 until 1648, terminated by the peace at Westphalia, on the 14th of October, 1648, at Munster, in Westphalia.
3. The war respecting the Mantuan succession, which lasted from 1629 to 1631, terminated with France by a treaty of peace at Ratisbon, on the 13th of October, 1630; and with Spain by arrangements made on the 6th of April, 1631, at Cherasco, in Piedmont.
4. The second war with the Ottoman Porte, which lasted from 1661 until 1664, terminated for twenty years by the peace of Vasvar, in Hungary, on the 10th of August, 1664.
5. War with France from 1672 to 1678, terminated by the peace at Nimeguen, in Holland, on the 5th of February, 1679.
6. Third war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1683 to 1698, terminated by the peace of Carlowitz, in Sclavonia, on the 26th of January, 1699.
7. Second war with France, from 1688 to 1697, terminated by the peace of Ryswick, in Holland, on the 30th of October, 1697.
8. War with France and Spain, from 1701 to 1713, terminated by the peace of Rastadt, in the empire, on the 6th of March, 1714.
9. Fourth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1716 to 1718, terminated by the peace of Passarowitz, in Servia, July 21, 1718.
10. Second war with Spain, respecting the possessions in Italy, from 1717 to 1720, terminated by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, on the 30th of April, 1725.
11. War with France and Spain, from 1733 to 1739, terminated with France by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, on the 3d of October, 1738; and with Spain, by the peace at Versailles, on the 20th of April, 1739.
12. Fifth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1737 to 1739, terminated by the peace of Belgrade, in Servia, on the 18th of Sept. 1739.
13. War of Austrian succession at the death of the emperor Charles VI. from 1740 to 1748; it lasted with Prussia, (for the first time), from 1740 until 1743, and was terminated by peace made at Breslaw and Berlin, on the 11th of June and 28th of July, 1743; it lasted with Bavaria, from 1741 to 1745, and was terminated by peace made at Fuspens, in Suabia, on the 22d of April, 1745. It lasted with France and Spain together, from 1741 to 1748, and

was terminated by peace made at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 18th of October, 1748. Lastly, it was again carried on with Prussia, (for the second time), from 1744 to 1745, and was terminated by peace concluded at Dresden, on the 25th of December, 1745.

14. The seven years war, or third war with Prussia, from 1756 to 1763, terminated by the peace of Hubertsbourg, in Saxony, on the 15th of February, 1763.
15. Fourth war with Prussia, respecting the Bavarian succession, from 1778 to 1779, terminated by the peace of Teachen, in Upper Silesia, on the 13th of May, 1779.
16. Different wars with the states-general of Holland, from 1784 to 1785, respecting the opening of the Scheldt, terminated by the treaty of Fontenbleau, on the 8th of November, 1785.
17. Sixth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1788 until the armistice of 1790, stipulated by the congress at Rerchenbach, in Silesia, and terminated by peace made at Szistors, on the 4th of August, 1791.
18. War with France, from 1792 to 1797, terminated by peace at Leoben, in Upper Syria, on the 17th of April, 1797.
19. War with France, March, 1799, terminated by the peace of Luneville, February 9, 1801.
20. War with France, 1809.

The following is a list of the Wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one, which commenced in 1116, and continued two years :

1116, lasted twenty-five years ; 1141, one year ; 1201, fifteen ; 1224, nineteen ; 1294, five ; 1339, twenty-one ; 1368, fifty-two ; 1432, forty-nine ; 1493, one month ; 1512, two years ; 1521, six ; 1540, one ; 1557, two ; 1562, two ; 1627, two ; 1666, one ; 1689, ten ; 1702, eleven ; 1744, four ; 1756, seven ; 1778, five ; and 1793, which terminated March 27, 1802.

Warsaw surrendered to the Prussians, 1794.

Warwick, Richard Neville, earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441, and slain.

Warwick-abbey destroyed by the Danes, 1016.

West Florida surrendered to Spain, May, 1780.

Wight, isle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.

Worms was taken by the French, October 15, 1794.

Wurtsburg surrendered to the French after five weeks siege, January 10, 1801.

Wyoming, Penn. inhabitants butchered by the British and Indians, July 1, 1778.

York city burnt by the Danes, 1069 ; again, 1179.

York-town, Virg. capitulated, October 19, 1782.

Ypres surrendered to the French, under Moreau, June 17, 1794 ; with 6000 men and 100 cannon, &c.

Zurich was abandoned by the French, June 20, 1799.

Post-Offices in the United States,

With the counties and States in which they are situated; names of Post-masters, and distance from Washington. Corrected to the 8th of May, 1811.

- Office at Aaronsburg, Centre county, Penn. Jas. Duncan, 202 miles.
 Abbeville, C. H. Abbeville, S. C. Moses Taggart, 565.
 Abbottstown, Adams, Penn. Joseph Gardner, 87.
 Abingdon, Washington, Virg. John M'Cormick, 402.
 Abington, Plymouth, Mass. Nathaniel Howe, 443.
 Absecombe, Gloucester, N. J. Joseph Sharp, 208.
 Accomac C. H. or
 Drummondstown, Accomac, Virg. Elijah Beauchamp, 213.
 Ackworth, Cheshire, N. H. Samuel Slader, 460.
 Acquasco, Prince George, Maryland, Rinaldo Johnson, 38.
 Acton, Middlesex, Mass. David Perkam, 445.
 Adair c. h. Adair, Ken. John Field, 704.
 Adams, Jefferson, N. Y. David Perry, 510.
 Adams, Berkshire, Mass. Ambrose Kasson, 426.
 Addison, Vermont, Gideon Seeger, jun. 484.
 Adelphi, Ross, Ohio, George Will, 367.
 Ainsworth, N. H.
 Albany, Albany, N. Y. George W. Mancius, 369.
 Alexander's, York, S. C.
 Alexandria, Huntingdon, Penn. John Walker, 163.
 Alexandria, Alexandria, Columbia D. George Gilpin, 7.
 Alford's store, Hancock, Georgia, Allen Alford, 689.
 Alfred, York, Maine, Jeremiah Goodwin, 526.
 Allemance, Guilford, N. C. James Dick, 337.
 Allensfresh, Charles, Maryland, James Swan, 43.
 Allentown, Monmouth, N. J. James B. Stafford, 176.
 Allentown, Northampton, Penn. Jacob Martin, 186.
 Allison's store, Warren, Georgia, Wm. B. Allison, 642.
 Amboy, Middlesex, N. J. Simeon Drake, 208.
 Amelia c. h. Amelia, Virg. William Anderson, 184.
 Armenia, Dutchess, N. Y. Abiah Palmer, 325.
 Amherst, Hillsboro', N. H. Eli Brown, 472.
 Amherst, Hampshire, Mass. Rufus Kellog, 388.
 Amherst c. h. Amherst, Virg. Arthur B. Davis, 199.
 Amherst springs, Amherst, Virg. Hugh Campbell, 210.
 Amisville, Culpepper, Virg. Thomas Amis, 90.
 Amity, Washington, Penn. Thomas Brice, 275.
 Amsterdam, Montgomery, N. Y. James Downs, 400.
 Andover, Hillsboro', N. H. West Bonney, 511.
 Andover, Essex, Mass. Isaac Abbot, 456.
 Angelica, Steuben, N. Y. John Mullender, 371.
 Annapolis, Ann Arundel, Maryland, John Munroe, 40.
 Annville, Dinwiddie, Virg. John Atkinson, 181.

Office at Anson, Somerset county, Maine, James Collins, 660 miles.

Anville, Dauphin, Penn. Henry Bowman, 145.

Aquia, Stafford, Virg. Withers Walker, 42.

Argyle, Washington, N. Y. Joseph Rouse, 415.

Ark port, Steuben, N. Y. Christopher Hurlbut, 367.

Arlington, Bennington, Vermont, Norman Hinsdill, 420.

Armagh, Indiana, Penn. William Parker, 226.

Arnold's Pendleton, Ken. Thomas Wilson, 551.

Arnold's Old Place, Fauquier, Virg. Thomas Barber, 56.

Asbury, Sussex, N. J. Henry Hankinson, 210.

Ashburnham, Worcester, Mass. Joseph Jewett, 460.

Ashe c. h. see Jeffersonston.

Ashe's store, see Oak Hill.

Ashford, Windham, Conn. David Bolles, 362.

Ashford's store, Fairfield, S. C. Michael Ashford, 516.

Ashtabula, Ashtabula, Ohio, Gideon Leet, 398.

Ashville, Buncombe, N. C. George Swain, 509.

Assonet, Bristol, Mass. Stephen B. Pickens, 404.

Asylum, Luzerne, Penn. Joseph M. Piolet, 311.

Atakapas c. h. Atakapas, Orleans Ter. Joseph Parrot, 1364.

Athens, or Loonenberg, Greene, N. Y. Castle Seeley, 344.

Athens, Athens, Ohio, Eliphaz Perkins, 352.

Athens, Luzerne, Penn. David Paine, 334.

Athens, Clark, Georgia, Addin Lewis, 676.

Athol, Worcester, Mass. Joseph Proctor, 451.

Atkinson, Rockingham, N. H. James Dow, 472.

Atsion, Burlington, N. J. John Gregory, 164.

Attleborough, Plymouth, Mass. Israel Hatch, 399.

Attleborough, Bucks, Penn. Robert Croasdale, 162.

Averysboro', Cumberland, N. C. Gerard Banks, 324.

Averysville, Columbia, Geo. John Avery, jun. 609.

Avon, or Hartford, Ontario, N. Y. Algern. S. Homer, 406.

Augusta, Kennebeck, Maine, Nathan Weston, jun. 600.

Augusta, Bracken, Ken. Johnston Armstrong, 514.

Augusta, Richmond, Georgia, James Fraser, 587.

Aurelius, Cayuga, N. Y. Enos T. Throop, 423.

Aurora, Cayuga, N. Y. Walter Wood, 430.

Aurora, Portage, Ohio, Ebenezer Sheldon.

Austinburg, Ashtabula, Ohio, Eliphalet Austin, 391.

Austinville, Wythe, Virg. James Saunders, 358.

Aylet's, King William, Virg. Benjamin Pollard, 102.

Bainbridge, Ross, Ohio, Elisha Killy, 432.

Bairdstown, Nelson, Ken. Peter W. Grayson, 631.

Bakersfield, Franklin, Vermont, John Maynard, 2d. 557.

Balize, Plaquemine, Orleans Ter. William Allen, 1360.

Baldwin, Cumberland, Maine, Richard Fitch, 569.

Ballston, Saratoga, N. Y. Joseph Taylor, 401.

Ballston springs, Saratoga, N. Y. Joel Lee, 405.

Balltown, see Whitfield.

Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland, Charles Burrall, 39.

Bangor, Hancock, Maine, Wm. D. Williamson, 698.

Barbery, Roan, N. C. Elias Barber, 425.

Barber's, Fauquier, Virg. John W. Barber, 60.

Barbourville, Knox, Ken. John Logan, 562.

Barefields, Liberty, S. C. John Newsom, 409.

- Office at Barnard, Windsor county, Vert. Solomon Akens, 474 miles.
- Barnet, Caledonia, Vermont, David Goodwillie, 545.
- Barnett's town, Nelson, Virg. Nathaniel Barnett, 170.
- Barnstable, Barnstable, Mass. Richard Bourne, 482.
- Barn tavern, Southampton, Virg. Richard H. Simonds, 178.
- Barnwell c. h. Barnwell, S. C. Edmond Brown, 578.
- Barre, Orange, Vermont, Chapin Keith, 537.
- Barre, Worcester, Mass. Marsh. S. Bigelow, 428.
- Barrington, Strafford, N. H. Samuel Cutts, 506.
- Barrington, Bristol, R. I. Josiah Kinnicutt, 400.
- Barton, Orleans, Vermont, Asa Kimball, 566.
- Baskenridge, Somerset, N. J. John Hill, 207.
- Bason harbour, Addison, Vermont, Jacob Rogers, 498.
- Batavia, or Genesee c. h. Genesee, N. Y. Ebenezer Cary, 437.
- Bath, Lincoln, Maine, David Stinson, 580.
- Bath, Grafton, N. H. John Haddock, 531.
- Bath, Steuben, N. Y. George McClure, 341.
- Bath c. h. or Warm springs, Bath, Virg. Geo. Francisco, 215.
- Bath, Beaufort, N. C. Thomas Anderson, 350.
- Battletown, Frederick, Virg. Bushrod Taylor, 85.
- Bean's station, Granger, Tenn. Etheldred Williams, 494.
- Beatie's ford, Lincoln, N. C. Henry Conner, 453.
- Beaver dam, Delaware, N. Y. Thomas Montgomery.
- Beaver's dam, Queen Anns, Maryland, 102.
- Beavertown, Beaver, Penn. James Alexander, 222.
- Beaufort, Carteret, N. C. Brian Hellen, 415.
- Beaufort, Beaufort, S. C. Daniel Parker, 622.
- Bedford, West Chester, N. Y. Aaron Reed, 265.
- Bedford, Bedford, Penn. William Proctor, jun. 180.
- Bell-Air, Harford, Maryland, John Reardon, 71.
- Belchertown, Hampshire, Mass. Henry Mellen, 396.
- Belfast, Hancock, Maine, Thomas Whittier, 660.
- Belfast, Lawrence, S. C. John Sampson, 569.
- Belford, or Sill's store, Nash, N. C. David Sills, 255.
- Bellefont, Centre, Penn. Robert T. Stewart, 198.
- Belleville, Mifflin, Penn. John Reed, 179.
- Bellows falls, Windham, Vermont. Jabez Hills, 444.
- Belpre, Washington, Ohio, William Browning, 325.
- Belvidere, Sussex, N. J. John Kinney, jun. 205.
- Benedict, Charles, Maryland, James F. Sothoron, 47.
- Bennington, Bennington, Vermont, Orsamus C. Merrill, 406.
- Benson, Rutland, Vermont, Heman Wadhams, 457.
- Bent Creek, Buckingham, Virg. Wm. J. Freeland, 236.
- Berkley, Plymouth, Mass. 420.
- Berkley springs, Berkley, Virg. Alpheus Gustin, 109.
- Berkshire, Franklin, Vermont, Josiah Wheeler, 571.
- Berkshire, Delaware, Ohio, Thomas Brown, 465.
- Berlin, Hartford, Conn. George Hubbard, jun. 315.
- Berlin, Adams, Penn. Peter Fahnestock, jun. 90.
- Berlin, Somerset, Penn. John Crawford, 93.
- Berlin, Frederick, Maryland, Theodore Beall, 56.
- Berry's lick, Logan, Ken. Richard B. Dallam, 787.
- Berwick, York, Maine, Micajah Carrier, 506.
- Berwick, Luzerne, Penn. William Bryan, 228.
- Bethania, Stokes, N. C. Christian Lash, 487.

- Office at Bethel, Sullivan county, N. Y. William Brown, — miles.
 Bethlehem, Northampton, Penn. G. Huber, 187.
 Bethlehem, see Otis.
 Bethlehem, Litchfield, Conn. Joseph Brooks, 327.
 Bethlehem & roads, Southampton, Virg. Spratley Williams, 234.
 Bettsburg, Chenango, N. Y. Peter Betts, 416.
 Beverly, see Randolph c. h.
 Beverly, Essex, Mass. Farnham Plummer, 439.
 Bibb's store, Louisa, Virg. Henry Bibb, 113.
 Bickley's store, Abbeville, S. C. Joseph Bickley, 577.
 Biddeford, see Saco.
 Big flat, Tioga, N. Y. Robert Miller, 329.
 Big lick, Botetourt, Virg. James Eckhols, 265.
 Billerica, Middlesex, Mass. Jonathan Bowers, 442.
 Billup's, Dinwiddie, Virg. 198.
 Blackburn springs, Jackson, Tenn. Benjamin Blackburn, 664.
 Black horse, Burlington, N. J. John Aaronson, 171.
 Blackstocks, Chester, S. C. William M'Donald, 508.
 Black swamp, St. Peter's, S. C. William H. Lawton, 629.
 Bladensburg, Prince George, Maryland, William Ross, 5.
 Blandford, Hampshire, Mass. Amos M. Collins, 372.
 Bledsoe c. h. Bledsoe, Tenn. Samuel Terry, 649.
 Blenheim, Schoharie, N. Y. Nathan P. Tyler, 382.
 Bloomfield, Ontario, N. Y. Elisha Beach, 403.
 Bloomingburg, Sullivan, N. Y. Major Bailey, 470.
 Bloomsburg, Northumberland, Penn. John Park, 216.
 Bloomville, Ontario, N. Y. Ezra Waite, 408.
 Blountsville, or Sullivan c. h. Sullivan, Tenn. Jas. Rhea, 426.
 Bluehill, Hancock; Maine, Andrew Witham, 713.
 Boardman, Trumbull, Ohio, Samuel Clark, 316.
 Boat run, Clermont, Ohio, Ebenezer Newton, 530.
 Boat yard, or Rossville, Sullivan, Tenn. John Lynn, 446.
 Bolton, Worcester, Mass. Amos Parker, 454.
 Boone c. h. Boone, Ken. John Love, 547.
 Booneville, Oneida, N. Y. Peter Schuyler, 492.
 Boonsboro', Washington, Maryland, Henry Locker, jun. 61.
 Booth bay, Lincoln, Maine, Daniel Rose, 602.
 Bordentown, Burlington, N. J. Thomas Lawrence, 172.
 Boscawen, Hillsboro', N. H. Timothy Dix, 513.
 Boston, Suffolk, Mass. Aaron Hill, 424.
 Boundbrook, Somerset, N. J. Joseph Mollison, 198.
 Bourbonton, or Paris, Bourbon, Ken. William Patton, 537.
 Bowdoin, Lincoln, Maine, Moses Stairbird, 580.
 Bowdoinham, Lincoln, Maine, Syms Gardner, 578.
 Bowling Green, Caroline, Virg. John Hoomes, 70.
 Bowling Green, Warren, Ken. David H. Robinson, 748.
 Bowyer's Sulphur springs, Greenbrier, Virg. H. Bowyer, 297.
 Boyd's, Newbury, S. C. Archibald Boyd, 520.
 Boyle, Ontario N. Y. Samuel Felt.
 Brackenbridge c. h. see Hardenburg.
 Bradford, Orange, Vermont, David Hartwell, 513.
 Bradford, Essex, Mass. William Greenough, 457.
 Braintrem, Luzerne, Penn. Daniel Sterling, 293.
 Brandon, Rutland, Vermont, Walter Sessions, 474.
 Branford, New Haven, Conn. Jonathan Barker, 304.

- Office at Brattleboro', Windham county, Ver. Asa Green, 420 miles.
- Brewster, Barnstable, Mass. Edward Obrien, 497.
- Brick Meeting House, Cecil, Maryland, Ellis Chandler, 101.
- Bridge Branch, Sussex, Del. John Wilson, 135.
- Bridgehampton, Suffolk, N. Y. Samuel H. Rose, 330.
- Bridgeport, Fairfield, Conn. Jesse Sterling, 285.
- Bridgeton, Cumberland, Maine, Samuel Andrews, 585.
- Bridgetown, Cumberland, N. J. Abijah Harris, 176.
- Bridgetown, Kent, Maryland, William Gilbert, 92.
- Bridgewater, Plymouth, Mass. John M. Goodwin, 449.
- Bridgewater, Oneida, N. Y. Daniel Rindge, 453.
- Bridgewater, Luzerne, Penn. Isaac Post, 299.
- Bridport, Addison, Vermont, Benjamin Hartt, 489.
- Brimfield, Hampshire, Mass. Stephen Pyncheon, 366.
- Bristol, Lincoln, Maine, Aaron Blaney, jun. 612.
- Bristol, Addison, Vermont, Isaac Caldwell, 507.
- Bristol, Bristol, R. I. David A. Leonard, 408.
- Bristol, see Broome.
- Bristol, Bucks, Penn. John Priestley, 155.
- Broadalbin, Montgomery, N. Y. Nicholas R. Van Rankin, 410.
- Broadfield, Westmoreland, Virg. Townshend S. Dade, 90.
- Broadus's mills, Caroline, Virg. Mordecai Broadus, 95.
- Broadkill, see Milton.
- Bronson, Huron, Ohio, 481.
- Brook c. h. Brook, Virg. John Fling, 303.
- Brookfield, Worcester, Mass. Cheney Reid, 406.
- Brookfield, Fairfield, Conn. Robert B. Ruggles, 293.
- Brookfield, Madison, N. Y. Joseph H. Dwight, 450.
- Brookfield, Essex, N. Y. Peter Donew, 520.
- Brookfield, Trumbull, Ohio, 342.
- Brookhaven, Suffolk, N. Y. Jehiel Woodruff, 301.
- Brooklyn, Windham, Conn. Adams White, jun. 378.
- Brooklyn, King's, N. Y. Joel Bunce, 233.
- Brookville, Montgomery, Maryland, Caleb Bentley, 20.
- Broome, or Bristol, Schoharie, N. Y. Elijah Hawley, 371.
- Brownfield, York, Maine, Joseph Howard, 580.
- Brownington, Orleans, Vermont, Jasper Robinson, 575.
- Brownsburg, Rockbridge, Virg. Andrew Finley, 196.
- Brownsburg, Columbia, Geo. William Booker, 612.
- Brown's \times Roads, Ross, Ohio, John Brown, 444.
- Brown's store, Franklin, Virg. Ammon Hancock, 255.
- Brown's store, Caswell, N. C. John H. Brown, 279.
- Brownsville, Fayette, Penn. Jacob Bowman, 239.
- Brownville, Jefferson, N. Y. Benjamin Skinner, 552.
- Brownsville, Granville, N. C. Thomas Brown, 270.
- Brunswick, Cumberland, Maine, Jotham Stone, 569.
- Brunswick, Glynn, Geo. Isaac Abrahams, 753.
- Bryan, c. h. Bryan, Geo. Benjamin Burton, 674.
- Bryant's \times Roads, Northampton, N. C. Solomon Smith, 250.
- Brydie's store, Lunenburg, Virg. Charles Brydie, 217.
- Buckfield, Cumberland, Maine, Mark Andrews, 569.
- Buckhanan, Harrison, Virg. John Jackson, 239.
- Buckingham, Bucks, Penn. Cornelius Vanhorn, 165.
- Buckingham, c. h. Buckingham, Virg. Robert Shaw, 213.
- Buckland, Prince William, Virg. William Brooks, 44.

Office at Buckstown, Hancock county, Maine, J. Benson, 680 miles.

- Buffalo, Niagara, N. Y. Erastus Granger, 471.
 Buford Bridge, Barnwell, S. C. Matthew Moye, 592.
 Burgettstown, Washington, Penn. Thomas Miller, 251.
 Burlington, Chittenden, Vermont, Cor. P. Van Ness, 524.
 Burlington, Hartford, Conn. Wait Lowrey, 332.
 Burlington, Otsego, N. Y. Eliphaz Alexander, 445.
 Burlington, Burlington, N. J. Stephen C. Ustick, 156.
 Burrton, Rutherford, N. C. Thomas Allison, 487.
 Burrville, see Clinton.
 Bursontown, Bucks, Penn. William Burson, 179.
 Burton, Geauga, Ohio, Peter Hitchcock, 400.
 Burtonsville, Orange, Virg. Benjamin Burton, 110.
 Butler, Butler, Penn. John Potts, 285.
 Butternuts, Otsego, N. Y. John C. Morris, 435.
 Buxton, York, Maine, Samuel Cutts, 555.
 Cabarras, c. h. see Concord.
 Cabellsburg,
 or New Glasgow, Amherst, Virg. Thomas Aldridge, 215.
 Cabell c. h. Cabell, Virg. Thomas Buffington, 45.
 Cabin Point, Surry, Virg. Thomas Peter, 178.
 Cabot, Caledonia, Vermont, John Deman, 610.
 Cahokia, St. Clair, Indiana Ter. John Hays, 955.
 Ca Ira, Cumberland, Virg. Samuel Lemoine, 187.
 Cairo, or Canton, Greene, N. Y. Daniel Sayre, 349.
 Cairo, Lancaster, S. C. Thomas M'Lure, 470.
 Calais, or Seodie Falls, Washington, Maine, Stephen Brewer, 845.
 Caledonia, or South Kingston,
 or Le Roy, Genesee, N. Y. James Ganson, 418.
 Callaghans, Bath, Virg. Dennis O'Callaghan, 339.
 Calland's store, see Pittsylvania old c. h.
 Cambray, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Richard Townsend, 480.
 Cambridge, Franklin, Vermont, Isaac Warren, jun. 559.
 Cambridge, Middlesex, Mass. Ebenezer Stedman, 477.
 Cambridge, Washington, N. Y. Paul Dennis, 403.
 Cambridge, Dorchester, Maryland, Edward White, 91.
 Cambridge, Abbeville, S. C. John M'Kellar, 585.
 Cambridge, Muskingum, Ohio, Cyrus P. Beatty, 364.
 Camden, Lincoln, Maine, Benjamin Cushing, 640.
 Camden, Oneida, N. Y. Timothy W. Wood, 526.
 Camden, Kent, Del. Thomas Wainwright, 160.
 Camden, Kershaw, S. C. William Langley, 471.
 Camillus, Onondaga, N. Y. Truman Adams, 454.
 Campbell c. h. Campbell, Virg. Thomas Reid, 228.
 Campbell c. h. see New Port.
 Campbell's Mill, Abbeville, S. C. James Cobb, 573.
 Campbell's Station, Knox, Tenn. David Campbell, 567.
 Campbell Town, Steuben, N. Y. Robert Campbell, 330.
 Campbell Town, Edgefield, S. C. James Levington, 555.
 Campsville, Spartanburg, S. C. James Camp.
 Canaan, Essex, Vermont, Benjamin Ingham, 630.
 Canaan, Litchfield, Conn. William Douglass, 341.
 Canadaway, Niagara, N. Y. Orsamus Holmes, 459.
 Canajoharie, Montgomery, N. Y. Martin Rueff, 457.
 Canandaigua, Ontario, N. Y. Oliver L. Phelps, 395.

- Office at Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, H. Canfield, 381 miles. 1
- Canisteo, Steuben, N. Y. George Hornell, 362.
 Canonsburg, Washington, Penn. John Roberts, 268.
 Canterbury, Windham, Conn. Gad Buckley, 371.
 Canterbury, Orange, N. Y. Nathaniel Barton, 240.
 Canton, Norfolk, Mass. Silas Kinsley, 499.
 Canton, see Cairo,
 Canton, or
 West Simsbury, Hartford, Conn. Jared Mills, jun. 344.
 Canton, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Daniel Campbell, 598.
 Canton, Stark, Ohio, Samuel Coulter, 370.
 Cantwell's Bridge, New Castle, Del. John Moody, 141.
 Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau, L. Ter. J. M'Ferran, 952.
 Cape Island, Cape May, N. J. Ellis Hughes, 229.
 Cape May c. h. Cape May, N. J. Nathaniel Holmes, 216.
 Carlin Settlement, Atakapas, O. Ter. Robert H. Nicholls, 1379.
 Carlisle, Schoharie, N. Y. Philip I. Cromwell, 400.
 Carlisle, Cumberland, Penn. Robert Lamberton, 117.
 Carnesville, or
 Franklin c. h. Franklin, Georgia, Mackfield H. Payne, 791.
 Carter c. h. see Elizabeth Town.
 Cartersville, Cumberland, Virg. John G. Daniel, 173.
 Carthage, or
 Moore c. h. Moore, N. C. Daniel Feagin, 386.
 Carthage, Smith, Tenn. Thomas M'Nutt, 690.
 Carver, Plymouth, Mass. John Shaw, 440.
 Casey c. h. Casey, Ken. 663.
 Castine, Hancock, Maine, Benjamin Hook, 697.
 Castleton, Rutland, Vermont, Samuel Moulton, 442.
 Caswell c. h. Caswell, N. C. Thomas Graves, 300.
 Catahola, Rapide, Orleans Ter. John Henry, 1283.
 Catawissee, Northumberland, Penn. John Clark, 213.
 Catharines Town, Tioga, N. Y. George Mills, jun. 358.
 Catlettsburg, Greenup, Ken. Horatio Catlett, 463.
 Catskill, Greene, N. Y. Thomas O. H. Croswel, 339.
 Caughnewaga, Montgomery, N. Y. Thomas Edwards, 412.
 Cavendish, Windsor, Vermont, James Stiles, 466.
 Cayuga, Cayuga, N. Y. Hugh Buckley, 415.
 Cazenovia, Madison, N. Y. J. N. M. Hurd, 494.
 Cedarville, Cumberland, N. J. Amos Westcott, 484.
 Centre Furnace, Centre, Penn. Samuel Miles, 188.
 Centre Harbour, Stafford, N. H. Benning Moulton, 567.
 Centreville, Queen Ann's, Maryland, William Hindman, jtn. 92.
 Centreville, Fairfax, Virg. John Hening, 25.
 Centreville, Pendleton, S. C. John M'Mullin, 573.
 Centreville, Livingston, Ken. Ayres Stewart, 805.
 Chalk Level, Pittsylvania, Virg. Samuel Stone, 330.
 Chambersburg, Franklin, Penn. John Brown, 93.
 Champion, Jefferson, N. Y. Stephen Hubbard, 536.
 Champlain, Clinton, N. Y. Samuel Hicks, 591.
 Chandler'sville, see Jonesborough.
 Chappel Hill, Orange, N. C. Edward Robeson, 318.
 Chaptico, St. Mary's, Maryland, Josiah Turner, 53.
 Chardon, Geauga, Ohio, 369.
 Charlemont, Hampshire, Mass. Samuel Rathbone, 415.

- Office at Charlesburg, Montgomery, Md. John Chandler, 25 miles.
 Charles City c. h. Charles City, Virg. William Singleton, 155.
 Charleston, Cheshire, N. H. F. A. Summers, 452.
 Charleston, Montgomery, N. Y. James Lewis, 410.
 Charleston, see Lima.
 Charlestown, Chester, Penn. Samuel Lane, 150.
 Chafflestone, or
 Round Bottom Mills, Hamilton, Ohio, John Smith, 523.
 Charleston, Jefferson, Virg. John Humphrey, 72.
 Charleston, Charleston, S. C. Thomas W. Bacot, 536.
 Charlotte, Chittenden, Vermont, Hezekiah Barnes, 529.
 Charlotte, Mecklenburg, N. C. James Robb, 450.
 Charlotte, Dickson, Tenn. John Read, 749.
 Charlotte c. h. Charlotte, Virg. John Morton, jun. 230.
 Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's, Maryland, Dennis Donlevy, 55.
 Charlottesvill, Albemarle, Virg. John Winn, jun. 138.
 Charlton, Worcester, Mass. William P. Reder, 379.
 Charlton, Saratoga, N. Y. Chauncey Bekling, 426.
 Chataughque, Niagara, N. Y. James M'Mahan, 420.
 Chateaugay, Clinton, N. Y. James Ormsbee, 563.
 Chatham, Barnstable, Mass. Ezra Crowell, 507.
 Chatham, Morris, N. J. Samuel Crane, 220.
 Chatham, Chester, Penn. James Monagan, 124.
 Chatham, Chesterfield, S. C. James Coit, 427.
 Chatham c. h. or
 Pittsboro', Chatham, N. C. Joseph Harman, 328.
 Chaumont, Jefferson, N. Y. James Shields, 598.
 Chazy, Clinton, N. Y. Nathan Carver, 552.
 Cheeks & Roads, Hawkins, Tenn. David Wendel, 502.
 Chelmsford, Middlesex, Mass. Joel Adams, 448.
 Chelsea, Orange, Vermont, John Stearns, 572.
 Chelsea Landing, New London, Con. John De Witt, 355.
 Chemung, Tioga, N. Y. Elijah Buck, 342.
 Chemango Point, Broome, N. Y. Jacob M'Kinney, 378.
 Chepacket, Providence, R. I. Amherst Kimball, 423.
 Cheraw c. h. Darlington, S. C. John F. Wilson, 420.
 Cherryvalley, Otsego, N. Y. John Walton, 422.
 Cheshire, Berkshire, Mass. John Leland, jun. 395.
 Cheshire, New Haven, Con. Amasa Hitchcock, 311.
 Chesnut's Ferry, Fairfield, S. C. 490.
 Chester, Rockingham, N. H. Daniel French, 482.
 Chester, Windsor, Vermont, Thomas Robinson, 457.
 Chester, Hampshire, Mass. Harvey Bodortha, 368.
 Chester, Middlesex, Con. Bani Denison, 338.
 Chester, Orange, N. Y. Anthony Yelverton, 291.
 Chester, Washington, N. Y. Gabriel E. Fox, 447.
 Chester, Morris, N. J. John D. Gardiner, 250.
 Chester, Delaware, Penn. Aaron Cobourn, 121.
 Chester c. h. Chester, S. C. George Kennedy, 498.
 Chesterfield, Cheshire, N. H. Ebenezer Harvey, jun. 431.
 Chesterfield, Essex, N. Y. Alvah Bosworth, 547.
 Chesterfield, Clinton, N. Y. Joseph St. Clair, 523.
 Chesterfield, c. h. Chesterfield, Virg. Valen. Winfree, jun. 148.
 Chestertown, Kent, Maryland, Isaac Cannell, jun. 77.
 Chesterville, Kennebeck, Maine, Joshua B. Lowell, 693.

- Office at Chickasaw Nation,
or M'Intoshville, Mississippi Ter. James Neelly, 976 miles.
- Chilesburg, Caroline, Virg. Fleming Chiles, 83.
- Chiles', S. C. John Chiles, 598.
- Chillicothe, Ross, Ohio, Joseph Tiffin, 413.
- China Grove, Georgetown, S. C. Matthew Allen, 557.
- Choctaw Agency, Mississippi Ter. Silas Dinsmoor, 1194.
- Christiana, New Castle, Del. George Pratt, 99.
- Christian c. h.
or Hopkinsville, Christian, Ken. Thomas Alsbury, 816.
- Christiansville, Mecklenburg, Virg. Signal Abenathy, 243.
- Church Hill, Queen Ann's, Maryland, Richard Rochester, 83.
- Church Hill, or Shackelford's store, Spartanburg, S. C. 544.
- Churchtown, Lancaster, Penn. Edward Davis, 139.
- Cincinnati, Courtland, N. Y. James Tanner, 437.
- Cincinnati, Hamilton, Ohio, William Ruffin, 509.
- Cinthiana, Harrison, Ken. James Finley, 570.
- City Point, Prince George, Virg. John H. Peterson, 160.
- Claremont, Cheshire, N. H. Josiah Stevens, 456.
- Clarence, or Willink, Niagara, N. Y. Asa Ransom, 455.
- Clarksburg, Montgomery, Maryland, William Wilson, 29.
- Clarkburg, Harrison, Virg. Joseph Newille, 236.
- Clarksboro', Jackson, Georgia, Samuel Gardiner, 695.
- Clark's Ferry, Cumberland, Penn. Robert Clark, 149.
- Clark's Store, Bertie, N. C. Kenneth Clark, 308.
- Clarkston, Rockland, N. Y.
- Clarksville, Montgomery, Tenn. James Elder, 801.
- Clay c. h. Clay, Ken. 664.
- Claytonville, Buncomb, N. C. Lambert Clayton, 534.
- Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio, John Walworth, 443.
- Clement Town, Amelia, Virg. Thomas Mumford, 189.
- Clemmon's Bridge, Rowan, N. C. Peter Clemmons, 408.
- Clermont, Columbia, N. Y. William Wilson, 334.
- Clifford, Luzerne, Penn. John Kent, 290.
- Clinton, Oneida, N. Y. William Hotchkiss, 340.
- Clinton, Knox, Ohio, Richard Fishback, 458.
- Clinton, see Jones c. h.
- Clinton, or Burrville, Anderson, Tenn. Arthur Crozier, 862.
- Clinton Hill, Illinois Ter. John Messenger, 940.
- Clough Mills, Laurens, S. C. James Mills, 540.
- Clover Dale, Botetourt, Virg. William Gordon, 258.
- Clover Garden, Chatham, N. C. Richard Freeman, 319.
- Coatesville, Chester, Penn. Moses Coates, 144.
- Cochransville, Chester, Penn. Samuel Cochran, 131.
- Cockburn, Grafton, N. H. James Dewey, 600.
- Coeymans, Albany, N. Y. William M'Carty, 358.
- Cohasset, Norfolk, Mass. Joel Willeutt, 448.
- Cohecton, Sullivan, N. Y. Ebenezer Taylor, 380.
- Colchester, New London, Conn. Benjamin R. Bulkley, 354.
- Colchester, Fairfax, Virg. Peter Wagner, 26.
- Cold Spring, Cape May, N. J. Aaron Eldridge, 226.
- Colebrook, Grafton, N. H. James Hughes, 610.
- Colebrook, Litchfield, Conn. Selah Treat, 364.
- Colerain, Bertie, N. C. Josiah Holley, 268.
- Colesville, Broome, N. Y. Nathaniel Cole, 422.

- Office at Coleriville, Chesterfield county, Virg. John Cole, 187 miles.
 Collegetown, see Dixmont.
 Columbia, Washington, Maine, Joseph Patton, 772.
 Columbia, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Asa Lord, 625.
 Columbia, Lancaster, Penn. John Mathiot, 100.
 Columbia, Fluvanna, Virg. Meriwether Morris, 172.
 Columbia, Hamilton, Ohio, Edward Meeks, 481.
 Columbia, Richland, S. C. Samuel Green, 506.
 Columbia, Maury, Tenn. L. Estis.
 Columbia, or Murry c. h. Murry, Tenn. Isaac Roberts, 793.
 Columbia c. h. Columbia, Georgia, James Cary, 605.
 Columbiana, Columbiana, Ohio, John Dixon, 332.
 Columbus, Chenango, N. Y. George Clark, 458.
 Columbus, c. h. Columbus, N. C. James B. White.
 Compton's store, see Nineveh.
 Concord, Rockingham, N. H. David George, jun. 505.
 Concord, Essex, Vermont, Azarias Williams, 600.
 Concord, Middlesex, Mass. John L. Tuttle, 440.
 Concord, Sussex, Del. Michael Stuart, 189.
 Concord, Mifflin, Penn. Edward Doyle, 115.
 Concord, Campbell, Virg. Moses Carson, 188.
 Concord, or Cabaras c. h. Cabaras, N. C. Joseph Young, 438.
 Conemaugh, Cambria, Penn. 249.
 Conneaut, Ashtabula, Ohio, Nehemiah King, 413.
 Connelsville, Fayette, Penn. John B. Trevor, 216.
 Conyngham, Luzerne, Penn. Archibald Murray, 290.
 Conway, Strafford, N. H. James Russell, 595.
 Conwayboro', Allsaints, S. C. Joshua S. Norman, 441.
 Coolbaugh's, see Middleboro'.
 Cooper's Ferry, Gloucester, Mass. Richard M. Cooper, 136.
 Cooper's Hill, Robertson, N. C. Malcolm M'Nair.
 Cooperstown, Otsego, N. Y. Laurence M'Namee, 435.
 Coosawhatchie, Beaufort, S. C. Abraham J. Roberts, 609.
 Cootstown, Berks, Penn. Henry Heist, 163.
 Corinth, York, Maine, Simeon Pease, 518.
 Corinth, Orange, Vermont, Jacob Brown, 556.
 Cornelius, Burke, Georgia, James B. White, 650.
 Cornish, Cheshire, N. H. Harvey Chase, 461.
 Cornwall Bridge, Litchfield, Conn. William Lewis, 331.
 Cornwall, Litchfield, Conn. Henry Christie, 399.
 Corydon, Harrison, Indiana Ter. Spier Spencer, 616.
 Coventry, Tolland, Conn. Silas Hibbard, 347.
 Coweta, Georgia, Joseph Marshall, 772.
 Coxsackie, Greene, N. Y. Ralph Barker, 350.
 Crab Orchard, Washington, Virg. John Byars, 369.
 Craftsbury, Orleans, Vermont, Thomas Kingsbury, 550.
 Crag Font, Sumner, Tenn. James Winchester, 712.
 Cranbury, Middlesex, N. J. Nathaniel Hunt, 188.
 Creek Agency, Georgia, Benjamin Hawkins, 992.
 Cresapsburg, Allegany, Maryland, William Bruce, 148.
 Crewsville, Goochland, Virg. Micajah Crew, 115.
 Crooked Creek Bridge, Armstrong, Penn. A. Waddard, 251.
 Cross Anchor, Union, S. C. Burrel Bobo, 557.
 Crosby, Hamilton, Ohio, Jacob Comstock, 530.
 Cross Keys, Southampton, Virg. Ben. W. Johnson, 225.

- Office at Cross Keys, Union county, S. C. Barnham Bobo, 562 miles.
 Crown Point, see Scaroon Lake.
 Crugerstown, Frederick, Maryland, Frederick C. Hase, 55.
 Cuckoo~~ville~~, Louisa, Virg. Robert Barret, jun. 128.
 Culpeper c. h. Culpeper, Virg. John C. Williams, 80.
 Cumberland, Allegany, Maryland, Samuel Smith, 154.
 Cumberland, c. h. Cumberland, Virg. R. Cunningham, jun. 140.
 Cumberland Gap, Claiborne, Tenn. John Dougherty, 531.
 Cumberland c. h.
 or Burksville, Cumberland, Ken. Christopher Brooks, 732.
 Currituck c. h. Currituck, N. C. James Williams, 273.
 Cypress Bridge, Chatham, N. C. Oliver Prince, 340.
 Cypress Creek, see Montgomery c. h.
 Dagsboro', Sussex, Del. George Truitt, 164.
 Dalton, Coos, N. H. Edward Reid, 600.
 Danbury, Fairfield, Conn. Zalmon Wildman, 283.
 Danby, Rutland, Vermont, Elisha Southwick, 442.
 Dancey's store, Northampton, N. C. Francis Dancey, 214.
 Dandridge, Jefferson, Tenn. Hugh Martin, 524.
 Danville, Caledonia, Vermont, Ebenezer Eaton, 545.
 Danville, Steuben, N. Y. Jared Irvin, 375.
 Danville, Northumberland, Penn. Daniel Montgomery, 204.
 Danville, Pittsylvania, Virg. Joseph Barnett, 305.
 Danville, Mercer, Ken. James Birney, 620.
 Darien, M'Intosh, Georgia, James Hamilton, 719.
 Darlington c. h. Darlington, S. C. David Mason, 479.
 Darnes, Montgomery, Maryland, John Chandler, 25.
 Dartmouth, Bristol, Mass. Abraham Tucker, 430.
 Davisburg, Christian, Ken. Joshua Vail, 790.
 Davis', Mecklenburg, Virg. Daniel Daly, 219.
 Davistown, see Montville.
 Dayton, Montgomery, Ohio, Benjamin Van Cleve, 579.
 Dedham, Norfolk, Mass. Jeremiah Shuttleworth, 419.
 Deer Creek, Franklin, Ohio, Thomas Gwynne, 440.
 Deerfield, Rockingham, N. H. Benjamin Butler, 500.
 Deerfield, Hampshire, Mass. Epaphras Hoyt, 396.
 Deerfield, Portage, Ohio, Lewis Day, 364.
 Deerfield Street, Cumberland, N. J. Jonathan Moore, 169.
 Dekalb, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Thomas B. Benedict, 574.
 Delaware, Delaware, Ohio, Leonard H. Coles, 450.
 Delhi, Delaware, N. Y. Homer R. Phelps, 371.
 Delmar, Lycoming, Penn. Richard More, 265.
 Denmark, or Harrisburg, Lewis, N. Y. W. Seecombe, 528.
 Denneysville, Washington, Maine, William Kilby, 817.
 Dennis, Barnstable, Mass. Nathan Stone, jun. 490.
 Dennis' creek, Cape May, N. J. Jeremiah Johnson, 206.
 Denton, Caroline, Maryland, Montgomery Denny, 101.
 Derby, Orleans, Vermont, William Salisbury, 630.
 Derby, New Haven, Conn. Samuel I. Andrews, 306.
 Derby, Delaware, Penn. Benjamin Pearson, 129.
 Derby (Creek), Madison, Ohio, James Ewing, 460.
 Deruyter, Madison, N. Y. Hubbard Smith, 480.
 Detroit, Wayne, Michigan Ter. James Abbott, 585.
 Devall's store, Abbeville, S. C. Samuel Devall, 583.
 Dighton, Bristol, Mass. David Andrews, 432.

- Office at Dighton & Roads, Bristol co. Mass. Silvester Atwood, 436.
 Dingman's Ferry, Wayne, Penn. Henry Jackson, 245.
 Dinwiddie c. h. Dinwiddie, Virg. Thomas Fields, 163.
 Dividing Creek, Cumberland, N. J. Asa Douglass, 153.
 Dixhills, Suffolk, N. Y. Moses Blackly, 272.
 Dixmont,
 or Collegetown, Hancock, Maine, Benjamin Butman, 644.
 Dixon's Springs, Smith, Tenn. Tilmon Dixon, 701.
 Dobson's & Roads, Stokes, N. C. Thomas Adams, 368.
 Donaldsonton, La Fourche, Orleans Ter. Thomas Randall, 1349.
 Dorchester, Colleton, S. C. Richard Maynard, 556.
 Dorset, Bennington, Vermont, Zachary Booth, 435.
 Double Bridge, Lunenburg, Virg. Joseph Yarbrough, 224.
 Doughty's Falls, York, Maine, Sylvanus Hateh, 512.
 Douglass, Worcester, Mass. 400.
 Douglass Mills, Cumberland, Penn. David Moreland, 157.
 Dover, Strafford, N. H. John Wheeler, 500.
 Dover, Dutchess, N. Y. George Casey, 315.
 Dover, Kent, Del. James Schee, 156.
 Dover, or Stuart c. h. Stuart, Tenn. James H. Russell, 827.
 Downingtown, Chester, Penn. Hunt Downing, 141.
 Doylestown, Bucks, Penn. Asher Miner, 161.
 Dracut, Middlesex, Mass. Caleb Blanchard, 452.
 Dresden, Lincoln, Maine, John Johnson, 611.
 Drown Meadow,
 or Satucket, Suffolk, N. Y. Zachariah Hawkins, 291.
 Drummondtown, see Accomac c. h.
 Drummondsburg, Brunswick, Virg. John Drummond, 210.
 Dryden, Cayuga, N. Y. Jon. Stout, 406.
 Duanesburg, Schenectady, N. Y. Ichabod Fuller, 389.
 Dublin, Laurens, Georgia, Jon. Sawyer, 790.
 Duck Creek, see Smyrna.
 Duck Trap, see Lincolnville.
 Dudley, Worcester, Mass. Amasa Nichols, 385.
 Dumfries, Prince William, Virg. Tim. Brundidge, 32.
 Dunkirk, King and Queen, Virg. Benjamin P. Hoomes, 116.
 Dunlopsville, Roane, Tenn. Hugh Dunlop, 594.
 Dunnsbury, Lycoming, Penn. Francis Fargus, 223.
 Dunstable, Hillsboro', N. H. Noah Lovewell, 460.
 Duplin c. h. Duplin, N. C. John Hunter, 402.
 Dupreesville, Northampton, N. C. James Dupree, 245.
 Durham, Strafford, N. H. George Frost, 510.
 Durham, New Haven, Conn. James Robinson, 317.
 Durham, or Freehold, Greene, N. Y. Thomas E. Baker, 349.
 Durlock, see Sharon.
 Dutotsburg, Northampton, Penn. Anthony Dutot, 215.
 Duxbury, Plymouth, Mass. Thomas Windsor, 465.
 East Greenwich, Kent, R. I. John G. Mawney, 412.
 East Haddam, Middlesex, Conn. Timothy Green, 362.
 Eastham, Barnstable, Mass. Harding Knowles, 518.
 East Hartford, Hartford, Conn. Lemuel White, 332.
 East Hartford five miles, see Orford.
 Easton, Bristol, Mass. Daniel Wheaton, 439.
 Easton, Bristol, Mass. Israel Alger, 441.
 Easton, Washington, N. Y. John Gale, 396.

- Office at Easton, Northampton county, Penn. John Knauss, 193 miles.
- Easton, Talbot, Maryland, Thomas P. Smith, 86.
- Eastport, Washington, Maine, Oliver Shead, 835.
- East Sudbury, Middlesex, Mass. Nathaniel Reeves, 412.
- East Windsor, Hartford, Conn. Aaron Bissell, 337.
- Eaton, Madison, N. Y. Charles W. Hull, 447.
- Ebensburg, Cambria, Penn. John Lloyd, 246.
- Eddington, Hancock, Maine, Park Holland, 701.
- Eddy Grove, Caldwell, Ken. Elijah G. Galusha, 850.
- Eddyville, Livingston, Ken. Matthew Lyon, 838.
- Edenton, Chowan, N. C. Henderson Standin, 288.
- Edgartown, Dukes, Mass. Beniah Norton, 506.
- Edgcombe, Lincoln, Maine, Stephen Parsons, 596.
- Edgefield, c. h. Edgefield, S. C. Jesse Simkins, 563.
- Edgefield, Warren, Ken. Daniel Doughty, 768.
- Edisto, Orange, S. C. John Gordon, 577.
- Edmondsburg, Caroline, Virg. John L. Pendleton, jun. 100.
- Elberton, Elbert, Georgia, William Woods, 677.
- Elim, or Parkersville, Edgefield, S. C. George Parker, 571.
- Elizabeth city, Pasquotank, N. C. Anthony Butler, 397.
- Elizabeth c. h. Essex, N. Y. Theodorus Ross, 490.
- Elizabeth Town, Essex, N. Y. Benjamin D. Pardy, 495.
- Elizabeth Town, Essex, N. J. James Chapman, 207.
- Elizabeth Town, Lancaster, Penn. Michael Coble, 128.
- Elizabeth Town, see Hagar's Town.
- Elizabeth Town, Bladen, N. C. William Richardson, 385.
- Elizabeth Town,
or Carter c. h. Carter, Tenn. Alfred M. Carter, 440.
- Elizabeth Town, see Harden c. h.
- Elkmarsh, Fauquier, Virg. Lewis Suddoth, 63.
- Elk Run Church, Fauquier, Virg. John Shute, 81.
- Elkton, Cecil, Maryland, Joshua Richardson, 89.
- Ellicott's, Baltimore, Maryland, Samuel Heston, 41.
- Ellis' Ferry, Adams, Mississippi Ter. R. H. Greateon, 1280.
- Ellisville, Cumberland, Penn. Francis Ellis, 156.
- Ellsworth, Hancock, Maine, Theodore Jones, 727.
- Elmira, or Newtown, Tioga, N. Y. Aaron Konkle, 338.
- Emaus, Northampton, Penn. William Horsfield, 184.
- Emersonville, Indiana Ter. Jesse Emerson.
- Emittsburg, Frederick, Maryland, George Luft, 66.
- Enfield, Grafton, N. H. Robert Cochran, 501.
- Enfield, Hartford, Conn. William Dixon, 349.
- Enfield, Halifax, N. C. John Branch, 256.
- Englishville,
or Inglesville, Montgomery, Virg. Andrew Peery, 310.
- Enosburgh, Franklin, Vermont, Solomon Dimick, 563.
- Epping, Rockingham, N. H. William Plumer, jun. 492.
- Epsom, Rockingham, N. H. William Morril, 509.
- Erie, or Presque Isle, Erie, Penn. John Gray, 409.
- Erwinna, Bucks, Hugh Erwin, 180.
- Essex, Essex, N. Y. Dean Edson, 508.
- Estill c. h. Estill, Ken. 597.
- Everitt's Bridge, Nansemond, Virg. Talbot Godwin, 240.
- Evesham, Burlington, N. J. Henry Bennet, 148.
- Euelid, Cayahoga, Ohio, Wm. Coleman, 432.

- Office at Exeter, Rockingham co. N. H. John W. Gilman, 484 miles.
- Fabius, see Truxton.
- Fairfax, Kennebeck, Maine, Nathan Heywood, 626.
- Fairfax, Franklin, Vermont, Hamp. Lovegrove, 534.
- Fairfax c. h. Fairfax, Virg. John Rataliffe, 15.
- Fairfield, Kennebeck, Maine, William Kendall, 635.
- Fairfield, Franklin, Vermont, Bradley Barlow, 548.
- Fairfield, Fairfield, Conn. David Judson, 281.
- Fairfield, Adams, Penn. Ezra Blythe, 83.
- Fairfield, Herkimer, N. Y. William Smith, 450.
- Fairfield, Rockbridge, Virg. James Scott, 195.
- Fairhaven, Rutland, Vermont, Andrew M'Farland, 447.
- Fairlee, Orange, Vermont, Lancelot H. Granger, 507.
- Fairtown, Cumberland, N. J. Thomas Birch, 180.
- Fair Vale,
or North Granville, Washington, N. Y. John Kirtland, 432.
- Falls of Roanoke, N. C. Batte Peterson, 230.
- Fallstown, Iredele, N. C. William Falls, 420.
- Fally's M Roads, Hampshire, Mass. Jesse Farnham, 370.
- Falmouth, Barnstable, Mass. James Hinkley, 488.
- Falmouth, Stafford, Virg. Thomas Seddon, jun. 56.
- Falmouth,
or Pendleton c. h. Pendleton, Ken. Joseph Wingate, 548.
- Fannetsburg, Franklin, Penn. James Sweney, 110.
- Farley Mills, King and Queen, Virg. James C. New, 140.
- Farmington, Kennebeck, Maine, Timothy Johnson, 637.
- Farmington, Hartford, Conn. Samuel Richards, 327.
- Farmville, Prince Edward, Virg. Richard Morton, 203.
- Farnham, Richmond, Virg. George Saunders, 147.
- Fauquier c. h. Fauquier, Virg. Richard Baker, 83.
- Fawcettstown, Columbiana, Ohio, William C. Larwill, 334.
- Fayetteville, Lincoln, Tenn. John M'Connell, 703.
- Fayetteville, Cumberland, N. C. Duncan M'Rae, 346.
- Feeding Hills, Hampshire, Mass. Samuel Flower, 354.
- Feestown, Clermont, Ohio, William Fees, 450.
- Filesburg, Jackson, Georgia, David Files, 708.
- Fincastle, Botetourt, Virg. Timothy M. Patterson, 249.
- Findlysville, Mecklenburg, N. C. John Findly, 494.
- Fireplace, Suffolk, N. Y. Robert Ellison, 292.
- Fishkill, Dutchess, N. Y. Joseph I. Jackson, 297.
- Fishkill Landing, Dutchess, N. Y. Peter Folsom, 301.
- Fitchburg, Worcester, Mass. Jacob Willard, 440.
- Fitzpatrick's store, Nelson, Virg. John Fitzpatrick, 160.
- Fitzwilliam, Cheshire, N. H. James Robeson, 452.
- Fleming c. h. Fleming, Ken. Appleton E. Ballard, 512.
- Flemington, Hunterdon, N. J. George Rea, jun. 182.
- Fletcher, Franklin, Vermont, 582.
- Flin's Fork, Caldwell, Ken. John Whitnall.
- Floods, Buckingham, Maine, Thomas Trent, 1224.
- Florida, Orange, N. Y. Samuel S. Seward, 264.
- Florida, Montgomery, N. Y. John Delameter, 290.
- Flowertown,
or White Marsh, Montgomery, Penn. Nicholas Kline, 157.
- Fork Shoals,
or Reedy River Shoals, Greenville, S. C. Thomas Terry, 603.

Office at Forks of the

Muskingum, Muskingum county, Ohio, Wm. Lockard, 423 miles.
 Fort Adams, see Loftus Heights.

Fort Anne, Washington, N. Y. Isaac Sargent, 439.

Fort Blount,

or Williamsburgh, Smith, Tenn. Sampson Williams, 671.

Fort Edward, Washington, N. Y. John F. Gandall, 417.

Fort George, Washington, N. Y. Michael Harris, 435.

Fort Hawkins, see Oemulgee.

Fort Massac, Randolph, Illinois Ter. Henry Skinner, 897.

Fort Miller, Washington, N. Y. Solomon Smith, 407.

Fort Schlosser, Niagara, N. Y. Augustus Porter, 493.

Fort St. Philip, Plaquemine, Orl. Ter. G. W. Carmichael, 1330.

Fort Stoddert, Washington, Miss. Ter. Harry Toulmin, 993.

Fort St. Stephen, Washington, Miss. Ter. G. S. Gaines, 1033.

Foxboro', Norfolk, Mass. Noah Hobart, 428.

Fox Chase Tavern, Chester, Penn. Josiah Fawkes, 150.

Framingham, Middlesex, Mass. Jonathan Maynard, 408.

Francistown, Hillsboro', N. H. Robert Nesmith, 485.

Franconia, Grafton, N. H. John Punchard, 620.

Frankford, Philadelphia, Penn. Samuel Worrell, 140.

Frankford, Hampshire, Virg. Silas Price, 147.

Frankfort, Hancock, Maine, Alexander Milikin, 686.

Frankfort, Franklin, Ken. Charles Springer, 584.

Franklin, Delaware, N. Y. Samuel Hutchinson, jun. 423.

Franklin, Venango, Penn. John Broadfoot, 342.

Franklin, Warren, Ohio, John N. C. Schenck, 560.

Franklin, see Pendleton c. h.

Franklin c. h. see Carnesville.

Franklin c. h. Franklin, Tenn. 664.

Franklinton, Franklin, Ohio, Henry Brown, 458.

Frayser's Tavern, New Kent, Virg. Thomas Frayser, 147.

Frederica, Kent, Del. Jonathan Emerson, 120.

Frederica, St. Simond's I. Georgia, George Abbott, 736.

Frederick, Knox, Ohio, Abner Ayres.

Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Virg. John Benson, 58.

Fredericktown, Washington, Penn. Charles Conningham, 261.

Fredericktown, Frederick, Maryland, William M. Beall, 44.

Freehold, see Durham.

Freehold, Monmouth, N. J. Richard Throckmorton, 210.

Freeport, Cumberland, Maine, Nathan Wesson, 560.

Freeport, Armstrong, Penn. Jacob Weaver, 253.

Freetown, Bristol, Mass. Amos Braley, 458.

Frenchton, Dinwiddie, Virg. William French, 168.

Frenchtown, Raisin River, Michigan Ter. John Anderson, 560.

Friendship, Ann Arundel, Maryland, Henry Childs, 50.

Froetstown, Lyeoming, Penn. Andrew Schooley, 329.

Front Royal, Frederick, Virg. Peter Seneney, 104.

Fryeburg, Oxford, Maine, Judah Dana, 587.

Fulling Mills, Kent, R. I. Benjamin Green, 383.

Gaine's Roads, Culpeper, Virg. John Morrison, 98.

Galen, Ontario, N. Y. 410.

Gallatin, Sumner, Tenn. Josephus, H. Conn, 724.

Gallipolis, Gallia, Ohio, Francis Le Clerg, 448.

Galway, Saratoga, N. Y. Martin Cook, 410.

Office at Gandysville, Monongalia county, Virg. S. Gandy, 204 miles.

Gap, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Joseph Gest, jun. 135.

Gapton, see Wind Gap.

Gardiner, Kennebeck, Maine, Seth Gay, 601.

Garrattsville, Otsego, New York, William Garratt, 445.

Gates c. h. Gates, N. C. Charles Townsend, 258.

Gee's Bridge, Brunswick, Virginia, Charles Hill, 207.

Genesee c. h. see Batavia.

Geneseo, Ontario, New York, William H. Spencer, 397.

Geneva, Ontario, New York, William Tippetts, 401.

Geneva, see St. Genevieve.

Genito Bridge, see Jenitoe Bridge.

Genoa,

or Salmon Creek, Cayuga, New York, Abijah Miller, jun. 404.

Georgetown, Lincoln, Maine, Andrew Reed, 580.

Georgetown, Beaver, Pennsylvania, John Christmas, 284.

Georgetown, Sussex, Delaware, John Stockley, 151.

Georgetown, Scotts, Kentucky, George W. Miller, 589.

Georgetown, Georgetown, S. C. Jacob Myers, 476.

Georgetown, Washington, Columbia District, David Wiley, 3.

Georgetown, Roads, Kent, Maryland, John Ireland, 92.

Georgia, Franklin, Vermont, Abel Blair, 544.

German Flats, Herkimer, New York, Nicholas B. Aldridge, 452.

Germania, Orange, Virginia, Charles Urquhart, 82.

Germantown, Hyde, N. C. 374.

Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn. Anthony Hergesheimer, 141.

Germantown, Fauquier, Virginia, Francis Hillery, 58.

Germantown, Stokes, N. C. Jeremiah Gibson, 334.

Gettysburg, Adams, Pennsylvania, George Welsh, 90.

Gibson's store, Fauquier, Virginia, Bryant Toley, 76.

Giles c. h. Giles, Virginia, William Chapman, 304.

Gilmanton, Strafford, N. H. Stephen Moody, 560.

Glasgow, Barren, Kentucky, Thomas Mayfield, 712.

Glastenbury, Hartford, Connecticut, Joseph Welles, 335.

Glenns, Gloucester, Virginia, Benjamin Robinson, 149.

Glenn's Falls, see Glennville.

Glennville,

or Glenn's Falls, Washington, New York, John A. Ferriss, 419.

Gloucester, Essex, Massachusetts, Isaac Elwell, 454.

Gloucester c. h. Gloucester, Virginia, William Smart, 167.

Glover, Orleans, Vermont, Nathan Cutler, jun. 560.

Gnadenhutten, Tuscarawa, Ohio, David Peter, 440.

Goochland c. h. Goochland, Virginia, Benjamin Anderson, 142.

Goose Pond,

or Strong's store, Oglethorpe, Georgia, Samuel Strong, 662.

Gorham, Cumberland, Maine, Alexander M'Lellan, 550.

Goshen, Litchfield, Connecticut, Erastus Lyman, 346.

Goshen, Orange, New York, James W. Wilkin, 270.

Goshen, Loudoun, Virginia, William Cook, 35.

Goshen, Lincoln, Georgia, Samuel Davis, 620.

Gouldsboro', Hancock, Maine, Thomas Hill, 745.

Gowen's Store, Greenville, S. C. Rice F. Ross, 510.

Grafton, Worcester, Massachusetts, William Lamb, 414.

Granby, Hartford, Connecticut, Hezekiah Goodrich, 353.

Granby, Lexington, S. C. John Hart, 509.

Office at Grand Isle, Franklin county, Vermont, ———, 564 miles.

- Grangerville, Harden, Kentucky, 720.
 Grantsville, Green, Georgia, Thomas Grant, 660.
 Granville, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Oliver Parsons, 361.
 Granville, Washington, New York, Stephen Thorn, 432.
 Granville, Licking, Ohio, Timothy Rose, 445.
 Granville, Licking, Ohio, William Gavit, 446.
 Granville Mills, Charles City, Virginia, Robert Evans, 143.
 Grasty's store, Pittsylvania, Virginia, Philip L. Grasty, 361.
 Gray, Cumberland, Maine, Joseph M'Lellan, 446.
 Grayson c. h. Grayson, Virginia, Daniel Coley, 380.
 Great Barrington, Berkshire, Mass. Moses Hopkins, 353.
 Great Bridge, Norfolk, Virginia, Thomas Bartee, 249.
 Great Crossings, Scott, Kentucky, Marcen Duvall, 394.
 Great Mills, St. Mary's, Maryland, Stephen King, 77.
 Great Sodus, Ontario, New York, 425.
 Great Swamp, Luzerne, Penn. 235.
 Greenbrier c. h.
 or Lewisburg, Greenbrier, Virginia, John Mays, 274.
 Green Castle, Franklin, Pennsylvania, John Watson, 82.
 Greene, Kennebeck, Maine, Luther Robbins, 580.
 Greene, Chenango, New York, David Finn, 422.
 Greenfield, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ambrose Ames, 399.
 Greenfield, Saratoga, New York, John St. John, 410.
 Green Hill, Campbell, Virginia, Samuel Pannill, 249.
 Greenland, Pittsylvania, Virginia, Nathaniel Harris, 268.
 Greensboro', Orleans, Vermont, Ephraim Strong, 540.
 Greensboro', Caroline, Maryland, Robert Fountain, 101.
 Greensboro', Guilford, N. C. Simeon Gearin, 357.
 Greensboro', Guilford, N. C. Robert Johnson, 357.
 Greensboro', Green, Georgia, Robert Dale, 672.
 Greensburg, West Chester, New York, Joseph Cutler, 253.
 Greensburg, Westmoreland, Penn. Simeon Drum, jun. 223.
 Greensburg, or Green c. h. Green, Ken. William H. King, 688.
 Greenville, Augusta, Virginia, Robert Mitchel, 188.
 Greenup c. h. Greenup, Kentucky, Joshua Bartlett, 470.
 Greenwich, Cumberland, New Jersey, George Bacon, 180.
 Greenville, Mecklenburg, Kentucky, Parmenas Redmon, 761.
 Greenville, Pitt, N. C. Reading Sheppard, 309.
 Greenville, Green, Tennessee, William Dickson, 473.
 Greenville, Jefferson, Mississippi Ter. John G. T. Prince, 1243.
 Greenville c. h. Greenville, S. C. George W. Earle, 667.
 Greenwich, Fairfield, Connecticut, Isaac Weed, 256.
 Greenwich, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Josiah White, 401.
 Greenwich,
 or Whipple City, Washington, N. Y. John Herrington, 415.
 Griersburg, Beaver, Pennsylvania, George Murray, 292.
 Grindstone Ford, Claiborne, Mississippi Ter. D. Burnet, 1212.
 Groton, Grafton, N. H. Edmund Shattrick, 494.
 Groton, Middlesex, Massachusetts, William M. Richardson, 456.
 Grove Hill, Warren, N. C. John Owen, 251.
 Guilford, New Haven, Connecticut, Medad Stone, 313.
 Guildhall, Essex, Vermont, Joseph Berry, jun. 566.
 Gum Springs, see Orange Springs.
 Guthrie's Ford, Lancaster, Penn. Alexander Andrews, 125.

Office at Hackensack, Bergen co. N. J. Jotham Baldwin, 230 miles.

- Hacketts' Mills, Cumberland, Pennsylvania, 134.
 Hackettstown, Sussex, New Jersey, Benajah Gustin, 236.
 Haddam, Middlesex, Connecticut, Simon Smith, 334.
 Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey, Samuel Brown, 142.
 Hadensville, Goochland, Virginia, John N. Haden, 142.
 Hadley, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Horace Wilcox, 380.
 Hadley, Saratoga, New York, Benjamin Cowles, 420.
 Hagerstown,
 or Elizabethtown, Washington, Maryland, William Kreps, 71.
 Halesburg, Lunenburg, Virginia, Edward Almand, 234.
 Haley's Bridge, Greenville, Virginia, Allen A. Deberry, 218.
 Halifax, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, John Jones, 153.
 Halifax, Halifax, N. C. James Johnston, 228.
 Halifax c. h. Halifax, Virginia, Andrew Clark, 265.
 Hallowell, Kennebeck, Maine, Joshua Wingate, 507.
 Hamburg, Sussex, New Jersey, Thomas Lawrence, 243.
 Hamburg, Berks, Pennsylvania, Henry Fister, 207.
 Hamburg, Otsego, New York, Samuel Root, 433.
 Hamilton, Essex, Massachusetts, Daniel Brown, 452.
 Hamilton, Madison, New York, John Adams Smith, 610.
 Hamilton, Butler, Ohio, John Reily, 540.
 Hamilton,
 or Hogton, Martin, N. C. William M. Clark, 292.
 Hamilton's Mill, Loudoun, Virginia, John Hamilton, 50.
 Hampden, Hancock, Maine, Martin Kinsley, 692.
 Hampstead, Rockingham, N. H. True Kimball, 475.
 Hampton, Rockingham, N. H. James Leavitt, 535.
 Hampton, Oneida, New York, Anson Smith, 480.
 Hampton, Elizabeth City, Virginia, Edward E. Noel, 211.
 Hamptonville, Surry, N. C. Abner Carmichael, 415.
 Hancock, Addison, Vermont, Reuben Lamb, 490.
 Hancock, Salem, New Jersey, Walker Beesley, 175.
 Hancock, Washington, Maryland, John Watt, jun. 101.
 Hanover, Grafton, N. H. Aaron Wright, 489.
 Hanover, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Robert Eells, 449.
 Hanover, Morris, New Jersey, Cornelius Voorhies, 224.
 Hanover, York, Pennsylvania, George Nace, 81.
 Hanover c. h. Hanover, Virginia, Thomas Priddy, 103.
 Hanovertown, Hanover, Virginia, Benjamin Oliver, jun. 146.
 Hardenburg,
 or Brackenridge c. h. Brackenridge, Ken. John M'Carty, 700.
 Harden c. h.
 or Elizabethtown, Harden, Kentucky, Daniel Wade, 656.
 Hardwick, Caledonia, Vermont, Elnathan Strong, 580.
 Hardwick, Worcester, Massachusetts, William Cutler, jun. 406.
 Harford, Harford, Maryland, Rebecca Nowland, 62.
 Harlem, Kennebeck, Maine, Japhet C. Washburn, 619.
 Harlem, New York, New York, John H. Raub, 230.
 Harleesville, Marriion, S. C. Thomas Harlee, 480.
 Harper's Ferry, Jefferson, Virginia, Rogers Humphries, 65.
 Harpersfield, Delaware, New York, Roswell Hotchkiss, 394.
 Harpersfield, Ashtabula, Ohio, Ezra Gregory, 396.
 Harrisburg, see Denmark.
 Harrisburg, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, John Wright, 135.

Office at Harrisburg, Lancaster county, S. C. C. Harris, 422 miles.

Harrison, see Malone.

Harrisonburg,

or Rockingham c. h. Rockingham, Virg. H. Tutwiler, 148.

Harrisonville, St. Clair, Illinois Ter. Jacob A. Boyce, 933.

Harrison's Tavern, Amherst, Virginia, Nicholas Harrison, 208.

Harrisville, Brunswick, Virginia, Charles Harris, 182.

Harrodsburg, Mercer, Kentucky, William M'Bride, 610.

Hartford, Oxford, Maine, Freeman Ellis, 615.

Hartford, Windsor, Vermont, Joseph Dorr, 483.

Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut, Jonathan Law, 331.

Hartford, see Avon.

Hartford, Washington, New York, Samuel Gordon, 435.

Hartford, Trumbull, Ohio, Titus Brockway, 463.

Hartford, Ohio, Kentucky, Warren Crow, 736.

Hartland, Windsor, Vermont, David H. Sumner, 475.

Hart's store, Albemarle, Virginia, Andrew Hart.

Hartsville, Sumner, Tennessee, Andrew Allison, 708.

Hartley's, Rhea, Tennessee, 633.

Hartwick, Otsego, New York, Levi Beebe, 444.

Harvard, Worcester, Massachusetts, William L. Foster, 436.

Harwich, Barnstable, Massachusetts, Ebenezer Brooks, 503.

Harwinton, Litchfield, Connecticut, William Woodruff, 326.

Haste River Mills, Culpeper, Virginia, Prichard Newby, 90.

Hatboro', Montgomery, Pennsylvania, John J. Marple, 162.

Hatfield, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Daniel White, 383.

Hatten's Ford, Pendleton, S. C. 620.

Haverhill, Grafton, N. H. Moses Dow, 516.

Haverhill, Essex, Massachusetts, Stephen Minot, 466.

Havre de Grace, Harford, Maryland, John Dutton, 73.

Havres Trace, Rockland, New York, 266.

Hawkins c. h. see Rogersville.

Hawksbill Mills, Shenandoah, Virginia, Enos M'Ray, 132.

Haw River, Orange, N. C. Benjamin Rainey, 330.

Hay Market, Prince William, Virginia, William Robinson, 49.

Haywoodboro', Chatham, N. C. Thomas Stokes, 340.

Haywood c. h. Haywood, N. C. 550.

Hazlepatch, or Rice's, Knox, Kentucky, James Rice, 587.

Head of Chester, Kent, Maryland, James Bradshaw, 120.

Head of Sassafras, Kent, Maryland, John W. Miller, 97.

Head of St. Clement's Bay, St. Mary's, Maryland, J. Walker, 60.

Hebron, Cumberland, Maine, Benjamin Chandler, 575.

Hebron, Grafton, N. H. William Gale, 520.

Hebron, Tolland, Conn. Simon House, 352.

Hebron, Washington, New York, William K. Adams, 423.

Hector, Seneca, New York, Richard Smith, 368.

Hempstead, Queen, New York, Abraham Bedell, 264.

Henderson, Henderson, Kentucky, John Husband, 770.

Hendersontown, Montgomery, N. C. Henry De La Mothe, 397.

Hendersonville, Nottaway, Virginia, Samuel B. Jeter, 196.

Hendersonville, Newbury, S. C. John Henderson, 560.

Hendersonville, Sumner, Tennessee, Littleton Henderson, 735.

Hendrick's store, Bedford, Virginia, Samuel Hancock, 288.

Henry c. h. see Martinsville, 330.

Henry c. h. see New Castle, 610.

- Office at Henniker, Hillsboro' county, N. H. Isaac Rice, 518 miles.
- Herculaneum, Louisiana Ter. John Butler, 948.
- Herkimer, Herkimer, New York, Elihu Griswold, 450.
- Hertford, Perquimons, N. C. Edward Wood, 305.
- Hiawassee Garrison, Tennessee, George Smith, 594.
- Hickman c. h. Hickman, Tennessee, William Easley, 783.
- Hicksford, Greenville, Virginia, Nathaniel Loud, 200.
- High Shoals, Clark, Georgia, Roderick Easley, 704.
- Hillsboro', Hillsboro', N. H. David Starrett, 495.
- Hillsboro', Caroline, Maryland, Francis Sellers, 91.
- Hillsboro', Highland, Ohio, James D. Scott, 480.
- Hillsboro', Loudoun, Virginia, Mahlon Roach, 48.
- Hillsboro', Culpeper, Virginia, Moses Gibson, 102.
- Hillsboro', Orange, N. C. William Cain, jun. 301.
- Hillsdale, Columbia, New York, Aaron Reed, 364.
- Hill's Iron Works, York, S. C. William Hill, 469.
- Hilltop, Charles, Maryland, Clement Kennedy, jun. 39.
- Hinesburg, Chittenden, Vermont, Erastus Bostwick, 514.
- Hingham, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Elisha Cushing, jun. 442.
- Hinsdale, Berkshire, Massachusetts, Solomon W. Colt, 410.
- Hiram, York, Maine, Israel Burbank, 575.
- Hogton, see Hamilton.
- Holderness, Strafford, New Hampshire, 587.
- Holland, Worcester, Massachusetts, Benjamin Church, 366.
- Holidaysburg, Huntingdon, Penn. Christian Garber, 238.
- Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Penn. Jacob Waterman, 144.
- Holmes Hole, Dukes, Massachusetts, Rufus Spalding, 498.
- Homer, Cortland, New York, Townsend Ross, 454.
- Honeoya, Ontario, New York, Nathan Allen, 408.
- Hoods, Buckingham, Virginia, Thomas Trent, 224.
- Hoosick, Rensselaer, New York, Hezekiah Munsell, jun. 400.
- Hope, Sussex, New Jersey, James Kinney, 215.
- Hopkins c. h. see Madisonville.
- Hopkinsville, see Christian c. h.
- Hopkinton, Hillsborough, N. H. John Harris, 512.
- Hopkinton, Washington, R. L. Jeremiah Thurston, 412.
- Hopkinton, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Thaddeus Laughlin, 642.
- Horntown, Accomac, Virginia, Drum. Wilburn, 174.
- Horsham Meeting House, Montgomery, Penn. C. Palmer, 160.
- Hot Springs, Bath, Virg. Benjamin Thompson, 220.
- Houstonville, Iredell, N. C. Christopher Houston, 423.
- Howell's Ferry, Charlotte, Virginia, James Howell, 248.
- Hubbardstown, Worcester, Mass. Reuben Wheeler, 428.
- Hubbardstown, Rutland, Vermont, Daniel Meeker, 556.
- Hudson, Columbia, New York, Alexander Coffin, 348.
- Hudson, Portage, Ohio, David Hudson, 404.
- Hudson's, Kenhawa, Virginia, Morris Hudson, 386.
- Hughesville, Patrick, Virginia, Reuben Hughes, 265.
- Hulmeville, Bucks, Pennsylvania, Isaac Hulme, 180.
- Hummelstown, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, Thomas Fox, 155.
- Humphrey c. h. Humphrey, Tennessee, Henry Mahon, 785.
- Hungary Town, Lunenburg, Virginia, Jennings Robertson, 208.
- Huntersville, Lincoln, N. C. Humphrey Hunter, 403.
- Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, Samuel Steel, 155.
- Huntington, Fairfield, Connecticut, Augur Clarke, 301.

- Office at Huntington, Suffolk county, N. Y. T. Williams, 265 miles.
 Huntington, Laurens, S. C. Turner Richardson, 558.
 Hyde Park, Orleans, Vermont, Joseph Matthews, 560.
 Huntington (South), Suffolk, N. Y. Benjamin K. Hobart, 282.
 Hunting Town, Calvert, Maryland, Lewis Sutton, 66.
 Huntsburg, Franklin, Vermont, Thomas Foot, 566.
 Huntsville, Surry, N. C. John Kelly, 397.
 Huntsville, Madison, Mississippi Ter. Peter Perkins, 1254.
 Huron, Huron, Ohio, Almon Ruggles, 483.
 Indiana, Indiana, Pennsylvania, John Demiston, 273.
 Indiantown, Currituck, N. C. Joseph Rolph,
 Indiantown, Williamsburg, S. C. George M'Cutchen, 400.
 Inglisville, Montgomery, Virginia, Andrew Peery, 310.
 Ira, Rutland, Vermont, Daniel Graves, 470.
 Irwinton, Wilkinson, Georgia, Daniel S. Pierce, 670.
 Islip, Suffolk, New York, Samuel Strong, 270.
 Istapachy River, Mississippi Ter. Laughlin M'Coy, 1056.
 Ipawich, Essex, Massachusetts, Nathan Jaques, 456.
 Ithaca, Seneca, New York, David Woodcock, 394.
 Jacksonboro', Colleton, S. C. Daniel Miscally, 572.
 Jacksonboro', Scriven, Georgia, Alexander Newman, 642.
 Jackson c. h. Jackson, Tennessee, John Bowen, 680.
 Jackson c. h. or Jeffersonton, Jackson, Georgia, John Boyle, 697.
 Jackson's Mills, Harrison, Virginia, Edward Jackson, 268.
 Jaffrey, Cheshire, N. H. Samuel Dakin, 469.
 Jamaica, Queens, New York, Eliphalet Wickes, 235.
 James City, Madison, Virginia, Benjamin Lewis, 100.
 Jamestown, Prince Edward, Virginia, William White, 211.
 Jamestown, Guilford, N. C. John Charles, 263.
 Jamestown, Martin, N. C. 263.
 Jamesville, Claredon, S. C. Robert Dow, 511.
 Jay, Essex, New York, John Douglass, 528.
 Jefferie's Creek, Marion, S. C. David Bigham.
 Jefferson, Kennebeck, Maine, 620.
 Jefferson, Coos, N. H. Samuel Plaisted, 640.
 Jefferson, Green, Pennsylvania, Thomas Fletcher, 255.
 Jefferson, Ashtabula, Ohio, Benjamin Coleman, 385.
 Jefferson, Rutherford, Tennessee, John Spence, 768.
 Jefferson, Camden, Georgia, Timothy Hopkins, 700.
 Jefferson, see Pickaway Plains.
 Jeffersonton, Culpeper, Virginia, Elliot Fishback, 64.
 Jeffersonton, or Ashe c. h. Ashe, N. C. George Bower, 451.
 Jeffersonville, Jefferson, Indiana Ter. James Lemon, 637.
 Jemappe, Caroline, Virginia, William Woodford, jun. 98.
 Jenetoe Bridge,
 or Genito Bridge, Powhatan, Virg. William Harrison, 169.
 Jenkinton, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, William M'Calla, 145.
 Jericho, Chittenden, Vermont, Pliny Blackman, 522.
 Jericho, Queens, New York, Daniel Underhill, 251.
 Jericho Toll Bridge, Chenango, N. Y. Fred. A. De Zeng, 412.
 Jersey City, Bergen, New Jersey, Samuel Beach, 220.
 Jersey Shore, Lycoming, Penn. Thomas M'Clintock, 245.
 Jerseytown, Lycoming, Penn. Andrew Irwin, 245.
 Jerusalem, Ontario, New York, Abraham Wagner, 372.
 Jerusalem, Southampton, Virginia, Colin Kitchen, 203.

- Office at Jewett's City, New-London, Conn. J. Johnson, 362 miles.
 Johnson, Franklin, Vermont, Araunah Waterman, jun. 582.
 Johnsonsburg, Sussex, New Jersey, Jacob Stinson, 231.
 Johnstown, Montgomery, New York, Nathan Brewster, 422.
 Johnstown, Somerset, Pennsylvania, 200.
 Jonasville, Allegany, Maryland, John Jonas, 171.
 Jonesboro',
 or Chandlersville, Washington, Maine, Anul Tupper, 780.
 Jonesboro', Washington, Tennessee, John M'Alister, 448.
 Jonesburg, Camden, N. C. Caleb Nash, 293.
 Jones c. h. or Clinton, Jones, Georgia, Roger M'Carthy, 768.
 Jones' Ferry, Chatham, N. C. 223.
 Jones' store, Warren, N. C. Richard Jones, 251.
 Jonestown, Dauphin, Penn. John Bickel, jun. 172.
 Jonesville, see Lee c. h.
 Joppa & Roads, Harford, Maryland, John Rouse, 56.
 Junius, Seneca, New York, Lewis Birdsall, 410.
 Kakiat, Rockland, New York, 245.
 Kanhaway c. h. Kanhaway, Virginia, William Whitteker, 384.
 Kaskaskia, Randolph, Indiana Ter. William Arundell, 903.
 Kavenaugh, Wilson, Tennessee, 730.
 Keeler's Ferry, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, William Keeler, 273.
 Keene, Cheshire, N. H. Boaz M. Atherton, 454.
 Kelley's store, Campbell, Virginia, Dennis Kelley, 240.
 Kelso's store, Campbell, Virginia, 230.
 Kennebunk, York, Maine, Stephen Thacher, 515.
 Kennet's Square, Chester, Pennsylvania, John Taylor, 129.
 Kent, Litchfield, Connecticut, Lewis St. John, 325.
 Key's Mills, Albermarle, Virginia, Joel Yancey, 144.
 Killingly, Windham, Connecticut, Aaron Arnold, 380.
 Killingsworth, Middlesex, Connecticut, Samuel Crane, 320.
 Kilmarnock, Lancaster, Virginia, John Hall, 176.
 Kinderhook, Columbia, N. Y. Abraham B. Van Der Poel, 362.
 Kincanon's Works, Surry, N. C. Matthew Kincanon, 408.
 King Creek, Barnwell, S. C. Michael Brown, 600.
 King George c. h. King George, Virg. George Johnson, 80.
 King's Ferry, Cayuga, New York, David Ogden, 413.
 Kingston, Rockingham, N. H. Levi Bartlett, 478.
 Kingston, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Seth Drew, 478.
 Kingston, Ulster, New York, Daniel Brodhead, jun. 305.
 Kingston, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, Henry Buckingham, 254.
 Kingston, Roane, Tennessee, William D. Neilson, 584.
 Kingstree, Williamsboro', S. C. John M'Murray, 482.
 King William c. h. King William, Virg. Conway Lipscomb, 120.
 Kingwood, Monongalia, Virginia, John S. Roberts, 197.
 King & Queen c. h. King & Queen, Virg. Alex. P. Muse, 132.
 Kinsale, Westmoreland, Virginia, John S. Tapscot, 137.
 Kinsman, Trumbull, Ohio, John Kinsman, 372.
 Kinston, Lenoir, N. C. John Washington, 386.
 Kittanning, Armstrong, Penn. Robert Robertson, jun. 266.
 Kittery, York, Maine, Daniel Peirce, 491.
 Knappsburg, Chenango, New York, Colbey Knapp, 408.
 Knoxville, Knox, Tennessee, John Crozier, 544.
 Knowlton's Mills, Sussex, New Jersey, Jacob Kerr, 220.
 Kortright, Delaware, New York, Chauncey Lawrence, 398.

- Office at Kreidersville, Northampton co. C. Kreider, jun. 197 miles.
 Lackawack, Wayne, Pennsylvania, John Anderaley, 291.
 La Fourche, Accadia, Orleans Ter. Isidore Blanchard, 1281.
 Lancaster, Coos, N. H. Samuel A. Pearson, 506.
 Lancaster, Worcester, Massachusetts, Timothy Whiting, 457.
 Lancaster, Seneca, New York, Jeremiah Foster, 385.
 Lancaster, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Ann Moore, 110.
 Lancaster, Garrard, Kentucky, Joseph P. Letcher, 637.
 Lancaster c. h. Lancaster, Virginia, Walter B. Waddey, 169.
 Lancaster c. h. Lancaster, S. C. John Steward, 498.
 Landaff, Grafton, N. H. Nathaniel Rix, 500.
 Landisburg, Cumberland, Pennsylvania, William Wilson, 130.
 Lanesboro', Berkshire, Massachusetts, Samuel Bacon, 379.
 Lanesville, King William, Virginia, James Willeroy, 110.
 Langford, Rock Castle, Kentucky, Henry P. Buford, 640.
 Lansford, York, S. C. 480.
 Lansingburg, Rensselaer, New York, Calvin Barker, 378.
 Laurel, Sussex, Delaware, Samuel Jacob, 161.
 Laurel Hill, Richmond, N. C. John M'Farland, 386.
 Laurenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana Ter. James Dunn, 534.
 Laurens c. h. Laurens, S. C. John Garlington, 587.
 Lausanne, Northampton, Pennsylvania, Robert M'Minn, 228.
 Laytons, Essex, Virginia, David W. Pitts, 88.
 Leacock, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Samuel C. Garber, 120.
 Leaper's Fork, Williamson, Tennessee, Jesse White, 775.
 Leasburg, Caywell, N. C. Vincent Lea, 315.
 Lebanon, York, Maine, Daniel Wood, 530.
 Lebanon, Grafton, N. H. Thomas Hough, 494.
 Lebanon, Windham, Connecticut, Samuel Bailey, jun. 346.
 Lebanon, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, Jacob Karch, 162.
 Lebanon, Warren, Ohio, Daniel F. Reeder, 548.
 Lebanon, Wilson, Tennessee, Jonathan Pickett, 770.
 Lee, Berkshire, Massachusetts, Jedediah Crocker, 370.
 Lee c. h. Lee, Virginia, Allen Martin, 460.
 Leedston, Westmoreland, Virginia, Robert R. Hodge, 98.
 Leesburg, Loudoun, Virginia, William Woody, 35.
 Lee's Mills, Washington, N. C. John Frasier, 303.
 Lehigh Gap, Northampton, Pennsylvania, Jacob Fister, 206.
 Leicester, Worcester, Massachusetts, Thomas Denny, 364.
 Le May's Roads,
 or Nuttall's store, Granville, N. C. Samuel Le May, 280.
 Lemster, Cheshire, N. H. 460.
 Lenox, Berkshire, Massachusetts, Daniel Williams, jun. 367.
 Lenox, Madison, New York, Ebenezer Culkings, 464.
 Lenox Castle, Rockingham, N. C. John Lenox, 291.
 Leominster, Worcester, Massachusetts, John Gardner, 465.
 Leonardtown, St. Mary's, Maryland, William Hammett, 65.
 Le Roy,
 Le Roy, Jefferson, New York, John Jenison, 548.
 Le Roy, see Caledonia.
 Lewis, Sussex, Delaware, John Thompson, 171.
 Lewisburg, Northumberland, Penn. Christopher Baldy, 201.
 Lewisburg, see Greenbrier c. h.
 Lewisburg, Mecklenburg, Kentucky, James Weir, 751.
 Lewis c. h. Lewis, Kentucky, Rowland T. Parker, 513.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES, &c.

- at Lewis' store, Spottsylvania co. Virg. W. E. Waller, 88 miles.
 Lewiston, Niagara, New York, Benjamin Barton, 500.
 Lewistown, Lincoln, Maine, Daniel Read, 576.
 Lewistown, Sussex, Delaware, James Elliott, 171.
 Lewistown, Mifflin, Pennsylvania, Jacob Walters, 195.
 Lexington, Rockbridge, Virginia, William Willson, 209.
 Lexington, Rowan, N. C. Samuel Green, 399.
 Lexington, Fayette, Kentucky, John Jordan, jun. 556.
 Lexington, Oglethorpe, Georgia, Paschal Murphey, 679.
 Leyden, Lewis, New York, Benjamin I. Starr, 501.
 Liberty, Bedford, Virginia, John Marekle, 245.
 Liberty, Smith, Tennessee, Adam Dale, 780.
 Liberty Corner, Somerset, New Jersey, Samuel Ager, 198.
 Liberty Hall, Morgan, Georgia, William C. Stokes, 720.
 Liberty Hill, Elbert, Georgia, Allen Daniel, 780.
 Libertytown, Frederick, Maryland, Henry Baker, jun. 56.
 Ligonton, Amelia, Virginia, Hezekiah Ford, 200.
 Lilly Point, King William, Virginia, John Mill, 131.
 Lima,
 or Charleston, Ontario, New York, James K. Guernsey, 420.
 Limerick, York, Maine, James Kettell, 560.
 Limington, York, Maine, Wingate Frost, 561.
 Lincolnnton, Lincoln, N. C. Vardry M'Bee, 490.
 Lincolnnton, Lincoln, Georgia, Pierson Pettit, 620.
 Lincolnville,
 or Duck Trap, Hancock, Maine, George Usher, 648.
 Lindly's, Orange, N. C. Thomas Lindly, 310.
 Lindsey's store, Albemarle, Virginia, John Timberlake, 119.
 Lindaleytown, Steuben, New York, Eleazer Lindaley, 311.
 Lisbon, St. Lawrence, New York, James Thomson, 605.
 Lisle, Broome, New York, Simeon Rogers, 398.
 Litchfield, Lincoln, Maine, William Cleaves, 504.
 Litchfield, Hillsboro', N. H. Francis Chase, 480.
 Litchfield, Litchfield, Connecticut, Moses Seymour, jun. 319.
 Litchfield, Herkimer, New York, John J. Prendergast, 450.
 Litiz, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Christian Hall, 116.
 Little Britain, Orange, New York, John Kerr, 280.
 Little Compton, Newport, R. I. Samuel Church, 426.
 Little Falls, Herkimer, New York, William Alexander, 443.
 Little Rest, Washington, R. I. Thomas R. Wells, 392.
 Littleville, Mecklenburg, N. C. John Little, 480.
 Littlesandy Salt Works, Greenup, Kentucky, Amos Kibbe, 470.
 Littleton, Grafton, N. H. James Williams, 528.
 Littleton, see Waterford.
 Littleton, Middlesex, Massachusetts, John Adams, 450.
 Livermore, Oxford, Maine, Benjamin Bradford, 615.
 Livingston, Columbia, New York, Jonathan Lane, 340.
 Livonia, Ontario, New York, Eli Hill, 418.
 Lloyd's, Essex, Virginia, Benjamin H. Munday, 95.
 Loftus Heights,
 or Fort Adams, Wilkinson, Miss. Ter. Wm. H. Ruffin, 1320.
 Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg, Virg. Charles Baskerville, 233.
 Londonderry, Rockingham, N. H. Isaac Thorn, 668.
 London Grove, Chester, Pennsylvania, Lea Pusey, 125.
 Long Creek, Cadwell, Kentucky, Vincent Anderson, 815.

- Office at Long Meadow, Hampshire county, Mass. S. Burt, 354 miles.
 Longmire's store, Edgefield, S. C. John Longmire, 575.
 Loonenburg, see Athens.
 Lorraine, or Malta, Jefferson, New York, Benjamin Gates, 497.
 Louisa c. h. Louisa, Virginia, Harry Lawrence, 120.
 Louisburg, Franklin, N. C. Joel King, 258.
 Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky, John T. Gray, 636.
 Louisville, Jefferson, Georgia, John Bostwick, 642.
 Lovel, York, Maine, Andrew Woodbury, 579.
 Lovington, Nelson, Virginia, Roderick L. Taliaferro, 178.
 Lower Blue Lick, Nicholas, Kentucky, Joseph Ellerbeck, 516.
 Lower Marlboro', Calvert, Maryland, Daniel Kent, 58.
 Lower Smithfield, Wayne, Pennsylvania, George Bush, 230.
 Lower Somer's Point, Gloucester, New Jersey, A. Godfrey, 209.
 Lower Three Runs, Barnwell, S. C. William Scarbrough, 627.
 Lowville, Lewis, New York, James H. Leonard, 590.
 Ludlow, Windsor, Vermont, Nathan P. Fletcher, 470.
 Lumberton, Robeson, N. C. Charles Moore, 378.
 Lunenburg, Essex, Vermont, William Gate, 622.
 Lunenburg, Worcester, Massachusetts, Edmund Cushing, 466.
 Lunenburg c. h. Lunenburg, Virginia, James Bagley, 223.
 Lyman, Grafton, N. H. Lockant Wright.
 Lyme, New London, Connecticut, Marshfield Parsons, 334.
 Lynchburg, Campbell, Virginia, Seth Ward, 216.
 Lynden, Caledonia, Vermont, 620.
 Lynn, Essex, Massachusetts, Jonathan Bacheller, 433.
 Lyons, Ontario, New York, Ezekiel Price, 421.
 Lyon's store, Nelson, Virginia, Peter Lyon, 186.
 Machias, Washington, Maine, Ralph H. Bowles, 789.
 M'Connelstown, Bedford, Pennsylvania, David Agnew, 113.
 M'Danielsville, Halifax, Virginia, William M'Daniel, 275.
 M'Farland's, Lunenburg, Virginia, James M'Farland, 209.
 M'Intoshville, see Chickesaw Nation.
 M'Intosh's Bluff, Baldwin, Miss. Ter. John B. Chandler, 1031.
 Mackeysville, Burk, N. C. John Mackey, 451.
 M'Kinstry's, Fairfield, S. C. — M'Kinstry, 464.
 M'Linton, Abbeville, S. C. Hugh M'Lin, 590.
 M'Morris' store, see Poplar Grove.
 M'Queen's store, Robertson, N. C. James M'Queen, 391.
 M'Veyton, Mifflin, Pennsylvania, Robert Elton, 179.
 Maconsville, Northampton, N. C. William Gladish, 240.
 Madison, Madison, New York, Asa B. Sizer, 453.
 Madison,
 or Morgan c. h. Morgan, Georgia, Abraham M'Asce, 640.
 Madison c. h. Madison, Virginia, John Wright, 100.
 Madisonville,
 or Hopkins c. h. Hopkins, Kentucky, Joshua Barnes, 817.
 Madrid, St. Lawrence, New York, Alexander Richards, 616.
 Mallory's store, Wilkes, Georgia, William Mallory, 654.
 Malone, or Harrison, Franklin, New York, John H. Russell, 593.
 Malta, see Lorrain.
 Manchester, Bennington, Vermont, Nathan Burton, 432.
 Manchester, Essex, Massachusetts, Delucena L. Bingham, 447.
 Manchester, Baltimore, Maryland, Samuel Peters, 69.
 Manchester, Chesterfield, Virginia, William B. Clarke, 126.

- Office at Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, Israel Donalson, 480 miles.
 Manheim, Montgomery, New York, Luther Pardee, 436.
 Manker's Lick, Davidson, Tennessee, Francis R. Nash, 740.
 Manlius, Onondaga, New York, Robert Wilson, 455.
 Mansfield, Windham, Connecticut, Roger Gurley, 353.
 Mansfield, Richland, Ohio, Winn Winship, jun. 500.
 Mansfield, Richland, Ohio, Lyman G. Austin, 500.
 Mantua, Portage, Ohio, —, Atwater, 364.
 Marblehead, Essex, Massachusetts, Woodward Abraham, 442.
 Marcellus, Onondaga, New York, Joseph Olmsted, 435.
 Marietta, Washington, Ohio, Griffin Greene, 312.
 Marion c. h. Marion, S. C. Andrew F. Johnson, 456.
 Marlboro', Cheshire, N. H. David Carter, 460.
 Marlboro', Middlesex, Massachusetts, Micah Sherman, 405.
 Marlboro', Hartford, Connecticut, Enos H. Buell, 346.
 Marshall's Mill, Huntingdon, Penn. Samuel Marshall, 170.
 Marshallville, Mecklenburg, Virginia, William Boyd, 256.
 Martin's store, Nelson, Virginia, Hudson Martin, 170.
 Marsh Castle, Bladen, N. C. 330.
 Marshallton, Chester, Pennsylvania, Abraham Baily, 137.
 Marshfield, Caledonia, Vermont, George Pitkin, 599.
 Marshfield, Caledonia, Vermont, Charles Coate, 599.
 Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Jabez Hatch, 460.
 Martinsburg, Lewis, New York, Walter Martin, 423.
 Martinsburg, Berkley, Virginia, William Summerville, 72.
 Martins Creek, Northampton, Penn. Andrew Whitesell, 310.
 Martinsville,
 or Henry c. h. Henry, Virginia, George Hairston, 325.
 Martinsville, Guilford, N. C. Obediah Dick, 352.
 Marysville, Campbell, Virginia, Benjamin Davis, 244.
 Marysville, Knox, Tennessee, John Montgomery, 500.
 Mason Hall, Orange, N. C. James Mason, 313.
 Massingale's, Sullivan, Tennessee, Alexander Porter, 440.
 Mattamuskeet, Hyde, N. C. Hugh Jones, 378.
 Matthews c. h. Matthew, Virginia, Thomas James, 186.
 Mattituck, Suffolk, New York, John Hubbard, 328.
 May's Landing, Gloucester, New Jersey, Andrew Smiley, 185.
 May's Lick, Mason, Kentucky, John Shotwell, 504.
 Maysville, Mason, Kentucky, Moses Dawlton, 492.
 Meadsville, Crawford, Pennsylvania, James Gibson, 367.
 Meansville, Union, S. C. Hugh Means, 515.
 Mecklenburg c. h. Mecklenburg, Virg. Wm. M. Swepson, 269.
 Medfield, Norfolk, Massachusetts, Ebenezer Clark, jun. 411.
 Medford, Middlesex, Massachusetts, Samuel Buell, 431.
 Medway, Norfolk, Massachusetts, William Felitt, 405.
 Mendham, Morris, New Jersey, Daniel Dodd, 216.
 Mendon, Worcester, Massachusetts, Richard George, 397.
 Mercer, Mercer, Pennsylvania, Thomas Bingham, 317.
 Meredith, Strafford N. H. Jonathan Ladd, 564.
 Meredith, Delaware, New York, Samuel A. Law, 409.
 Meriden, New Haven, Connecticut, Isaac Lewis, 314.
 Merittville, Granville, N. C. Richard Sneed, 265.
 Merlück, Queens, New York, Samuel Seaman, 251.
 Merrittstown, Fayette, Pennsylvania, Elijah Coleman, 265.
 Merry Oaks, Buckingham, Virginia, David Evans, 220.

- Office at Mesopotamia, Trumbull co., Ohio, Seth Tracy, 360 miles.
 Messersburg, Franklin, Pennsylvania, James M'Coy, 79.
 Miami, Erie, Ohio, Amos Spafford, 510.
 Middleboro', Plymouth, Massachusetts, Levi Pierce, 460.
 Middleboro',
 or Coolbaugh's, Wayne, Pennsylvania, John Coolbaugh, 250.
 Middlebrook, Augusta, Maine, James P. Nelson, 185.
 Middlebrook Mills, Montgomery, Maryland, Henry Ball, 24.
 Middleburg, Loudoun, Virginia, Robert Dagg, 44.
 Middleburg, Nelson, Kentucky, Edmund Guthrie, 620.
 Middleburg, Addison, Vermont, George Cleveland, 492.
 Middlefield, Hampshire, Massachusetts, 370.
 Middle Granville, Hampshire, Mass. Thaddeus Squires, 376.
 Middle Haddam, Middlesex, Connecticut, John H. Peters, 323.
 Middle Hero, Franklin, Vermont, Ephraim Beardsley, 564.
 Middletown, Rutland, Vermont, James Ives, 443.
 Middletown, Middlesex, Connecticut, Thaddeus Nichols, 323.
 Middletown, Delaware, New York, John Grant, 356.
 Middletown, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, John M'Camon, 136.
 Middletown, New Castle, Delaware, Joseph Ireland, 104.
 Middletown, Frederick, Maryland, Thomas Powel, 53.
 Middletown, Butler, Ohio, Ezekiel Ball, 555.
 Middletown, Jefferson, Kentucky, William White, 624.
 Middletown, Sullivan, Tennessee, Samuel Mackey, 438.
 Middletown Point, Monmouth, New Jersey, John Mott, 220.
 Middletown Upper Houses, Middlesex, Conn. S. Rose, 325.
 Middleway, Jefferson, Virginia, Daniel Fay, 87.
 Mifflinburg, Northumberland, Penn. Thomas Youngman, 228.
 Mifflintown, Mifflin, Pennsylvania, William Bell, jun. 183.
 Milesburg, Mifflin, Pennsylvania, Joseph Green, 209.
 Milford, New Haven, Connecticut, Jireh Bull, 299.
 Milford, Otsego, New York, John Moore, 450.
 Milford, Kent, Delaware, Thomas Glass, 143.
 Milford, Clermont, Ohio, Aaron Matson, 485.
 Milford, Wayne, Pennsylvania, James Wallace, 268.
 Mill Creek, Berkley, Virginia, David Miller, 93.
 Milledgeville, Baldwin, Georgia, John W. Devereaux, 668.
 Millersburg, Bourbon, Kentucky, Louis Vimont, 529.
 Miller's Tavern, Essex, Virginia, Michael Samuel, 122.
 Millertown, Cumberland, Pennsylvania, Thomas Cochran, 164.
 Millersville, Hamilton, Ohio, Ichabod B. Miller, 540.
 Mill Hall, Center, Pennsylvania, Benjamin Harvey, 192.
 Millhaven, Scrivner, Georgia, Reuben Wilkinson, 653.
 Millsboro', Sussex, Delaware, William D. Waples, 150.
 Millstone, Somerset, New Jersey, Jacob C. Ten Eyck, 203.
 Millville, Cumberland, New Jersey, Nathan Leake, 186.
 Millwood, Frederick, Virginia, Bacon Burwell, 64.
 Milton, Chittenden, Vermont, Benjamin F. Prentiss, 538.
 Milton, Norfolk, Massachusetts, Moses Whitney, 431.
 Milton, Saratoga, New York, Joel Keeler, 430.
 Milton, Northumberland, Pennsylvania, Bethuel Vincent, 240.
 Milton,
 or Broadkill, Sussex, Delaware, Samuel Wright, 179.
 Milton, Albemarle, Virginia, Joel Bennet, 128.
 Mine-au-Burton, Louisiana Ter. Moses Austin, 928.
 Minden, Montgomery, New York, Joseph Herkimer, 404.

Office at Minehead, Essex County, Vermont, Gaius Kibbe, 606 miles;

Minot,

or Poland, Cumberland, Maine, Nathan Woodbury, 550.

Mitchell's store, Louisa, Virginia, Robert Merrywether, 142.

Mitchell's store, Oglethorpe, Georgia, James Mitchell, 640.

Mock's Old Field, Rowan, N. C. Basil Gaither, 370.

Monkton, Addison, Vermont, Charles Dean, 506.

Monmouth, Kennebeck, Maine, John Chandler, 577.

Monroe c. h.

or Union, Monroe, Virginia, Richard Shanklin, 304.

Monroe works, Orange, New York, Roger Parmele, 241.

Montagues, Essex, Virginia, William Montague, 123.

Montgomery, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, John Weaver, 159.

Montgomery c. h. Montgomery, Md. Thomas P. Wilson, 16.

Montgomery c. h. Montgomery, Virginia, Samuel Shields, 299.

Montgomery c. h. see Mount Sterling.

Montgomery c. h.

or Cypress Creek, Montgomery, Georgia, E. Blackshear, 792.

Monticello, Sullivan, New York, Samuel F. Jones, 460.

Monticello, Fairfield, S. C. Jonathan Davis, 480.

Monticello,

or Randolph c. h. Randolph, Georgia, William Cook, 746.

Montpelier, Caledonia, Vermont, Sylvanus Baldwin, 530.

Montpelier, Richmond, N. C. Angus Gilchrist, 360.

Montville, or Davistown, Lincoln, Maine, Cyrus Davis, 638.

Moore c. h. see Carthage.

Moorfields, Hardy, Virginia, John Mullin, 151.

Moorestown, Burlington, New Jersey, Robert Annan, 149.

Morgan, Ashtabula, Ohio, Timothy R. Hawley, 373.

Morgan c. h. see Madison.

Morgansville, Notaway, Virginia, James Eckles, jun. 185.

Morgantown, Berks, Pennsylvania, David Morgan, jun. 140.

Morgantown, Monongalia, Virginia, Enos Dougherty, 228.

Morgantown, Burke, N. C. Thomas Walton, 449.

Moria, Clinton, New York, Appleton Foot, 435.

Moriches, Suffolk, New York, William Smith, 295.

Morrison's Forge, Cambria, Pennsylvania, 200.

Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, Henry King, 216.

Morristown, Belmont, Ohio, Robert Morrison, 342.

Morrisville, Bucks, Pennsylvania, George Laning, 163.

Morrisville, Fauquier, Virginia, William Thompson, 50.

Moultonboro', Strafford, N. H. George Freeze, 562.

Mount Airy, Surry, N. C. William McCraw, 416.

Mount Holly, Rutland, Vermont, Nathan T. Sprague, 475.

Mount Holly, Burlington, New Jersey, William H. Burr, 157.

Mount Horeb, Nelson, Virginia, John Fitz Patrick, 170.

Mount Laurel, Halifax, Virginia, John White, 250.

Mount Mourne, Tredell, N. C. James Houston, 454.

Mount Pleasant, West Chester, N. Y. David Fairbanks, 267.

Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland, Penn. William Flinn, 235.

Mount Pleasant, Wayne, Pennsylvania, John Granger, 320.

Mount Pleasant, Rockingham, (N. C.) D. C. Overton, 319.

Mount Prospect Edgecombe, N. C. Henry Jenkins, 280.

Mount Sterling, or

Montgomery c. h. Montgomery, Ken. George Howard, 557.

- Office at Mount Tirzah, Person co. N. C. Thomas Moore, 323 miles.
 Mount Vernon, Kennebec, Maine, Samuel Thing, 615.
 Mount Vernon, Rockcastle, Kentucky, Henry P. Buford, 640.
 Mount Vernon, Knox, Ohio, Gilman Bryant, 460.
 Mount Vernon, Oglethorpe, Georgia, Thomas Burdell, 667.
 Mount Vintage, Edgefield, S. C. Christian Breithaupt, 570.
 Mount Zion, Henderson, Kentucky, James Latham, 820.
 Mouth of Shickshinny Creek, Luzerne, Penn. W. Skinner, 254.
 Mullico Hill, Gloucester, New Jersey, Joshua Paul, 153.
 Muncey, Lycoming, Pennsylvania, James Boal, 219.
 Mundellsville, Shenandoah, Virginia, William R. Almond, 127.
 Munroe,
 or Southfield, Orange, New York, Edward B. Tuthill, 267.
 Murfreesboro', Hertford, N. C. William P. Morgan, 237.
 Murraysville Buncombe, N. C. Samuel Murray, jun. 526.
 Musquito Creek, Trumbull, Ohio, James Heaton, 352.
 Musser's Mills, Columbiana, Ohio, John Musser, 303.
 Myerstown, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, John Albright, 140.
 Mystic River, New London, Connecticut, Zabdiel Rogers, 353.
 Nanjemoy, Charles, Maryland, William Jackson.
 Nanticoke, Broome, New York, Lewis Keeler, 365.
 Nantucket, Nantucket, Massachusetts, James Barker, 500.
 Naples, Jefferson, New York, Hinkley Stevens, 520.
 Narraguagus, Washington, Maine, Thomas Archibald, 780.
 Nashville, Davidson, Tennessee, Robert Stothart, 743.
 Nassau, Rensselaer, New York, Thomas R. Benedict, 386.
 Natchez, Adams, Miss. Ter. Noah Fletcher, 1270.
 Natchitoches, Natchitoches, Orleans Ter. David Case, 1559.
 Natural Bridge, Rockbridge, Virginia, Matthew Houston, 224.
 Nazareth, Northampton, Pennsylvania, Joseph Rice.
 Nelson, Trumbull, Ohio, 360.
 Nelson's Ferry, Charleston, S. C. James Richbourg, jun. 539.
 Nescopeck, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, John Briggs, jun. 239.
 New Alexandria, Westmoreland, Penn. Nicholas Day, 197.
 Newark, Essex, New Jersey, Matthias Day, 212.
 Newark, Licking, Ohio, David Moore, 420.
 New Baltimore, Fauquier, Virginia, William Ball, 48.
 New Bedford, Bristol, Massachusetts, Abraham Smith, 440.
 New Berlin, Chenango, New York, Jeremiah Goodrich, 400.
 Newbern, Craven, N. C. Green Bryan, 369.
 New Brunswick, Middlesex, New Jersey, Bernard Smith, 191.
 Newburgh, Orange, New York, Chester Clark, 270.
 Newbury, Orange, Vermont, David Johnson, 521.
 Newbury c. h. Newbury, S. C. Thomas Pratt, 549.
 Newburyport, Essex, Massachusetts, Caleb Cross, 456.
 New Canton, Buckingham, Virginia, William Woodson, 189.
 New Casco, Cumberland, Maine, Joseph Thrasher, 600.
 New Castle, Lincoln, Maine, John Glidden, 602.
 New Castle, New, Castle, Delaware, David Morrison, jun. 114.
 New Castle,
 or Henry c. h. Henry, Kentucky, Samuel Stubbins, 586.
 New Chester, Grafton, N. H. Ebenezer Kimball, 572.
 New Egypt, Monmouth, New Jersey, Thomas Wallin 188.
 New Fane, Windham, Vermont, Jason Duncan, 430.
 New Found Mills, Hanover, Virginia, Thomas Price, 104.

- Office at Newfield, York county, Maine, Chesley Drew, 543 miles.
 New Garden, Chester, Pennsylvania, Gilbert Prichard, 125.
 New Geneva, Fayette Pennsylvania, James W. Nicholson, 230.
 New Germantown, Hunterdon, New Jersey, Isaac Ogden, 214.
 New Glasgow, see Cabellsburg.
 New Gloucester, Cumberland, Maine, Joseph E. Foxcroft, 565.
 New Hampton, Strafford, N. H. William B. Kelley, 577.
 New Hampton, Hunterdon, New Jersey, Henry Dusenbery, 210.
 New Hartford, Litchfield, Connecticut, Theodore Cowles, 351.
 New Hartford, Oneida, New York, Caleb Samson, 469.
 New Haven, Addison, Vermont, Chauncey Moore, 499.
 New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, Jesse Atwater, 397.
 New Holland, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Samuel Holl, 122.
 New Hope, Bucks, Pennsylvania, Cephas Ross, 170.
 New Hurley, Ulster, New York, Herman Ruggles, 288.
 New Ipswich, Hillsboro', N. H. Benjamin Champney, 452.
 New Kent c. h. New Kent, Virginia, George F. Crump, 143.
 New Lancaster, Fairfield, Ohio, Samuel Coates, 440.
 New Lebanon, Columbia, New York, Elam Tilden, 382.
 New Lebanon, Camden, N. C. Thomas Gordon, 310.
 New Lisbon,
 or Pittsfield, Otsego, New York, Cyrenus Noble, 436.
 New Lisbon, Columbiana, Ohio, Thomas Rowland, 342.
 New London, New London, Conn. Richard Douglass, 2d. 348.
 New London, Campbell. Virginia, James Penn, 240.
 New London & Roads, Chester, Penn. J. W. Conyngham, 120.
 New Madrid, New Madrid, L. Ter. Peter A. Laforge, 1020.
 New Marlboro', Berkshire, Massachusetts, Stephen Powel, 395.
 New Market, Rockingham, N. H. John Shute, jun. 495.
 New Market, Frederick, Maryland, Richard Roberts, 55.
 New Market, Dorchester, Maryland, Robert Travers, 103.
 New Market, Shenandoah, Virginia, Solomon Henckel, 128.
 New Market, Prince William, Virginia, Hezekiah Kidwell, 31.
 New Market, Highland, Ohio, Jonathan Bereman, 457.
 New Market, Bertie, N. C. William Britton, 300.
 New Milford, Lincoln, Maine, Josiah Stebbins, 602.
 New Milford, Litchfield, Connecticut, Philo Noble, 301.
 New Mills, Burlington, New Jersey, Isaac Carlie, 163.
 New Orleans, Orleans, Orleans Ter. Thomas B. Johnson, 1274.
 New Paltz, Ulster, New York, David Doane, 290.
 New Philadelphia, Tuskarawa, Ohio, Christian Espich, 400.
 New Philadelphia, Tuskarawa, Ohio, James Clark, 400.
 Newport, Newport, R. I. Jacob Richardson, 407.
 Newport, Herkimer, New York, Jairus Bragg, 483.
 Newport, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Thomas N. Sloan, 230.
 Newport, New Castle, Delaware, Alexander Robeson, 105.
 Newport, Charles, Maryland, John M'Culloch, 45.
 Newport, see Wood c. h.
 Newport, Cocke, Tennessee, Augustine Jenkins, 595.
 Newport,
 or Campbell c. h. Campbell, Kentucky, Daniel Mayo, 510.
 New Prospect, Bergen, New Jersey, 210.
 New Providence, Essex, New Jersey, Stephen D., 280.
 New Rochelle, West Chester, New York, Daniel P., 241.
 New Salem, Hampshire, Mass. Obadiah Townsend, 400.

- Office at New Salem, Harrison co. Virginia, N. Davis, 250 miles.
 New Sharon, Kennebeck, Maine, Samuel Prescott, 630.
 New store, Buckingham, Virginia, William Thompson, 220.
 Newtown, Fairfield, Connecticut, Caleb Baldwin, jun. 300.
 Newtown, see Elmira.
 Newtown, Sussex, New Jersey, Charles Pemberton, 230.
 Newtown, Bucks, Pennsylvania, James Raguet, 166.
 Newtown, King & Queen, Virginia, Lee Boulware, 97.
 Newtown,
 Stephensburg, Frederick, Virginia, Richard L. Galloway, 86.
 Newtown, (Trap,) Frederick, Maryland, James Torrance, 55.
 Newtown, (W.) Worcester, Maryland, Edward Stevenson, 167.
 New Vernon, Morris, New Jersey, Jonathan Miller, 211.
 Newville, Cumberland, Pennsylvania, Henry Adams, 187.
 Newville, Bucks, Pennsylvania, William Garges, 159.
 New Windsor, Orange, New York, Joseph Morrill, 271.
 New York, Albermarle, Virginia, Nath. Landcraft, 154.
 New York city, New York, N. Y. Theodorus Bailey, 222.
 Niagara, Niagara, New York, Joseph West, 500.
 Nicholasville, Jessamine, Kentucky, Benjamin Netherland, 568.
 Nine Bridges, Queen Anns, Maryland, James N'Guire, 160.
 Nineveh; or
 Compton's store, Frederick, Virginia, Alexander Compton, 90.
 Nixonton, Pasquotank, N. C. John Shaw, 304.
 Norfolk, Litchfield, Connecticut, Joseph Jones, 339.
 Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia, William Newsum, 220.
 Norman's store, Granville, N. C. Bessie Lewis, 276.
 Norridgewock, Kennebeck, Maine, Richard Sawtell, 644.
 Norristown, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, John Coates, 155.
 Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Daniel Wright, 377.
 Northampton, Montgomery, New York, John Fay, 429.
 Northampton c. h. Northampton, Virginia, John B. Taylor, 240.
 Northampton c. h. Northampton, N. C. William Brewer, 240.
 North Bend, Hamilton, Ohio, James Silver, 525.
 North Castle, West Chester, New York, John Smith, 258.
 North East, Erie, Pennsylvania, John M'Cord, 410.
 North East, Cecil, Maryland, Benoni Williams, 83.
 North End, Matthews, Virginia, Jasper S. Clayton, 176.
 Northfield, Hampshire, Massachusetts, John Nevers, 408.
 Northford, New Haven, Connecticut, Elnathan Tyler, 307.
 North Granville, see Fair Vale.
 North Hempstead,
 or Queen's c. h. Queen's, New York, James Poole, 246.
 North Norwich, Chenango, New York, Pardon Morris, 388.
 Northport, Hancock, Maine, Jones Shaw, 760.
 Northrington, Hartford, Connecticut, Preserved Marshall, 335.
 North Stonington, New London, Connecticut, Dan. Parker, 366.
 Northumberland, Saratoga, New York, Harvey Granger, 405.
 Northumberland, Northumberland, Penn. John Cowden, 192.
 Northumberland c. h. Northumberland, Virginia, Izates Anderson, 157.
 North W. R. Bridge, Norfolk, Virginia, Miles Brett, 261.
 North Wood, Rockingham, N. H. John Harvey, 438.
 North Yarmouth, Cumberland, Maine, John Hale, 553.
 Norway, Cumberland, Maine, William Reed, 600.

Office at Norwalk, Fairfield co. Conn. William M. Betts, 277 miles.

- Norwich, Windsor, Vermont, Joseph Burton, 490.
 Norwich, New London, Connecticut, Gardner Carpenter, 359.
 Norwich, Chenango, New York, Perez Randale, 382.
 Nottingham, Rockingham, N. H. Henry Butler, jun. 530.
 Nottingham, Prince George, Maryland, Robert Young, 28.
 Nuttall's store, see Limay's & Roads.
 Oakhill, or Ashe's store, Fanquier, Virginia, James Morgan, 68.
 Occoquan, Prince William, Virginia, Nathaniel Ellicott, 23.
 Ocmulgee Old Fields,
 or Fort Hawkins, Georgia, Jonathan Halsted, 803.
 Octorara, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Nathan Thompson, 120.
 Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence, New York, Louis Hambrook, 596.
 Okison's, Mifflin, Pennsylvania, Nicholas Okison, 190.
 Old Bridge, Middlesex, New Jersey, Jacob Van Wickle, 228.
 Old Sheshequin, Lycoming, Pennsylvania, Wanton Rice, 324.
 Oldtown, Allegany, Maryland, John Reasoner, 139.
 Olympian Springs, Kentucky, 576.
 O'Neals', Union, S. C. William Wright, 566.
 Onondaga, Onondaga, New York, Jasper Hopper, 444.
 Opelousas, Opelousas, Orleans Ter. David L. Todd, 1399.
 Oquago, Broome, New York, George Harper, 346.
 Orangeburg, Orange, S. C. Sanders Glover, jun. 548.
 Orange c. h. Orange, Virginia, Paul Verdier, 104.
 Orange Springs,
 or Gum Springs, Orange, Virginia, James Nelson, 92.
 Orford, Grafton, N. H. William Howard, 504.
 Orford (Parish,) or East Hartford,
 Five miles, Hartford, Connecticut, Wells Woodbridge, 341.
 Orleans, Barnstable, Massachusetts, Jonathan Bascom, 515.
 Orrington, Hancock, Maine, John Brewer, 695.
 Orwell, Rutland, Vermont, Josiah Austin, 464.
 Orwigsburg, Berks, Pennsylvania, John Kepner, 210.
 Ossipee, Strafford, N. H. David Gilman, 528.
 Oswego, Onondaga, New York, Joel Burt, 480.
 Oswego Falls, Oneida, New York, Noah A. Whitney, 490.
 Otego, Otego, New York, Erastus Dean, 445.
 Otis, or
 Bethlehem, Berkshire, Massachusetts, Roderick Norton, 385.
 Overton c. h. Overton, Tennessee, Benjamin Totlen, 780.
 Ovid, Seneca, New York, Jared Sandford, 379.
 Owego, Broome, New York, Eleazar Dana, 356.
 Oxbow, see Le Ray.
 Oxford, Worcester, Massachusetts, Archibald Campbell, 410.
 Oxford, New Haven, Connecticut, David Conde. 314.
 Oxford, Chenango, New York, John Tracy, 413.
 Oxford, Chester, Pennsylvania, Samuel Ross, 107.
 Oxford, Adams, Pennsylvania, Lindsey Surgeon, 106.
 Oxford, Caroline, Virginia, Peter Nelson, 99.
 Oyster Bay, Queen's, New York, Jonathan Weeks, jun. 257.
 Paineville, Amelia, Virginia, Bernard Seay, 202.
 Painesville, Geauga, Ohio, Edward Paine, jun. 375.
 Painted Post, Steuben, New York, Thomas M'Burney, 321.
 Palatine, Montgomery, New York, Jonathan Wecker, 439.
 Palermo, Lincoln, Maine, Joseph Crescy, 687.

- Office at Palmer, Hampshire county, Mass. A. Hamilton, 415 miles.
- Palmyra, Ontario, New York, Azel Ensworth, 407.
- Palmyra, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, John Earnst.
- Palmyra, Portage, Ohio, David Waller, 347.
- Palmyra, Martin, N. C. James Gordon, 151.
- Palmyra, Montgomery, Tennessee, Samuel Vance, 813.
- Panther's Creek, Surry, N. C. William Thornton, jun. 394.
- Parham's store, Sussex, Virginia, John Parham, 185.
- Paris, Oxford, Maine, Levi Hubbard, 667.
- Paris, Oneida, New York, Judson Curtiss, 485.
- Paris, Sussex, Virginia, Isaac Settle, 56.
- Paris, see Hampton.
- Parkersburg, see Elim.
- Parkham's store, Sussex, Virginia, William Parkham, 185.
- Parkinson's Ferry, Washington, Penn. Adam Hailman, 255.
- Parkman, Geauga, Ohio, B. Parkman, 361.
- Parsonsfield, York, Maine, Samuel Cushman, 595.
- Pascagoula, Mississippi Ter. Edward Gatten, 1053.
- Patchogue, Suffolk, New York, John Mills, 283.
- Patrick c. h. Patrick, Virginia, John Napier, 353.
- Patrick's Mills, Craven, N. C. John B. Patrick, 387.
- Patterson, Dutchess, New York, Henry B. Lee, 298.
- Pattonsburg, Botetourt, Virginia, L. Adams, 237.
- Patucket Bridge, Middlesex, Mass. Asabel Stearns, 449.
- Pauling, Dutchess, New York, 305.
- Pawlet, Rutland, Vermont, Dorastus Fitch, 443.
- Pawtucket Falls, Providence, R. I. Otis Tiffany, 345.
- Pawtuxet, Kent, R. I. John A. Aborn, 445.
- Peacham, Caledonia, Vermont, Abner Crosman, 539.
- Pea's store, Fairfield, S. C. Alston Pea, 489.
- Pedlar's Mills, Amherst, Virginia, John Ellis, 238.
- Peekskill, West Chester, N. Y. William Nelson, 292.
- Pelham, Rockingham, N. H. James Wilson, 515.
- Pelham, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Constant Ruggles, 396.
- Pembroke, Rockingham, N. H. Benjamin Cushing, 497.
- Pendleton c. h. or Franklin, Pendleton, Virg. Aaron Kee, 192.
- Pendleton c. h. see Falmouth.
- Pendleton c. h. Pendleton, S. C. John T. Lewis, 534.
- Pennington, Hunterdon, New Jersey, Jonathan Muirheid, 183.
- Penn's Square, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, John Thomas, 153.
- Penn's store, Patrick, Virginia, Hardin Hairston, 340.
- Percivall's, Brunswick, Virginia, Joseph Percivall, 195.
- Perkinsonville, Amelia, Virginia, Peter Rison, 194.
- Peru, Clinton, New York, Henry De Lord, 550.
- Peterboro', Madison, New York, Daniel Petrie, 470.
- Petersboro', Hillsboro', N. H. Samuel Smith, 494.
- Petersburg, Adams, Pennsylvania, Ephraim Davis, 79.
- Petersburg, Dinwiddie, Virginia, Joseph Jones, 180.
- Petersburg, Elbert, Georgia, Alexander Pope, 634.
- Petersham, Worcester, Massachusetts, Hutchins Hapgood, 463.
- Peytonsburg, Pittsylvania, Virginia, Rawley White, jun. 320.
- Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Robert Patton, 125.
- Philipsburg, York, Maine, Isaac Lane, 520.
- Philipstown, see Union Village.
- Pickaway Plains, or Jefferson, Ross, Ohio, Henry Nevill, 420.

- Office at Pickensville, Pendleton co. (S. C.) R. Tarrant, 587 miles.
- Pig Point, Ann Arundel, Maryland, Rezin Estep, 36.
- Pinckneyville, Union, S. C. Daniel M'Mahon, 490.
- Pinckneyville, Wilkinson, Missi. Ter. Edward Randolph, 1318.
- Pine Grove Mills, Centre, Penn. David Nicholson, 183.
- Pine Hill, York, S. C. Hugh White, 485.
- Piquatown, Miami, Ohio, Armstrong Brandon, 615.
- Piscataway, Prince George, Maryland, David Koones, 18.
- Pitch Landing, Hertford, N. C. John Cooper, 258.
- Pittsboro', see Chatham c. h.
- Pittsburg, Allegany, Penn. John Johnson, 574.
- Pittsfield, Berkshire, Mass. Joshua Danforth, 574.
- Pittsfield, see New Lisbon.
- Pittsford, Rutland, Vermont, Ozem Strong, 40.
- Pittsgrove, Salem, N. J. Joseph Cook, 171.
- Pittston, Kennebeck, Maine, Jacob Loud, 603.
- Pittston, Hunterdon, N. J. Edward Welsted, 199.
- Pittston, Luzerne, Penn. Eleazer Carey, 261.
- Pittstown, Rensselaer, N. Y. Adonijah Newcomb, 390.
- Pittsville, Essex, Virg. Muscoe Garnett, 91.
- Pittsylvania c. h. Pittsylvania, Virg. Thomas Rawlins, 281.
- Pittsylvania old c. h.
- or Calland's store, Pittsylvania, Virg. Jabez Smith, 295.
- Plainfield, Caledonia, Vermont, Silas Williams, jun. 574.
- Plainfield, Windham, Conn. Ebenezer Eaton, 371.
- Plainfield, Otsego, N. Y. Ruggles Spooner, 479.
- Plainfield, Essex, N. J. Samuel Manning, 224.
- Plattsburg, Clinton, N. Y. Caleb Nichols, 541.
- Pleasant Grove, Lunenburg, Virg. Merewether Hurt, 227.
- Pluckemin, Somerset, N. J. John Hunt, 202.
- Plumstead, Bucks, Penn. John Rodrock, 167.
- Plymouth, Grafton, N. H. Jonathan Robbins, jun. 580.
- Plymouth, Windsor, Vermont, Daniel Clark, 480.
- Plymouth, Plymouth, Mass. James Warren, jun. 474.
- Plymouth, Chenango, N. Y. Judah Bement, 384.
- Plymouth, Washington, N. C. John Armistead, 311.
- Plympton, Plymouth, Mass. Nathan Fobes, 466.
- Pocotaligo, Beaufort, S. C. Jesse Kain, 602.
- Point Pleasant, Mason, Virg. George Newman, 444.
- Poland, see Minot.
- Poland, Trumbull, Ohio, Jared Kirtland, 311.
- Pomfret, Niagara, N. Y. Samuel Berry, 455.
- Pomfret, Windham, Conn. Lemuel Grosvenor, 370.
- Pompey, Onondaga, N. Y. Daniel Wood, 482.
- Poole's store, Montgomery, Maryland, Dennis Lackland, 34.
- Poolsville, Spartanburg, S. C. Fortunatus H. Legg, 540.
- Poplar Grove,
- or M'Morries' store, Newbury, S. C. James M'Morries, 524.
- Poplar Springs, Ann Arundel, Maryland, Jos. Fitzpatrick, 60.
- Poplar Town,
- or Trap, Worcester, Maryland, James A. Collins, 185.
- Port Elizabeth, Cumberland, N. J. Stephen Willis, 194.
- Port Gibson, Clairborne, Miss. Ter. James Wood, 1187.
- Portland, Cumberland, Maine, James Wingate, 540.
- Port Putnam, Jefferson, N. Y. Richard M. Esselstyn, 610.

- Office at Port Republic, Rockingham, Virg. J. Graham, 140 miles.
 Portroyal, Caroline, Virg. Newton Berryman, 70.
 Portroyal, Montgomery, Tenn. Joseph Woolfolk, 787.
 Port's Ferry, Marion, S. C. John C. Davis, 436.
 Portsmouth, Rockingham, N. H. Mark Simes, 488.
 Portsmouth, Newport, R. I. Artemas Fish, 416.
 Portsmouth, Scioto, Ohio, John Browne, 462.
 Portsmouth, Norfolk, Virginia, Jesse Nicholson, 233.
 Port Tobacco, Charles, Maryland, Robert D. Semmes, 34.
 Port Watson, N. Y.
 Port Williams, Gallatin, Ken. Henry Winslow, 602.
 Potsdam, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Caleb Hough, jun. 680.
 Potter's Mills, Centre, Penn. James Potter, jun. 183.
 Pottiesville, Louisa, Virg. George Pottie, 96.
 Pottsgrove, Montgomery, Penn. Jacob Drinkhouse, 165.
 Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, N. Y. Levi M'Keen, 303.
 Poultney, Rutland, Vermont, Daniel Sprague, 441.
 Powelton, Hancock, Georgia, Sampson Duggar, 695.
 Powhatan c. h.
 or Scottsville, Powhatan, Virg. Thomas Scott, 157.
 Presque Isle, see Erie.
 Preston, New London, Conn. Daniel Briggs, 362.
 Price's Mills, Louisa, Virg. Otho W. Callis, 130.
 Prince Edward c. h. Prince Edward, Virg. Joshua League, 210.
 Princess Ann, Somerset, Maryland, Littleton D. Teakle, 100.
 Princeton, Middlesex, N. J. Stephen Morford, 177.
 Pritchetts' store, Brunswick, Virg. John G. Rives, 199.
 Prospect, Hancock, Maine, Samuel Shute, 675.
 Prospect Hill, Fairfax, Virg. William Wiley, 15.
 Providence, Providence, R. I. Benjamin West, 393.
 Providence, Luzerne, Penn. Benjamin Slocum, 275.
 Providence, Mecklenburg, N. C. James Wallis, 470.
 Provincetown, Barnstable, Mass. Joseph Atkins, 544.
 Pughtown, Chester, Penn. Matthew Law, 156.
 Pughtown, Frederick, Virg. William M. Holliday, 87.
 Pulaski c. h. Pulaski, Ken. William J. Sallee, 656.
 Pulaski, Giles, Tenn. Gabriel Bumpass, 787.
 Pultney, Steuben, N. Y. Joel Pratt, jun. 362.
 Pultneyville, Ontario, N. Y. Jacob W. Hallett, 476.
 Putnam c. h. Putnam, Georgia, Henry Branham, 660.
 Putney, Windham, Vermont, Amasa Manley, 430.
 Putney's store, Northampton, N. C. Richard Pultney, 207.
 Quakertown, Bucks, Pennsylvania, William Green, 184.
 Quarlesville, Brunswick, Virginia, John Stith, jun. 192.
 Queen Anns, Prince George, Maryland, Charles D. Hodges, 27.
 Queens c. h. see North Hemstead.
 Queenstown, Queen Anns, Maryland, N. M. Hobbs, 65.
 Quincy, Norfolk, Massachusetts, Richard Cranch, 433.
 Quantico Mills, Somerset, Maryland, Geo. Malcolm, 128.
 Ragan's, Baldwin, Georgia, John Ragan, 680.
 Rahway, Essex, New Jersey, Richard Marsh, 202.
 Raines Tavern, Cumberland, Virginia, Tarleton Williams, 198.
 Raisin River, see Frechtown,
 Raleigh, Wake, N. C. William Peck, 290.
 Ramapo Works, Rockland, New York, L. H. Pierson, 231...

- Office at Randolph, Orange, Vermont, William Nutting, 506 miles.
 Randolph, Norfolk, Massachusetts, William P. Whiting, 439.
 Randolph c. h.
 or Beverly, Randolph, Virginia, John M. Hart, 246.
 Randolph c. h. Randolph, N. C. Abel Cocks, 402.
 Randolph c. h. see Monticello,
 Ransom's Bridge, Halifax, N. C. Benjamin W. Lucas, 251.
 Rapide, Nachitoches, Orleans Ter. John Casson, 1499.
 Ravenne, Portage, Ohio, William Tappan, 378.
 Raymond, Cumberland, Maine, Stephen Swett, 566.
 Raysville, Columbia, Georgia, John L. Barnett, 617.
 Readfield, Kennebeck, Maine, Samuel Currier, 612.
 Reading, Fairfield, Connecticut, William Comstock, 290.
 Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania, John Walter, 193.
 Readyville, Rutherford, Tennessee, Charles Ready, 760.
 Reamstown, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Frederick Zeigler, 120.
 Red Bluff, or
 Smith's old stand, Claibourne, Mississippi T. J. M'Raven, 1194.
 Redfield, Oneida, New York, Aaron Butler, 460.
 Redhook, Dutchess, New York, Jacob Van Ness, 326.
 Red House, Caswell, N. C. George W. Jeffreys, 306.
 Reedy river Shoals, see Fork Shoals,
 Rehoboth, Bristol, Massachusetts, Rufus Roundff, 418.
 Reid's store, Campbell, Virginia, John Reid, 248.
 Reidsville, Pendleton, S. C. Nathaniel Reid, 524.
 Reistertown, Baltimore, Maryland, George Fisher, 55.
 Remsen, Oneida, New York, Stephen Hutchinson, 484.
 Rhea c. h. Rhea, Tennessee, Daniel Rawlins, 600.
 Rhinebeck, Dutchess, New York, William Jacques, 320.
 Riceboro', Liberty, Georgia, Alexander Forrister, 692.
 Richardson's Tavern, Edgefield, S. C. David Richardson, 580.
 Richfield, Otsego, New York, Ivory Holland, 435.
 Richmond, Chittenden, Vermont, Moors Russel, 555.
 Richmond, Washington, R. I. Samuel Clark, 392.
 Richmond, Berkshire, Massachusetts, Cyprian Branch, 388.
 Richmond, Northampton, Pennsylvania, John Baker, 215.
 Richmond, Henrico, Virginia, William Foushee, 125.
 Richmond, Madison, Kentucky, Robert Miller, 589.
 Richmond c. h. Richmond, Virginia, Benjamin Baughton, 122.
 Richmond c. h. Richmond, N. C. John W. Cole, 401.
 Ridge, St. Mary's, Maryland, Matthias Clarke, 92.
 Ridge, Edgefield, S. C. William Norris, 539.
 Ridgefield, Fairfield, Connecticut, Timothy Keeler, 234.
 Ringo's, Hunterdon, New Jersey, Nathan Price, 175.
 Ripley, Huron, Ohio, 460.
 Ripton, (Parish), Fairfield, Connecticut, Charles De Forest, 297.
 Rising Sun, Cecil, Maryland, Israel Reynolds, 106.
 Rising Sun, or
 Timberlake's store, Fluvanna, Virginia, Sam. F. Morris, 160.
 River Head, New London, Conn. Jeremiah Comstock, 350.
 Roadstown, Cumberland, New Jersey, John Garrison, 176.
 Robinson, Washington, Maine, John Brewer, 833.
 Robbstown, Westmoreland, Penn. Joseph Van Kirk, 247.
 Robert's store, Halifax, Virginia, James Eastham, 278.
 Rochester, Strafford, N. H. Joseph Clark, 10.

- Office at Rochester, Plymouth co. Mass. Nathan Willis, 475 miles.
 Rockaway, Morris, New Jersey, Joseph Jackson, 230.
 Rockford, Surry, N. C. Thomas W. Lester, 421.
 Rockford, Nelson, Virginia, Henry Bibb, 164.
 Rock Hall, Kent, Maryland, Thomas Harris, 65.
 Rockingham, Windham, Vermont, Ed. R. Campbell 2d. 449.
 Rockingham c. h. see Harrisonburg.
 Rockingham c. h. Rockingham, N. C. Ambrose Peay, 309.
 Rocky Hill, Hartford, Connecticut, Eli Goodrich, 331.
 Rocky Mount, York, S. C. William Beckham, 480.
 Rocky Mount, Franklin, Virginia, Peter Saunders, jun. 298.
 Rocky Ridge, Christian, Kentucky, John McCaughan, 796.
 Rocky River, Pendleton, S. C. James Thomson, 544.
 Rocky Springs, Rockingham, N. C. James H. Dearing, 329.
 Rogers' store, Union, S. C. John Rogers, 520.
 Rogersville, or
 Hawkins c. h. Hawkins, Tennessee, Francis Dalzell, 471.
 Rome, Oneida, New York, Joshua Hatheway, 480.
 Romney, Hampshire, Virginia, John Jack, 123.
 Romulus, Seneca, New York, John Sayre, 389.
 Roscommon, Steuben, New York, Dennis O'Connor, 355.
 Rose Creek, Tennessee, Reuben Thornton.
 Rossville, see Boatyard.
 Rough Creek Church, Charlotte, Virg. C. Burksale, jun. 240.
 Roundbottom, see Charleston.
 Rowley, Essex, Massachusetts, James Smith, 460.
 Roxboro', or Person c. h. Person, N. C. John Williams, 325.
 Royalton, Windsor, Vermont, Zebulon Lyon, 498.
 Rumford Academy, King William, Virginia, Richard Hill, 122.
 Russel c. h. Russel, Virginia, William Patton, 475.
 Russell's Tavern, Chester, Pennsylvania, Francis Russel, 125.
 Russia, Herkimer, New York, Hobart Graves, jun. 493.
 Russellville, Logan, Kentucky, Joseph Ficklin, 773.
 Rutherfordton, Rutherford, N. C. Tench Cox, jun. 484.
 Rutland, Rutland, Vermont, William D. Smith, 461.
 Rutland, Worcester, Massachusetts, Moses White, 422.
 Rutland, Jefferson, New York, John Read, 512.
 Rutledge, Granger, Tennessee, William Keith, 503.
 Rye, West Chester, New York, Henry L. Pennfield, 250.
 Ryegate, Caledonia, Vermont, James Whitelaw, 528.
 Sacarappa, Cumberland, Maine, Hezekiah Winslow, 547.
 Sacket's Harbour, Jefferson, New York, Hart Massey, 575.
 Saco, or Briddeford, York, Maine, John Cleaves, 525.
 Sag Harbour, Suffolk, New York, Henry P. Dering, 335.
 Salem, Rockingham, N. H. Phineas Gordon, jun. 473.
 Salem, Orleans, Vermont, 560.
 Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, John Dabney, 438.
 Salem, Washington, New York, William Gray, 415.
 Salem, Salem, New Jersey, Thomas Jones, 165.
 Salem, Botetourt, Virginia, William Blain, 260.
 Salem, Columbiana, Ohio, John Stuet, 332.
 Salem, Fauquier, Virginia, William H. Hampton, 66.
 Salem, Stokes, N. C. Nathaniel Shober, 348.
 Salem, Wayne, Pennsylvania, Theodore Woodbridge, 235.
 Salem, Salem, S. C. Henry Cassels, 507.

- Office at Salem, or Centreville, Livingston, Ken. S. C. Haskins, 800.
 Salina, Onondaga, New York, Nehemiah H. Earl, 448. [miles.
 Saline, Illinois Ter. Leonard White, 850.
 Salisbury, Hillsboro', N. H. Moses Eastman, 519.
 Salisbury, Addison, Vermont, Jacob Linsly, 490.
 Salisbury, Essex, Massachusetts, Elijah Wadleigh, 469.
 Salisbury, Litchfield, Connecticut, Samuel Church, 338.
 Salisbury, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Henry F. Slaymaker, 123.
 Salisbury, Somerset, Pennsylvania, Peter Welfley, 176.
 Salisbury, Somerset, Maryland, Richard Lemmon, 148.
 Salisbury, Rowan, N. C. Andrew Balfour, 415.
 Salmon Creek, see Genoa.
 Sampson c. h. Sampson, N. C. Joshua Knowlton, 381.
 Sanbornston, Strafford, N. H. Thomas Kimball, 527.
 Sand Barr, Wilkinson, Georgia, Jonathan Sawyer, 790.
 Sandisfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, George Hull, 376.
 Sandusky, Erie, Ohio, William Mathews, 479.
 Sandwich, Barnstable, Massachusetts, William Fessenden, 470.
 Sandy Hill, Washington, New York, Ephesus Doty, 419.
 Sandford, York, Maine, Ebenezer Linscott, 520.
 Sangerfield, Oneida, New York, David Norton, 460.
 Saratoga, Saratoga, New York, A. Van Deusen, 399.
 Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, New York, Miles Beach, 405.
 Satauket, Suffolk, New York, Jonas Hawkins, 284.
 Satauket, see Drown Meadow.
 Saugatuck, Fairfield, Connecticut, Stephen Morehouse, 279.
 Saugerties, Ulster, New York, Asa Bigelow, 317.
 Saundersville, Washington, Georgia, James Walker, 682.
 Savannah, Chatham, Georgia, Philip Box, 657.
 Saybrook, Middlesex, Connecticut, Humphrey Pratt, jun. 330.
 Scarboro', Cumberland, Maine, Abraham Milliken, jun. 531.
 Seacon Lake, or
 Crown Point, Washington, New York, Simeon Rawson, 457.
 Schaghticoke, Rensselaer, New York, Munson Smith, 388.
 Schoharie Bridge, Schoharie, N. Y. Joseph C. Blanchard, 397.
 Schoharie c. h. Schoharie, New York.
 Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, Jacob Thurston, 385.
 Sciota salt springs, Ross, Ohio, John Brander, 442.
 Scipio, Cayuga, New York, James Glover, 420.
 Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Augustus Clapp, 453.
 Seodic Falls, see Calais.
 Scotch Plains, Essex, New Jersey, David Osborn, 226.
 Scotland Neck, Halifax, N. C. James Smith, 268.
 Scottsburg, Halifax, Virginia, John B. Scott, 260.
 Scott's Roads, Fairfax, Virginia, John C. Scott, 12.
 Scottsville, see Powhatan c. h.
 Shuffletown, Laurens, S. C. 587.
 Scull Camp, Surry, N. C. Shelton Gentry, 402.
 Scuppernong, Tyrrel, N. C. Peter Wynne, 345.
 Seaconk, Bristol, Massachusetts, Phannel Bishop, jun.
 Selins Grove, Northumberland, Penn. P. F. Dering, 182.
 Sempronius, Cayuga, New York, Gershom Morse, 436.
 Sessacoms Bridge, Edgemont, N. C. Edmond D. M'Nair, 230.
 Seveir c. h. Seveir, Tennessee, Isaac Love, 570.
 Shackelford's, King and Queen, Virginia, John Mann, 153.

Office at Shackelford's store, or

- Church Hill, Spartanburg, co. S. C. Wm. Shackelford, 544.
 Shade Works, Somerset, Pennsylvania, 190. [miles.
 Shaftsbury, Bennington, Vermont, Property James, 414.
 Shandakan, Ulster, New York, Aaron Adams, 335.
 Shapleigh, York, Maine, Samuel Chapman, 537.
 Sharon, Litchfield, Connecticut, George King, jun. 333.
 Sharon, Windsor, Vermont, Oliver Lathrop, 498.
 Sharon, or Durlock, Schoharie, New York, Zenas Pynneo, 412.
 Sharpsburg, Washington, Maryland, Gabriel Nourse, 75.
 Shawangunk, Ulster, New York, Cornelius Louw, 288.
 Shawneetown, Illinois Ter. George Robinson, 860.
 Sheepscot, Lincoln, Maine, Andrew Peters, 602.
 Sheffield, Caledonia, Vermont, 530.
 Sheffield, Berkshire, Massachusetts, Wm. Buell, 347.
 Shehola, Wayne, Pennsylvania.
 Shelbyville, Shelby, Kentucky, Wingfield Bullock, 606,
 Shelbyville, Bedford, Tennessee, John Stone, 793.
 Sheldon, Franklin, Vermont, E. H. Wead, 554.
 Sheldon, Genesee, New York, Fitch Chipman.
 Shelton's store, Goochland, Virginia, John Shelton, jun. 228.
 Shepherdstown, Jefferson, Virginia, James Brown, 62.
 Shepherdsville, Bullet, Kentucky, James Porter, 640.
 Sherburne, Madison, New York, John Guthrie, 452.
 Sheshequin, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, Avery Gore, 326.
 Shippensburg, Cumberland, Pennsylvania, David McClure, 103.
 Shirley, Middlesex, Massachusetts, Thomas Whitney, 470.
 Shirleysburg, Huntingdon, Penn. Kimber A. Barton, 120.
 Shoals of Ogechee, Warren, Georgia, Wm. Bird, 768.
 Shoreham, Addison, Vermont, Reuben Baldwin, 468.
 Short Creek, Brook, Virginia, Samuel Chambers, 315.
 Shower's mills, Cumberland, Pennsylvania, 125.
 Shrewsbury, Rutland, Vermont, S. Gleason, 470.
 Shrewsbury, Worcester, Massachusetts, Joseph Stone, 413.
 Shrewsbury, Monmouth, New Jersey, Benjamin White, 223.
 Sidney, Delaware, New York, Abraham G. Siverly, 390.
 Sidney Grove, Randolph, Illinois Ter. Benj. Stevenson, 915.
 Sill's store, see Belford.
 Silver Lake, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, Robert H. Rose, 348.
 Simsbury, Hartford, Connecticut, Noah A. Phelps, 345.
 Sinking Springs, Overton, Tennessee, Joseph H. Windle, 750.
 Skancateles, Onondago, New York, Wm. I. Vredenburg, 429.
 Skouheagen falls, Somerset, Maine, Jos. Locke, 1681.
 Skinnersville, Washington, N. C. John Rogers, 350.
 Slate C. I. Works, Montgomery, Ken. Andrew Bryan, 499.
 Slate Mills, Culpeper, Virginia, Gabriel Barbour, 94.
 Smithfield, Madison, New York, 456.
 Smithfield, Trumbull, Ohio, Jeremiah Wilcox, 362.
 Smithfield, Johnson, (N. C.) W. W. Hopkins, 312.
 Smithfield, Isle of Wight, Virginia, John H. Purdie, 215.
 Smithland, Livingston, Kentucky, Joseph Woods, 875.
 Smithsboro', Tioga, New York, Isaac S. Boardman, 345.
 Smith's store, Greenville, Virginia.
 Smith's store, Fauquier, Virginia, — Hewes, 75.
 Smithtown, Suffolk, New York, Benjamin B. Blydenburg, 220.

- Office at Smithville, Brunswick co. N. C. John Conyers, 446 miles.
 Smyrna, Chenango, New York, Samuel Guthrie, 388.
 Smyrna, or Duck Creek, Kent, Del. Jacob Pennington, 150.
 Smyth's stand, Somerset, Pennsylvania, Philip Smyth, 193.
 Sneysboro', Richmond, N. C. John M'Rea, 414.
 Snicker's Gap, Loudoun, Virginia, Levin Stephens, 61.
 Snow C. I. Works, Stokes, N. C. John Bishop, 383.
 Snowhill, Worcester, Maryland, Francis Rosse, 171.
 Snowhill, Worcester, N. C. Benjamin Evans, 380.
 Somers, West Chester, New York, Milton F. Cushing, 840.
 Somerset, Bristol, Massachusetts, Joseph Kellogg, 428.
 Somerset, Somerset, Pennsylvania, James Clark, 183.
 Somerset c. h. Somerset, New Jersey, John Maddrum, 193.
 Somers Point, Gloucester, New Jersey, John Winner, jun. 197.
 Southampton, see Caledonia.
 Southampton, Suffolk, New York, Josiah Foster, 324.
 Southboro, Worcester, Massachusetts, Peter Fay, 409.
 South East, Dutchess, New York, Joseph C. Field, 290.
 Southfield, see Munroe.
 South Hadley, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ralph Snow, 385.
 Southington, Hartford, Connecticut, Rhoda Lewis, 318.]
 South Kingston,
 or Tower Hill, Washington, R. I. William Nichols, 397.
 Southold, Suffolk, New York, John Franks, 336.
 South Quay, Nansemond, Virginia, John Dorton, 216.
 Southwick, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Enos Foote, 390.
 Sparta, Sussex, New Jersey, Stephen Hurd, 253.
 Sparta, Hancock, Georgia, John Abercrombie, 685.
 Spartanburg, Spartanburg, S. C. Abner Benson, 531.
 Speedsville, Tioga, New York, John J. Speed, 382.
 Speed and Wilson's store, Halifax, Virginia, Isaac Oliver, 260.
 Spencer, Worcester, Massachusetts, Isaac Jenks, jun. 379.
 Spencer, Tioga, New York, Lewis Beers, 359.
 Spotsylvania, c. h. Spotsylvania, Virginia, Joshua Long, 72.
 Spread Eagle, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Edward Siter, 150.
 Springfield, Hampshire, Massachusetts, Daniel Lumbard, 357.
 Springfield, Otsego, New York, Samuel Brewer, 440.
 Springfield, Essex, New Jersey, Caleb Woodruff, 243.
 Springfield, Muskingum, Ohio, Increase Matthews, 404.
 Springfield, Champaign, Ohio, Robert Renick, 592.
 Springfield, Hampshire, Virginia, John Piper, 140.
 Springfield, Washington, Kentucky, John Calhoun, 628.
 Springfield, Robertson, Tennessee, John Hutchinson, 771.
 Spring Hill, Jefferson, Georgia, John Welsh, 706.
 Spring Hill, Chesterfield, Virginia, James Moody, 151.
 Spring Hill, Lenoir, N. C. Joseph Ellicot, 400.
 Springtown, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, David Connard, 158.
 Springville, Montgomery, N. C. Andrew Wade, 415.
 Staatsburg, Dutchess, New York, Henry Emes, 314.
 Stafford c. h. Stafford, Virginia, James M. Ford, 45.
 Stafford springs, Tolland, Connecticut, Benjamin Hebb, 360.
 Stafford, or
 Spotted tavern, Stafford, Virginia, Thomas Alcock, 48.
 Stagville, Orange, N. C. Duncan, Duncan Cameron, 285.
 Stamford, Delaware, N. Y. Philander Smith, 387.

- Office at Stamford, Fairfield co. Conn. A. Davenport, 266 miles.
- Stanardsville, Orange, Virginia, Henry F. Hume, 119.
- Standish, Cumberland, Maine, William Lamson, 557.
- Stamford, Lincoln, Kentucky, William A. Luckie, 635.
- Statesburg, Claremont, S. C. James Murrell, 491.
- Statesville, Iredell, N. C. James Irwin, 441.
- Staunton, Miami, Ohio, Cornelius Westfall, 598.
- Staunton, Augusta, Virginia, Laurence Tremper, 174.
- Sterling, Worcester, Mass. John Robbins.
- Sterling, Windham, Conn. Benjamin Tuckerman, 378.
- Sterlingville, Granville, N. C. Jones Allen, 267.
- Steuben, Washington, Maine, Jacob Townsley, 753.
- Steubenville, Jefferson, Ohio, John Galbraith, 310.
- Stevensburg, Culpeper, Virginia, Peter Hansbrough, jun. 80.
- Stewart, Wrafton, N. H. Jeremiah Eames, 600.
- Stillwater, Schooga, N. Y. Henry Metcalfe, 391.
- Stockbridge, Berkshire, Massachusetts, Horatio Jones, 361.
- Stockden's Valley, Cumberland, Kentucky, Robert Poage, 560.
- Stockholm, St. Lawrence, New York, William Staples, 619.
- Stonesville, Greenville, S. C. Bannister Stone, 531.
- Stoney Point, Abbeville, S. C. William Smith, 573.
- Stonington, New London, Connecticut, George Hubbard, 362.
- Stony Brook, see Satauket.
- Stow, Middlesex, Massachusetts, Phineas Conant, 448.
- Stow, Portage, Ohio, Titus Wetmore, 396.
- Stoyestown, Somerset, Pennsylvania, John Lehmer, 173.
- Strasburg, Franklin, Pennsylvania, George McClelland, 103.
- Strasburg, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, John Caldwell, 125.
- Strasburg, Shenandoah, Virginia, Alexander Hite, 100.
- Stratford, Coos, N. H. Jared W. Daniels, 549.
- Stratford, Fairfield, Connecticut, David Brooks, 290.
- Strong's store, see Goose Pond.
- Stroudsburg, Northampton, Pennsylvania, Peter Barker, 222.
- St. Alban's, Franklin, Vermont, Horace Janes, 550.
- St. Alban's, Claiborne, Mississippi Ter.
- St. Charles, Fairfield, Louisiana Ter. Macky, 982.
- St. Clairsville, Belmont, Ohio, Mahlon Smith.
- St. George's, New Castle, Delaware, John Sutton.
- St. Genevieve,
or Geneva, St. Genevieve, Louisiana Ter. E. A. Elliott, 908.
- St. Inigoe's, St. Mary's, Maryland, William Tarlton, 87.
- St. James, (Santee) see Tib Winn.
- St. Johnsburg, Caledonia, Vermont, Amaziah D. Barber, 605.
- St. Leonard's, Calvert, Maryland, James M. Sollers, 82.
- St. Louis, Fairfield, Louisiana Ter. Rufus Easton, 961.
- St. Mary's Camden, Georgia, Archibald Clark, 784.
- St. Michael's, Talbot, Maryland, Richard Harrington, 74.
- St. Tammany's, Mecklenburg, Virg. Ebenezer Macgowan, 251.
- Stuart c. h. see Dover.
- Stuartsburg, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, Robert Stuart, 235.
- Sturbridge, Worcester, Massachusetts, Simeon Burt, 398.
- Suckasunny, Morris, New Jersey, James Hinchman, 251.
- Sudler's M. Road, Queen Anna, Maryland, John Kennedy, 155.
- Suffield, Hartford, Connecticut, William Gay, 348.
- Suffolk, Nansemond, Virginia, Arthur Smith, 228.

- Office at Tracey's Landing, Ann Arundle co. Md. J. C. Weems, 44
 Trap, see Poplar Town. [miles.]
 Trap, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, Philip Boyer, jun. 164.
 Traveller's Rest, Greenville, S. C. Jesse Edwards, 556.
 Trent Bridge, Jones, N. C. Josiah Howard, 389.
 Trenton, Hancock, Maine, Abner Lee, 733.
 Trenton, Oneida, New York, John Billings, 478.
 Trenton, Hunterdon, New Jersey, Charles Rice, 165.
 Trenton, Jones, N. C. William Neil, 389.
 Triadelphia, Montgomery, Maryland, Isaac Brigs, 38.
 Troupville, Ontario, New York, Wm. N. Lummis, 388.
 Troy, Bristol, Massachusetts, Charles Pitman, 430.
 Troy, Rensselaer, New York, Samuel Gale, 375.
 Trumansburg, Seneca, New York, Oliver C. Comstock, 389.
 Trumbull, Fairfield, Connecticut, Eliakim Beach, 290.
 Truro, Barnstable, Massachusetts, Sylvanus Nye, 535.
 Truxton, or Fabius, Cortland, New York, John Miller, 462.
 Tuckabatchy, Mississippi Ter. John B. Chandler, 980.
 Tuckerton, Burlington, New Jersey, Ebenezer Tucker, 190.
 Tunkhannock, Luzerne, Penn. Elijah Barnum, 279.
 Turin, Oneida, New York, Levi Collins, 507.
 Turner, Oxford, Maine, Alden Blossom, 615.
 Tyngboro, Middlesex, Massachusetts, D. Richardson, 454.
 Tyson's, Chatham, N. C. Murdock M'Kenzie, 354.
 Tyson's store, Moore, N. C. William Tyson, 360.
 Ulysses, Tioga, New York, 368.
 Unadilla, Otsego, New York, Sherman Page, 422.
 Unicorn, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, William White, 124.
 Union, Lincoln, Maine, William White, 600.
 Union, Broome, New York, Joshua Whitney, 373.
 Union, see Monroe c. h.
 Union, c. h. Union, S. C. John Carson, 505.
 Union Mills, Frederick, Maryland, Ludwick Miller, 75.
 Union Springs, Cayuga, New York, John Mosher, 420.
 Union Town, Fayette, Pennsylvania, John Campbell, 227.
 Union Village,
 or Phillipstown, Rensselaer, N. Y. Chester Griswold, 388.
 Unity, Kennebeck, Maine, Lemuel Bartlett, 625.
 Upper Blue Lick, Fleming, Kentucky, John Finley, 522.
 Upper Marlboro, Prince George's, Md. Dennis M. Burgess, 19.
 Upper Three Runs, Bardonia, S. C. James Chron, 607.
 Upperville, Loudoun, Virginia, Joseph Carr, 52.
 Urbana, Champaign, Ohio, John Reynolds, 602.
 Urbanna, Middlesex, Virginia, John Darby, 145.
 Urquhart's store, Southampton, Virg. John Urquhart, 230.
 Utica, Oneida, New York, M. Hitchcock, 465.
 Uxbridge, Worcester, Massachusetts, Samuel Willard, 392.
 Vanceburg, Kentucky.
 Vanastown, Mississippi Ter. 1000.
 Vansville, Prince George, Maryland, G. G. Van Horn, 13.
 Van Syckle's, Hunterdon, New Jersey, Elijah Van Syckle, 175.
 Varennes, Pendleton, S. C. Thomas D. Baird, 540.
 Variety, Nelson, Virginia, Nathaniel Offutt, 179.
 Vassalboro', Kennebeck, Maine, Thomas Odiorne, 611.
 Vergennes, Addison, Vermont, Abel Tomlinson, 493.

- Office at Vernon, Sussex co. New Jersey, Wm. Winans, 262 miles
 Vernon, Oneida, New York, Benjamin Pierson, 478.
 Versailles, Woodford, Kentucky, Edmond F. Vawter, 568.
 Vevay, Dearborne, Indiana Ter. John F. Dufbur, 970.
 Vielleboro', Caroline, Virginia, James Samuel, jun. 71.
 Vienna, Kennebeck, Maine, Elisha Johnson, 623.
 Vienna, Trumbull, Ohio, 350.
 Vienna, Dorehester, Maryland, James Horner, 120.
 Vienna, Abbeville, S. C. James Bickley, 588.
 Vincennes, Knox, Indiana Ter. William Prince, 758.
 Vineyard, Mecklinburg, Virginia, James Wilson, 233.
 Virgil, Courtland, New York, Zophir Moore, 419.
 Vosses, Montgomery, Virginia, Charles G. Lewis, 286.
 Waddell's ferry, Randolph, N. C. Edmund Waddell, 410.
 Wadesboro', Anson, N. C. John Lawrence, 428.
 Waggoners' Gap, Cumberland, Penn. 120.
 Wakefield, Strafford, N. H. Joshua G. Hall, 526.
 Walden, Caledonia, Vermont, 570.
 Waldoboro', Lincoln, Maine, John Head, 611.
 Walkersville, Lincoln, Georgia, John H. Walker, 620.
 Walkerton, King and Queen, Virg. Joseph Temple, jun. 190.
 Wallingford, Rutland, Vermont, Lent Ives, 455.
 Wallingford, New Haven, Conn. James Carrington, 313.
 Walkkill, Orange, N. Y. Charles Monell, 274.
 Walnut Cove, Anderson, Ten. Sampson David, 582.
 Walnut Hills, Warren, Miss. Ter. 1070.
 Walpole, Cheshire, N. H. Oliver Allen, 440.
 Walton, Delaware, N. Y. Gabriel North, 390.
 Wappengers Creek, Dutchess, N. Y. Nazareth Brewer, 303.
 Wards, Cabell, Virg.
 Wardsboro', Windham, Vermont, James Tufts.
 Ward's Bridge, Orange, N. Y. Thomas McNeal, 284.
 Wareham, Plymouth, Mass. Benjamin Fearing, 457.
 Warehouse Point, Hartford, Conn. Charles Reynolds, 344.
 Warminster, Amherst, Virg. John Higginbotham, jun. 168.
 Warm springs, see Bath e. h.
 Warm springs, Buncombe, N. C. William Neilson, jun. 554.
 Warren, Lincoln, Maine, Jesse Page, 622.
 Warren, Bristol, R. I. Samuel Randall, 418.
 Warren, Herkimer, N. Y. Robert Rusk, 460.
 Warren, Albermarle, Virg. William Brown, 156.
 Warren, Trumbull, Ohio, Simon Perkins, 341.
 Warren e. h. Warren, Tenn. Joseph Colville, 760.
 Warrensburg, Green, Tenn. Hugh D. Hale, 490.
 Warrenton, Warren, N. C. William Ruffin, 233.
 Warrenton, Warren, Georgia, George Hargroves, 660.
 Warrentown, Jefferson, Ohio, James Galbraith, 312.
 Warsaw, Genesee, N. Y. Chauncey Sheldon.
 Warwick, Hampshire, Mass. William Cob, jun. 412.
 Warwick, Orange, N. Y. Benjamin S. Hoyt, 260.
 Washington, Orange, Vermont, John Stone, 547.
 Washington, Cheshire, N. H. Reuben Farnsworth, 500.
 Washington, Litchfield, Conn. Chauncey Camp, 307.
 Washington, Morris, N. J. David Miller, 207.
 Washington, Washington, Penn. Hugh Wylie, 275.

- Office at Washington, Muskingum co. Ohio, S. Beymer, 367 miles.
 Washington, Northumberland, Penn. Samuel Hutchison, 230.
 Washington, Culpeper, Virg. Jeremiah Strother, 109.
 Washington, Beaufort, N. C. John G. Blount, 334.
 Washington, Wilkes, Georgia, James Wingfield, 643.
 Washington, Mason, Ken. William Murphy, 496.
 Washington, Adams, Miss. Ter. Samuel L. Winston, 1264.
 Washington city, Washington, Columbia, Thomas Munroe, 0
 Waterboro', York, Maine, Andrew Burley, 563.
 Waterbury, Chittenden, Vermont, Calvin Deming, 542.
 Waterbury, New Haven, Conn. William K. Lamson, 213.
 Waterford, York, Maine, Eli Longley.
 Waterford, or Littleton, Caledonia, Vermont, Luther Pike, 599.
 Waterford, Saratoga, N. Y. John T. Close, 380.
 Waterford, or Le Buef, Erie, Penn. Charles Martin, 400.
 Waterford, Mifflin, Penn. Enoch Anderson, 206.
 Waterford, Loudoun, Virg. Daniel Stone, 42.
 Waterford, Washington, Ohio, David Pardee, 326.
 Watertown, Litchfield, Conn. Benjamin De Forest, 224.
 Watertown, Middlesex, Mass. Edward Lowd, 409.
 Watertown, Jefferson, N. Y. Joseph Clark, 548.
 Waterville, Kennebeck, Maine, Asa Redington, 619.
 Watkins' store, Elbert, Georgia, Robert H. Watkins, 657.
 Watkinsville, Clark, Georgia, John Hopkins, 683.
 Waylands, Augusta, Virg. Joseph Wayland, 164.
 Wayne, Kennebeck, Maine, Moses Wing. jun. 620.
 Wayne c. h. Wayne, Ken. Anthony Dilrel, 660.
 Waynesborough, Greene, Penn. James Wilson, 287.
 Waynesborough, Augusta, Virg. William Tutwell, 162.
 Waynesborough, Wayne, N. C. Nicholson Washington, 342.
 Waynesborough, Burke, Georgia, Samuel Sturges, 617.
 Waynesburg, Franklin, Penn. Michael Stoner, 92.
 Waynesville, Warren, Ohio, Samuel Heighway, 560.
 Weathersfield, Windsor, Vermont, Darius Jones, 461.
 Wellfleet, Barnstable, Mass. Reuben Arey, 527.
 Wells, York, Maine, Matthew Lindsey, 507.
 Wellboro', Tioga, Penn. Samuel W. Morris, 285.
 Wenham, Essex, Mass. Thomas Barnes, 446.
 Wentworth, Grafton, N. H. Caleb Keith, 510.
 West Alexandria, Washington, Penn. James Stephenson, 291.
 Westboro', Worcester, Mass. Nathan Fisher, 419.
 West Bridgewater, Plymouth, Mass. Asa Whitman, 441.
 West Brookfield, Worcester, Mass. Daniel Merriam, 380.
 West Cambridge, Middlesex, Mass. William S. Brook, 418.
 West Castle, Caswell, N. Y. Isaac West, 329.
 West Chester, Chester, Penn. Job B. Remington, 141.
 Westerly, Washington, R. I. Paul Rhodes, 366.
 Western, Worcester, Mass. Joseph Field, 412.
 Western Port, Allegany, Maryland, William Price, 149.
 West Farms, West Chester, N. Y. John B. Gillespie, 283.
 Westhampton, Suffolk, N. Y. John M. Howell, 308.
 West Haven, Rutland, Vermont, Samuel Francis, 451.
 Westfield, Hampshire, Mass. Charles Douglas 361.
 Westfield, Essex, N. J. Joseph Quinby, 220.
 Westford, Essex, Vermont, 635.

- Office at Westford, Middlesex county, Mass. John Abbot, 455 miles.
 West Liberty, Ohio, Virg. Alexander Berryhill, 298.
 West Middletown, Washington, Penn. David Craig, 288.
 Westminster, Windham, Vermont, Aaron Wales, 438.
 Westminster, Worcester, Mass. Daniel Bartlett, 471.
 Westminster, Frederick, Maryland, James M'Haffie, 75.
 Westmoreland, Cheshire, N. H. John Bowen, 428.
 Westmoreland, Oneida, N. Y. Noah Leavens, 476.
 Westmoreland c. h. Westmoreland, Virg. John W. Jones, 110.
 West Port, Plymouth, Mass. 460.
 Westraysville, Nash, N. C. Thomas Philips, 251.
 West Simsbury, see Canton.
 West Springfield, Hampshire, Mass. Jerre Stebbins, 355.
 West Stockbridge, Berkshire, Mass. Amasa Spencer, jun. 367.
 West Union, Adams, Ohio, William Russell, 472.
 Westville, Broome, N. Y. Joseph Waldo, 370.
 Westward Mills, Brunswick, Vermont, James Wyche, 220.
 Wethersfield, Hartford, Conn. James L. Belden, 334.
 Weymouth, Norfolk, Mass. Cotton Tufts, 436.
 Weymouth Furnace, Gloucester, N. J. William Irwin, 176.
 Whately's Mills, Morgan, Georgia, Wilson Whately, 711.
 Wheeler's Springs, Prince Edward, Virg. Wm. M'Kinney,
 Wheeling, Ohio, Virg. Richard M'Clure, 310.
 Wheelock, Caledonia, Vermont, Thomas E. Edgerly, 560.
 Whipple city, see Greenwich.
 White c. h. White, Tenn. Edmond Harrison, 709.
 White Chimnies, Caroline, Virg. James Guy, 93.
 White Hall, Washington, N. Y. Gideon Taft, 440.
 White Hall, Mecklenburg, N. C. Daniel Gallent, 459.
 White Haven, Somerset, Maryland, Littleton Aires, 140.
 White Horse Tavern, Lancaster, Penn. Joseph Showalter.
 White Lake, Sullivan, N. Y. John Lindsley, 464.
 Whitelysburg, Kent, Delaware, William Whileley, 117.
 White Marsh, see Flowertown.
 White Plains, West Chester, N. Y. William Baldwin, 249.
 White Plains, White, Tenn. William Quarles, 657.
 Whitestown, Oneida, N. Y. Eliezur Moseley, 499.
 White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier, Virg. James Frazer, 253.
 Whitefield, or Balltown, Lincoln, Maine, Abram Choate, 614.
 Whiting, Addison, Vermont, Amos E. Walker, 470.
 Wickford, Washington, R. I. Daniel E. Updike, 414.
 Wicomico, Somerset, Maryland, Jeremiah Alvey, 134.
 Wilkes, Wilkes, N. C. William P. Waugh, 417.
 Wilkesbarre, Luzerne, Penn. Jacob Cist, 252.
 Williamsboro', Greenville, N. C. James Sneed, 253.
 Williamsburg, Huntingdon, Penn. William W. Harris, 173.
 Williamsburg, James City, Virg. Jesse Cole, 155.
 Williamsburg, Clermont, Ohio, Nicholas Simks, 479.
 Williamsburg, see Fort Blount.
 Williamsport, Lycoming, Penn. Samuel E. Grier, 232.
 Williamsport, Washington, Maryland, Jacob T. Towson, 77.
 Williamston, Martin, N. C. Samuel Hyman, 304.
 Williamstown, Orange, Vermont, Eliphalet Marsh, 518.
 Williamstown, Berkshire, Mass. Henry C. Brown, 394.
 Williamsville, Person, N. C. Currie Barnett, 298.

- Office at Williesburg, Charlotte co. Virg. William Wylie, 246 miles.
 Willingboro', Luzerne, Penn. Charles Dimon, 313.
 Willington, Abbeville, S. C. — Waddel, 575.
 Willink, see Clarence.
 Williston, Chittenden, Vermont, Noah Corning, 523.
 Willsboro', Essex, N. Y. Levi Higby, 513.
 Willtown, (Parish), Fairfield, Conn. Aaron Hyatt, 287.
 Willtown, Williamsburg, S. C. James Zuill, 456.
 Wilmington, Windham, Vermont, Samuel Thompson, 429.
 Wilmington, New Castle, Del. Joseph Bringham, jun. 108.
 Wilmington, New Hanover, N. C. John Bradley, 433.
 Winchendon, Worcester, Mass. Amos Goodhue, 443.
 Winchester, Litchfield, Conn. Horace Higley, 358.
 Winchester, Frederick, Virg. William Davidson, 78.
 Winchester, Clark, Ken. Mordecai Gist, 572.
 Winchester, Franklin, Tenn. John Davidson, 746.
 Windham, Cumberland, Maine, Charles Johnson, 558.
 Windham, Rockingham, N. H. Andrew Park, 477.
 Windham, Windham, Conn. Charles Taintor, 361.
 Windham, Greene, N. Y. Sanford Hunt, 365.
 Wind Gap, or Gapton, Northampton, Penn. Jacob Heller, 204.
 Windsor, Windsor, Vermont, Thomas Leverett, 470.
 Windsor, Hartford, Conn. William Howard, 339.
 Windsor, Bertie, N. C. James W. Warburton, 290.
 Windsor, Trumbull, Ohio, Solomon Griswold, 361.
 Winnfield, Marlboro', S. C. Robertson Carlross, 412.
 Winsboro', Fairfield, S. C. James Barkley, 526.
 Winslow, Kennebeck, Maine, Hezekiah Stratton, jun. 618.
 Winthrop, Kennebeck, Maine, Silas Lambert, 613.
 Winton, Hertford, N. C. William Duer, 249.
 Wiscasset, Lincoln, Maine, William Bowman, 592.
 Woburn, Middlesex, Mass. John Wade, 437.
 Womelsdorf, Berks, Penn. Conrad Stoueh, 205.
 Wood c. h. or Newport, Wood, Virg. John Stephenson, 326.
 Woodbridge, Middlesex, N. J. James Jackson, 205.
 Woodbury, Litchfield, Conn. Daniel Huntington, 325.
 Woodbury, Gloucester, N. J. Charles Ogden, 145.
 Woodroof's, Amherst, Virg. David Woodroof, 214.
 Woodsboro', Frederick, Maryland, Brooke Baker, 57.
 Woodstock, Windsor, Vermont, John Carlton, 484.
 Woodstock, Windham, Conn. William Bowen, 372.
 Woodstock, Shenandoah, Virg. John Thompson, 108.
 Woodstock, Hyde, N. C. Seth Hovey, 354.
 Woodstown, Salem, N. J. Israel R. Clawson, 165.
 Woodville, Culpeper, Virg. John Turner, 100.
 Woolcott, Orleans, Vermont, Thomas Taylor, jun. 550.
 Woolwich, Lincoln, Maine, Samuel Trott, 583.
 Worcester, Worcester, Mass. James Wilson, 406.
 Worthington, Hampshire, Mass. William Ward, 400.
 Worthington, Franklin, Ohio, William Robe, 467.
 Wrentham, Norfolk, Mass. Samuel Druce, 405.
 Wrightsboro', Columbia, Georgia, John Hardin, 627.
 Wyalusing, Luzerne, Penn. John Hollenback, 393.
 Wysox, Luzerne, Penn. David Ridgway, 318.
 Wythe, Wythe, Virg. George Oury, 342.

Office at Xenia, Greene, Ohio, James Fowler, 574 miles.
 Yanceyville, Louisa, Virg. David Johnson, 134.
 Yarmouth, Barnstable, Mass. Henry Thacher, 486.
 Yellow Banks, Ohio, Ken. John Leman, Jun. 741.
 Yonkers, West Chester, N. Y. Aaron Vark, 242.
 York, York, Maine. Nathaniel Sargent, 496.
 York, York, Penn. Jacob Spangler, 87.
 York c. h. York, S. C. John Feemster, 478.
 Yorktown, York, Virg. Peyton Smith, 187.
 Youngstown, Trumbull, Ohio, Charles Dutton, 329.
 Young's store, Laurens, S. C. Archibald Young, 595.
 Yox Glades, Allegany, Maryland, William Armstrong, 173.
 Zaniesville, Muskingum, Ohio, Jeffrey Price, 403.
 Zelenople, Butler, Penn. Andrew M'Lure, 286.

Accidents, Earthquakes, Famines, Fires, Frosts, Inundations, Storms, Tem- pests, &c.

ABBEVILLE, in France, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, when 150 of the inhabitants perished, and 100 houses were destroyed; the loss sustained was estimated at 472,917 livres, November, 1773.

Amphion frigate was blown up at Plymouth, September, 22, 1796, when all the crew perished.

Amphitheatre at Fidonia fell in, and killed 50,000 people, A. D. 26; the ruins of it now remain at Castel Ginbelio.

Amsterdam opera-house burnt, 150 persons lost their lives, 1772. The Admiralty house, and its valuable stores, were destroyed by fire, July 6, 1791.

Archangel, in Russia, damaged by a dreadful fire, 1763; had 200 houses destroyed by a fire, October 16, 1777; its cathedral and other public edifices burnt, June 29, 1793, making altogether 3000 dwellings.

Archindschan, in Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake, when 12,000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins, 1784.

Arsenal, the, at Corunna in Spain, destroyed by fire, when 60 persons were killed, and 50 wounded, March 11, 1794.

Astley's theatre and 19 houses destroyed by fire; August 17, 1794; again September 2, 1803, when 40 houses were burnt.

Attaquia, in Syria, was destroyed by an earthquake, with 3000 inhabitants, May 5, 1796.

Bahama Isle received immense damage among the shipping by a storm, in October 1796; again from a storm and inundation July 23, 1801.

Balbec totally obliterated by an earthquake, December 5, 1759.

Ballow, in Russia, had 458 houses destroyed by fire, 1803.

Banbury, in Oxfordshire, had its church and tower to fall down for want of repair, December 16, 1790.

Barbadoes had two dreadful fires, May and December, 1796, and Oct. 16, 1784; a peregrination of the earth destroyed several habitations.

- tions, mills, &c. damaged by a storm, September 2, 1786; and an inundation, in November, 1795.
- Bath stage waggon burnt on Salisbury plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, May 20, 1758.
- Bayonne, in France, the chapel of the new castle at, was blown up by gunpowder, and 100 persons lost their lives, July 10, 1793.
- Berghen, in Norway, had 1660 families burnt out of their dwellings, 1756.
- Bon, the palace of the electoral prince of Cologn there, was burnt, January 15, 1777, to the value of 200,000*l*.
- Boston, in New England, sustained a loss by fire of its courthouse and records, December 23, 1747; again, of above 100,000*l*. March 20, 1760; again in 1761, 1763, and 1775; again, April, 20, 1787, 100 houses burnt; again, July 23, 1794, when it received damage to the amount of 200,000*l*. again in December, 1797.
- Bourbon-lea-bains, in Bassigni, in France, had the vault under the church give way during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of 600 persons, September 14, 1778.
- Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, was destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, when great mischief was done by the explosion of the magazine, on May 1, 1795.
- Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, when 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, September 10, 1730.
- Brest magazine, 400 yards long, was destroyed by fire, to the value of 7,000,000*l*. in stores, besides the building, Jan. 19, 1744; Marine Hospital burnt, with 50 galley slaves, December 1, 1766; magazine, &c. destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784, to the value of 1,000,000*l*.
- Bridge-town, Barbadoes, destroyed by a fire, April 18, 1668; had 160 dwelling houses destroyed by a fire, February 8, 1756; again, 120, February 14, 1758; again, May 14, 1766; again, December 27, 1767.
- Bury, in Lancashire, had its playhouse, containing upwards of 300 persons, fall down, during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed on the spot, and many had their limbs broken, July 1, 1787.
- Cairo, Grand, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants lost, June 2, 1754.
- Caissar, in Turkey, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 6000 inhabitants lost, in April, 1794.
- Caledonia East-Indiaman accidentally burnt, May 29, 1804.
- Calmar, in Sweden, 180 houses, and many inhabitants of, burnt, August, 1800.
- Carenton, in Germany, had 100 houses burnt, in July 1800.
- Carlsrone, in Russia, had 1087 houses, two churches, all the merchants' houses, except two, and all their magazines, destroyed by fire, June 17, 1790.
- Charlestown, in New England, greatly damaged by a storm, 1761; burnt by the English troops, June 17, 1775.
- Charlestown, in South Carolina, infested with worms, June, 1751; destroyed by a hurricane, September 15, 1783; had 250 dwellings, besides out-houses burnt, to the amount of 100,000*l*. sterling, January 15, 1778; taken by the British forces, May, 1779; 300 houses destroyed by fire, June 13, 1796.
- Charlotte, the Royal, of 100 guns, was burnt by accident near Leghorn, March 16, 1800, when only 150 persons were saved.

Christiana, in Denmark, had one quarter of that place destroyed by fire, April 9, 1787, to the value of 100,000 rixdollars, or 13,000*l*.

Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake, 214 years before Christ; it weighed 730,000 lb.

Columbo, the British troops at, murdered in cold blood by the Adigaar of Candy, June 6, 1803.

Constantinople had above 13,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, September 27, 1729; again, which burnt 5 days, May 31, 1745; again, 12,000 houses, January 29, 1749-50; again, near 10,000, in June 1750; again, 4000, and the plague 7000 persons, in 1751; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 inhabitants killed, September 2, 1754; had 500 houses burnt, 1756; had 15,000 houses, and 1000 persons burnt, July 5, 1756; considerable havoc made, in 1761, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771; 600 houses were burnt, February 19, 1782; June 10th following, 7000; and August 22d following, there were 10,000 houses, 50 mosques, 100 corn-mills, &c. destroyed. On August 5, 1784, 10,000 houses, &c. were destroyed; had 2000 houses burnt, September 4, 1778; and 7000 houses in July, 1782. Another destroyed 10,000 houses, August, 4, 1784; 32,000 houses were destroyed by fire between March and July, 1791; 7000 houses were destroyed, September, 1792; and the same number were destroyed, August, 1795. The suburb of Pera had 1300 houses and several magnificent buildings, burnt down, March 13, 1799.

Copenhagen burnt, 1728, when 77 streets were destroyed. Had its royal palace, with all its rich furniture, destroyed by fire, February, 26, 1794, to the amount of twenty millions of rix dollars, equal to 4,500,000*l*. sterling: above 100 persons lost their lives. Its arsenal, admiralty, &c. with near 50 streets, having 1363 houses, were destroyed by fire, June 5, 1795; it raged 48 hours. Bombarded by the English, July 18, 1807.

Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed up by the earth, 1480 years before Christ.

Corfu, a magazine at, was destroyed by a fire, when 72,000 pounds of powder, and 600 bomb-shells blew up, and killed 180 men, March 11, 1789.

Cotton manufactory at Durham, totally consumed by fire, Jan. 7, 1804.

Cotton's wharf, London, burnt, 40,000*l*. damage, August 12, 1751.

Covent-garden church burnt, September 17, 1795.

theatre burnt down, September 20, 1808.

Cuba greatly damaged by an earthquake and storm of rain, June 21, 1791, where 3000 persons, and 11,700 cattle of various kinds, perished, of which 3700 were horses.

Damas, in Barbary, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, with 60,000 of the inhabitants, December 3, 1759.

Dearth, 1194; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for 20*s*. almost as much as 6*l*. now; followed by a pestilential fever, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another with a murrain, when wheat sold for 40*s*. a quarter, as much as 8*l*. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3*l*. a bushel, 1316; another great one, with a murrain, 1385; two others, 1348, and 1353; again, when bread was made in many places of Fern roots and Ivy berries, 1438; 2,000,000*l*. was paid for corn imported in a dearth, 1565; and 1,200,000*l*. in 1748.

Delphos, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.

Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, 1529 before Christ.

- Deluge, general, threatened, in the year of the world 1536—began, November 25, 1656, i.e. 2348 before Christ. It continued 377 days. Noah left the ark on Friday, December 18, 2347 before Christ.
- Diana; temple of, at Ephesus, burnt, 1148 before Christ.
- Dollart sea, between Groningen and East Frisland, formed by an inundation, 1277.
- Domingo, St. Isle of, nearly destroyed, and the town of Port-au-Prince nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, October, November, and December, 1791; given up by Rochambeau, the French governor, to the black troops, November 19, 1803.
- Dort, sea broke in at, and drowned 100,000 people, 1431.
- Douglas castle, near Edinburgh, burnt, December 11, 1758.
- Drontheim, in Norway, had 62 houses and 12 magazines destroyed by a fire, December 3, 1788, to the amount of 67,500*l.* loss.
- Drury-lane theatre, with near 60 houses, destroyed by a fire, Jan. 1671-2. Pulled down and rebuilt in 1791. Burnt a second time, February 24, 1809.
- Dublin house of Commons, &c. destroyed by fire, February 27, 1792; was built, 1731, at the expense of 40,000*l.*—since the union, converted to a national bank. The city greatly damaged by an inundation of the Liffey, December 2, and 3, 1802.
- Duke of Clarence, the ship, lost in the gulph of St. Lawrence, 1803.
- Durham had 25 houses burnt, 691.
- Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned 12 cities, A. D. 17; Herulanum buried by one, 79; 4 cities in Asia, 2 in Greece, and 3 in Galatia, overturned, 107; Antioch destroyed, 115; one that swallowed up Nicomedia, and several cities, 120; one in Macedonia, swallowed up 150 cities, 387; at Nicomedia, in Bythia, 358; at Jerusalem and Constantinople, 363; in Italy, 369; Nice destroyed, 370; a general one, 377; one from September to November, swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; five in different parts of Europe, 400; one swallowed up several villages of the Cimbri, 417; one in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 434; at Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, 446; one that destroyed Antioch, September 14, 458; one at Constantinople that lasted 40 days, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and other cities, 526; another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompeopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up, 541; one almost universal, 544; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; city of Beritus destroyed, the isle of Coos shaken, and Tripolis and Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581; 600 cities destroyed, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca, where 1500 houses and ninety towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1043; one on April 8, 1076, in England; and again in 1081, and 1089; one throughout England, followed by a scarcity, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one which overwhelmed Liege and Gottenburg, in Sweden, 1112; one in December at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Trialeth, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy for forty days, 1117; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; at Calabria, in Sicily, a city, with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were

lost, 1222; general one, that threw down St. Michael's on the hill, without Glastonbury, 1247; the greatest ever known in England, November 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightening, September 28, 1426; one in Naples, when 40,000 persons perished, 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the isle of Cuba, 1530; at Ryegate, Croydan, and Darking, in Surry, May, 1551; in China, 1556; in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston chapel, &c. February 17, 1571; in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. February 26, 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's, and the Temple churches fell, it was felt at Sandwich, and Dover, in Kent, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581, 1582; in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, Jan. 13, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where several cities were swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became vallies full of water, 1596; at Peru, Quito, and Arequipa, 1600; at Banda, in the East Indies, 1621; at Manilla, 1637; in Calabria, in Italy, March 27, 1638; at Mechlin, in Germany, 1640; in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June, 1660; at Ragusa, in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677-8; in Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, where a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1668; Smyrna destroyed, July 10, 1688; Lime in Dorsetshire nearly destroyed, 1689; Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, September, 1692; Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 persons perished, and in the island, 60,000, January, 1693; a dreadful one in the island of Teneriffe, December 24, 1704; one at China, June 19, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly swallowed up, September, 1726; at Boston, in New England, October 29, 1727; the whole kingdom of Chili swallowed up, with St. Jago, July 30, 1730; at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, October 10, 1731; one at Naples, 1731; another, in the city of Avelino, which it destroyed, and Oriana in great part, November 29, 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Casa sunk twenty-nine feet, without destroying a building, April 18, 1733; at Arundel and Shoreham, Oct. 25, 1734; in Ireland, which destroyed 5 churches and above 500 houses, Aug. 1734; in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, Oct. 23, 1736; at Smyrna, April, 1739; at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, February 4, 1739-40; at Leghorn, January 5 and 6, 1742; in Somersetshire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and 5000 persons lost their lives; there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from October 27 to November 20, 1746; it extended itself to Calloa, which was destroyed, with about 5000 of its inhabitants; in London, February 8, and March 8, 1750; at Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, April 2, 1750; at Fiume, in the Gulph of Venice, February 5, 1751; the greatest part of the city of Adrianople destroyed, August 22, 1752; Grand-Cairo had two thirds of the houses and 40,000 of the inhabitants swallowed up, September 2, 1754; the city of Quito, in Peru, destroyed, April 24, 1755; the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, when 2000 houses were overthrown, May, 1755, which

did considerable damage at Oporto, in Portugal and Seville, in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where, in about eight minutes, ~~part~~ of the houses and 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Bruga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro 3000 inhabitants were buried; great part of Malaga was destroyed; one half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs were swallowed up, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed; it extended 5000 miles; at the Azores isles, where 10,000 were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, July 9, 1757; at Bourdeaux, in France, August 11, 1758; at Tripoli, in Syria, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damas lost 6000 inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed, between October and December 1759; Truxillo, in Peru, was swallowed up in November, 1759; in Syria, October 30, 1760; in the Molucca islands, 1763; one at Constantinople that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, August, 1767, where 1,600 lost their lives; and at St. Pierre, 1767; at Omora and Buda, June 28, 1768; one in the Brazils, 1772; in the Archipelago, 700 houses and 100 inhabitants were lost, in December, 1770; one at Fez, in Morocco, May 6, 1763; in Kerry, in Ireland, June, 1773; Gautimalia, in New Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, December 15, 1773; at Radicofani, near Florence, in Italy, great damage was done, October 5, 1777; at Smyrna, June 25, &c. 1778, which destroyed great part of that city; at Tauris, in Persia, where 15,000 houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished, March 3, 1780; at Calabria, and in the isle of Sicily, 1783—again, 1784, which totally destroyed Messina, &c. at Archindsehan, when it destroyed the town and 12,000 inhabitants, July 18, 1784; Arequipa destroyed, 1785; in the north of England, August 11, 1786; at Iceland, and some parts of Germany, Nov. 1784; at Barbadoes, Oct. 1784; in Calabria, in Italy, April 10, 1785; in Scotland, and different parts of the north of England, August 11, 1786; in Mexico and other parts of New Spain, April 18, 1787; Bergo di-San-Sapoloro, in Tuscany, had its cathedral, bishop's palace, &c. destroyed, September 30, 1789, with the adjacent town of Castello, &c. and Borgo had 150 houses destroyed, and 30 houses, &c. swallowed up by an opening of the earth; in Westmoreland, at Arnside, March 6, 1790; in Scotland, in October, 1791; in Sicily and Calabria, October, 1791, particularly at Mileto and Monte Leone; at Lisbon on the 27th of November, 1791, when many chimneys were thrown down, and much damage done; at Zant, in the Adriatic sea, where many buildings were thrown down, and above 60 persons perished, December 2, 1791; in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c. March 2, 1792; at Domingo, where 32 houses were overthrown at the Cape, April, 1793; at Shaftesbury and Salisbury, on Sept. 29, 1793; but no very material damage done; in Turkey, where three towns, containing 10,000 inhabitants were lost, July 3, 1794; near Naples, where the city of Torre del Greco was nearly destroyed, June 13, 1794; in different parts of the north of England, November 18, 1795; at Sumatra, in the East Indies, great damage was done, and above 300 persons perished, February 20, 1797. The whole of the country between Santa Fee and Panama destroyed by an earthquake, including the cities of Cuzco and Quito, with

40,000 inhabitants, in Feb. 1797; there were several violent shocks in the West India islands in the same month; at ~~Siena~~ ^{Siena}, in Italy, when 50 persons lost their lives by the fall of buildings, May 25, 1798; at Constantinople, October 26, 1800, which destroyed the royal palace, and an immensity of buildings; it extended into Romania and Wallachia, to Bucharest and Adrianople. June 12, 1802, an earthquake nearly destroyed Crema in Upper Italy; Minguin was entirely swallowed up in a lake; Brescia had 3 churches and 12 houses destroyed; so violent a shock in Holland, as to cause the chandeliers in Maaslin church to vibrate two or three feet, in January, 1804; the church of La Tour, and most of the houses in Lucerne, partly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1808.

Edinburgh burnt, 1544; great fire there, in the Lawn-market, 1771; again, 1795.

Etna has had eruptions in 1169, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1536, 1564, 1669, and 1694, when the city of Catanea, with the adjacent country, was destroyed, and 18,000 people perished; again, in 1699 and 1787.

Ezerghan, on the confines of Armenia, destroyed by an earthquake, with 6,300 inhabitants, July 28, 1784.

Famine which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; at Rome, when many people threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 before Christ; in Britain, so that the inhabitants ate the barks of trees, 272 after Christ; one in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 310; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents ate their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted four years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; in Scotland, which lasted two years, 1047; in England, 1050, and 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England, 1251, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348; in England and France, called the *dear summer*, 1353; in England, 1389, and 1438, so great that bread was made of Fern-roots; in 1565, two millions were expended on the importation of corn; one in 1748; another in 1798.

Fires in London, one which destroyed great part of that city, 982; again in 1087, 1132, and 1136; on London-bridge, which destroyed 2000 persons, July 10, 1212; one at Leadenhall, 1484; Whitehall palace burnt in part, April, 1690—totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698; the remarkable fire that burnt down 113,000 houses, the city-gates, Guildhall, &c. 86 churches, amongst which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets—the ruins of this city were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the North-east gate to Holborn-bridge and Fleet-ditch; it broke out near the monument, September 2, 1666, and burnt four days and nights; Drury-lane playhouse and near 60 houses were burnt, Jan. 1671-2; in Southwark, 600 houses, 1676; in the Temple, January 26, 1679; Gray's Inn, February 7, 1680; Thames street, January 24, 1715; 150 houses were burnt down in Nightingale-lane, Wapping, Dec. 4, 1716; Limehouse, 1716; Custom-house burnt, 1718; Billingsgate, in 1718, and January 13, 1755; Shadwell had 50 houses burnt, September 10, 1736; Inner-temple, January 5, 1736-7; Lincoln's-inn-square, June 27, 1752; King-street, Covent-garden, had 50 houses

- burnt, 70,000*l.* damage, December 23, 1759; Covent-garden, November 10, 1772; in the Tower, January 31, 1774; at the Savoy, March 2, 1776; Greenwich hospital, January 2, 1779; at Hermitage-stairs, which destroyed 31 houses besides other buildings, March 16, 1779; at Horsley-down, April 30, 1780, of near 30 houses, besides warehouses, and shipping; near Finsbury-square, Moorfields, at a timber-yard, with a loss of 10,000*l.* July 28, 1792; at Hawley's wharf, Hermitage wharf, which did 10,000*l.* damage, by destruction of sugar, December 2, 1793; in Duck-lane, near Wardour-street, 13 houses were burnt down, December 13, 1793; at Limehouse-hole, where many houses were burnt, June 18, 1794; at Wapping, where upwards of 630 houses were destroyed, together with an East-India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of salt-petre were destroyed, July 22, and 23, 1794; the whole loss was estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling; there was 40,000*l.* worth of sugar in one sugar house; the whole is said to be the most dreadful accident of the kind since the fire of London, in 1666. At Astley's theatre, near Westminster-bridge, which destroyed to the value of near 30,000*l.* together with 19 other houses, August 17, 1794; the elegant church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was burnt down by the carelessness of workmen employed in its repair, September 17, 1795. The water-works at Shadwell, which conveyed water from the Tower to Limehouse, and raised 903 gallons in a minute, were burnt down in one hour and a half, on December 12, 1797. The king's bench prison had 50 apartments destroyed by an accidental fire, July 14, 1799. Near the custom house, three large warehouses of West-India goods, valued at 300,000*l.* destroyed, February 11, 1800; at Wapping, where 30 houses, besides warehouses, value 80,000*l.* were burnt, and many lives lost, October 6, 1800. At the printing office of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Fleet-street, where a great deal of valuable literature was burnt, February 2, 1803. Eight persons burnt in Adam-street, Edgware-road, January 27, 1805. Covent-garden theatre totally destroyed by fire, September 20, 1808. The south-east wing of of St. James' palace burnt down, January 21, 1809. Drury-lane theatre completely destroyed, February 24, 1809.
- Fire-works, at the Parisian, exhibited in honour of the dauphin's marriage, the passages being stopped up occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; near 1000 persons lost their lives.
- Flaxley Abbey, built in the reign of Henry I. totally destroyed by a fire, April 1, 1777, with 7000*l.* loss.
- Floor of an apartment, at Clermont Ferrard, in France, gave way during a theatrical entertainment, when 36 persons were killed, and 57 had their limbs broken, or were severely wounded, December, 1791.
- Flushing, in Zealand, damaged by fire, and the prince of Orange's house burnt, January, 1748-9.
- Font-hill, near Salisbury, burnt down, valued at 30,000*l.* February 12, 1765.
- Frampton, in Dorset, was nearly destroyed by fire, April 20, 1796.
- Frost, the Mediterranean was frozen over, and the merchants passed with their merchandise in carts, in 1234; the Cattagat, or sea

between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxalo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice to Jutland, in 1294; the sea between Norway and the promontory of Scagernit frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice 14 weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, in 1306; the Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen for six weeks, in 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, in 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over, from Pomerania to Denmark, in 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Geland was frozen, and from Restock to Gezoer, in 1408; the ice bore riding on from Lubeck to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburg to Denmark, in 1423, 1426, and in 1459. The sea between Constantinople and Iskodar was passable on ice, 1620; in 1785, which lasted 115 days; in 1788, which lasted only from November to January, 1789, when the Thames was crossed opposite the custom-house, the Tower, Execution-dock, Putney, Brentford, &c. It was general through Europe, particularly in Holland, at the same time; the most severe, on December 25, 1796, that had been felt in the memory of man.

Gabel, in Bohemia, a large town totally destroyed by fire, May 11, 1788.

Geneva destroyed by fire, 1321, and greatly damaged in 1333, and 1430.

George, Prince, man of war, burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 1758.

George, the Royal, of 100 guns, overset at Portsmouth, by which misfortune admiral Kempensfelt, with the crew, were lost; there were near 100 women and 200 Jews on board, June 28, 1782.

George's, St. town, in Grenada destroyed by a fire, November 1, 1775.

Gera, near Leipsic, in Germany, totally destroyed by a fire, September 18, 1780.

Ghergon, the capital of Assam, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, when several thousand persons perished, 1803.

Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, February 3, 1766; had the royal battery destroyed by fire, though more than 1400 feet above the level of the sea, in November, 1800. Plague at, in 1804, and 1805.

Goslar mines, in Lower Saxony, caught fire, which penetrated to the depth of 750 feet, April 1800.

Gottenburgh had a fire which destroyed 120 houses, February 4, 1794; again, December 22, 1802, which destroyed the cathedral, palace, post-office, and several public buildings, together with a fourth part of the city, to the value of 2,000,000 dollars.

Gravelines had 3000 people killed by an explosion from a magazine, 1654.

Grenada, a dreadful fire there, 1775, when the town of St. George was totally destroyed; May 16, 1792, the Carenage was destroyed by fire to a very considerable loss.

Grenelle, near Paris, an explosion at, occasioned by the blowing up of powder-mills, when near 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings were nearly destroyed, September 3, 1794.

Guardian frigate miraculously preserved from shipwreck, on an island of ice, December, 1789; arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, February 24, 1790.

Guildford tower fell town, April 24, 1740.

Hadnam, in Oxfordshire, had sixty houses burnt, April 5, 1760.

Hail storm, a dreadful one in the Hay-market, and two or three adjoining streets, without the least appearance of hail in the rest of London; a fire-ball fell in Oxendon-street, which tore up the pavement, June 9, 1803.

Handworth Park house, the fine seat of the duke of St. Albans, was destroyed by fire, March 26, 1797.

Hastings burnt, 1377.

Herculeaneum suffered first by an earthquake, February 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, November 1, 79; discovered 1730; 150 volumes of MSS. found there in a chest, December, 1754.

Houses, 60 blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking church, Tower-street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of gunpowder, at a ship chandler's, January 4, 1649; a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the assistance of king John perished in a storm, 1115.

Inundations—The Thames destroyed a great number of the inhabitants of its banks, 9 years after Christ; another which destroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne island, seven miles S. W. from Holy island, 323; an eruption of the sea in Lancashire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; above 5000 people lost in Cheshire by an irruption, 353; another of the Dee which drowned 40 families, 415; an irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 410; an inundation of the sea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 575; an inundation at Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glasgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738; an inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836; an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; an inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046; the sea overflowed 4000 acres of earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called Godwin sands, 1100; a great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1108; an inundation of the Thames for above six miles at Lambeth, &c. 1243; a considerable one in Friesland, 1320; another, since named the Dollert sea, 1277; at Winchelsea above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280; 120 laymen, and several priests, besides women were drowned by an inundation at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1339; at the Texel which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400; the sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages and 100,000 people, and formed the Zuyder Sea, 1421; in February 1735, at Dagenham, and upon the coast of Essex, which carried away the sea walls, and drowned several thousand sheep and black cattle; in Spain, and did 3,000,000 livres damage, at Bilboa, April, 1762; at Venice, at Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and drowned 200 of the inhabitants, November 10, 1773; in Spain, Navarre, September, 1787, where 2000 lost their lives, all the buildings of several villages carried away by the currents from the mountains; a terrible inundation by the Liffey, in Ireland, which did very considerable damage in Dublin and its environs, November 12, 1787; at Kirk-wald in Scotland, by breaking the Dam-dykes, October 4, 1788, which nearly destroyed the town; almost throughout England by

- the melting of the snow, and the greatest part of the bridges were either destroyed or damaged, February 1795; at St. Domingo, which destroyed 1400 persons, October, 1800; on the coast of Holland and Germany, November, 1801; in Dublin and parts adjacent, December 2 and 3, 1802; in various parts of England, 1808.
- Jamaica, earthquakes at, June 7, 1692; hurricane, August 20, 1732, September 1, 1734, and October, 1744; another, which did 300,000l. damage, August 10, 1751; in 1781, and July 30, 1784, and 1790; had a violent storm of hailstones which measured three inches and a half in circumference, April 25, 1793.
- Jews, sixty-six, were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding, at Mantua, among whom were the bride and the bridegroom's mother, June 3, 1776.
- John's St. monastery, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.
- John's town, St. Antigua, destroyed by a storm, August 17, and 31, 1772; by a fire, 1769.
- King's bench prison had 50 apartments destroyed by fire, July 13, 1799.
- Kingston, in Jamaica, had 500,000l. damage done by a fire, February 8, 1782.
- Kitts, St. greatly damaged by fire, 1768, 1776; greatly damaged by a storm, and the town of Basseterre by fire; the damage immense, September 5, 1776.
- Königsberg, in Prussia, nearly destroyed by lightning in 1764; and by fire, 1769.
- Leyden the most magnificent part of, blown up by the accidental explosion of a vessel lying in the Rapenburg canal laden with gunpowder, January, 1807.
- Lightning, a flash of, penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles; melted a lady's gold watch-case; the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds, August, 1769.
- and thunder, so dreadful, as to throw down several churches, February, 1222; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; destroyed many men, beasts, houses, &c. 1360. See storms.
- Lima and Callao, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, October 29, 1746.
- Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, had 70 houses, the palace, &c. burnt, August 13, 1800.
- Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake in 1531; totally overturned, November 1, 1755; the custom house burnt, May 31, 1766; the royal palace was burnt down, November, 1794.
- Little theatre in the Haymarket, London, 15 persons were trodden to death at the, by endeavoring to get admission to see the performance, on February 3, 1794, and several others greatly bruised, of whom some died.
- Liverpool had its exchange, &c. burnt, January 18, 1795; suffered immense damage, January 19, 1802; and on September 14th following, the warehouses and goods, valued at one million, were destroyed at France's wharf.
- London-bridge burnt, 1136; burnt by a fire at both ends, and 3000 people lost their lives, 1212; a fire on it, February 17, 1639; and

- ther, September 8, 1738; the temporary one burnt, April 11, 1758.
- London East Indiaman run down by the Russel man of war, when she sunk, and 110 persons perished, December 28, 1778.
- Lubee, in Poland, two synagogues and a great number of houses at, were totally destroyed, all the windows in the town were broken, and above 90 persons killed or dangerously wounded, by the axletrees of ten carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, occasioning a dreadful explosion, June 23, 1792.
- Madras, fire at, consumed 1,000 houses, February 14, 1803.
- Madrid had 80 houses destroyed by a fire, January 15, 1790.
- Malta had its observatory, with its valuable apparatus and manuscript observations, destroyed by fire, April 6, 1789.
- Manchester calico manufactory, valued at above 100,000*l.* destroyed by fire, March 15, 1792.
- Massacre, at Constantinople, of 32,000 persons, 532; at Milan, of 300,000, by the Goths, 539; of Danes, by the English on St. Bride's day, 1002; the Sicilian Vespers, 1282; at Paris, 1418; at Ambois, 1560; at Paris, August 24, 1572; of Amboyna, 1624; of Ireland, when 40,000 English protestants were killed, October 1641; of Glencoe, February 13, 1693; at Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, October, 1740; at Cape Francois, June 18, 1703, 10,000 white inhabitants were massacred by the negroes, and the town burnt down.
- Messina afflicted with the plague, 1743; destroyed by an earthquake in 1783 and 1784.
- Molesworth, lady, and her three children, burnt in her house, 1764.
- Montego bay, in Jamaica, had 400,000*l.* damage by fire, June 14, 1795.
- Montpellier, in France, had a booth wherein a play was performing, fall, and killed 500 persons, July 31, 1786.
- Montreal was greatly damaged by a fire in 1765 and 1768; the Episcopal church, the Jesuit's college, and the prison burnt, June 6, 1803.
- Mortality, great ones, 1094; again among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among men at Oxford, 1471; among youth, 1589; at York, when 11,000 persons died, August, 1691.
- Moscow had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, July, 1736; again, 1750, 1752, when 18,000 houses were burnt.
- Munich palace destroyed by a fire, February 5, 1740-50; again, and 200 houses, April 28, 1762.
- Munroe, lady, of Foulis, and her three servants, drowned in bathing, August 3, 1803.
- Naias Transport, lost by striking on the rocks on the coast of Newfoundland, October 23, 1805.
- Nantz, a powder magazine at, blew up, May 28, 1800, which destroyed many persons and houses. A four pound cannon was thrown to a great distance.
- Naples nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1731; again, July 26, 1805, when the town of Isernia was reduced to ruins.
- Newbern, in North Carolina, had 160 houses destroyed by fire, September 21, 1791.
- Newcastle burnt by accident, 1340; received 10,000*l.* damage by fire, August 28, 1750.
- Newfoundland had a considerable tract of its woods burnt near St. John's, 1780.

- Newgate damaged by a fire in the Press-yard, September 5, 1752; burnt by the rioters, 1780.
- Newmarket had 1000*l.* damage by a flood, June 10, 1755.
- Newport, Shropshire, had 20 houses burnt, September 3, 1749; and in 1791 had 17 dwellings and 20 barns with corn, and many out-houses, destroyed by fire.
- New York, the government house burnt, December 29, 1773; great part of the city burnt by the provincials, November 20, 1776; an accidental fire destroyed 300 houses, August 7, 1778; set fire to by incendiaries, and had 70 houses destroyed, December 8, 1796; suffered a damage of 100,000 dollars by fire, 1800; May, 1811, upwards of 100 houses burnt.
- Old Bailey, 28 persons killed in the, at the execution of Mr. Steel's murderers, February 23, 1807.
- Palermo, in Italy, destroyed by an earthquake, August 21, 1726.
- Pantheon, Oxford street, London, entirely destroyed by fire, to the value of 60,000*l.* January 16, 1792.
- Paris consumed by fire 558; the Conciergerie burnt, January, 1776.
- Paul's, Saint, London, burnt, 964; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; burnt 1631; again, 1666.
- Petersburg had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, August 12, 1736; received damage to the amount of 1,000,000 of rubles, by an inundation and storm, September 23, 1777, and to the amount of 2,000,000, by a fire on August 26, 1780; again, November 28, it had 11,000 houses destroyed by a fire occasioned by lightning; on June 7, 1796, it had a large magazine of naval stores, and between 90 and 100 vessels in the harbour destroyed.
- Philadelphia damaged by a fire which broke out at the circus, December 28, 1799.
- Phillippoli, in Romanio, had 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, February 1749-50.
- Pierre, in Martinico, had 700 houses burnt, October, 1752.
- Plague—the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78; in England, 762; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 772; in Canterbury, 788; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1028, 1247, and 1347; in England, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c.; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London, very dreadful, 1367; again, 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594; which carried off in London a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, when 35,417 died, 1623 and 1631; at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632; again, at London which destroyed 68,000 persons, in 1665; at Messina, February, 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Bassorah, 1773; at Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000, 1784; in the Levant, 1786; at Alexandria, Smyrna, &c. 1791; in Egypt, in 1792, where near 800,000 died; the yellow fever destroyed 2000 at Philadelphia, in 1793; on the coast of Africa, particularly at Barbary, 3000 died daily; at Fez, 247,000 died in June, 1799; 1800 died at Morocco, in 1800, in one day; in Spain and at Gibraltar, where great numbers died in 1804 and 1805.

Plagues, ten of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.

Port Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 7, 1692; by a fire, in 1703; and by a hurricane, August 28, 1722; again, by a storm, October 20, 1744; had 100,000*l.* damage by a fire, 1750; by a terrible storm, July 30, 1784.

Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, had 150 houses burnt, June 29, 1784; nearly the whole town was burnt by the rioters, December 1, 1791.

Portsmouth dock-yard received 400,000*l.* damage by a fire, July 3, 1760; again, July 27, 1770, which did 100,000*l.* damage; and a third fire, December 7, 1776, when 60,000*l.* damage was done.

Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May 11, 1779.

Posing, in Hungary, destroyed by a fire, to the number of 107 houses, September 7, 1784; again, in April 1803, when 283 houses were burnt.

Potsdam had its magnificent and venerable cathedral of St. Nicholas destroyed by fire, September 4, 1795.

Quito, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755.

Rain—a continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918; a violent one in London, 1232; again, 1233; so violent, the harvest did not begin until Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; in Wales, which destroyed 10,000 sheep, September 19, 1752; in Languedoc, which destroyed the village of Bar le duc, April 26, 1776; in the island of Cuba, on the 21st of June, 1791, when 3000 persons and 11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents, occasioned by the rain.

Richmond, in Virginia, had one hundred houses, valued at 100,000*l.* destroyed, December 17, 1786.

Rome burnt by Nero, 65; the capitol burnt, 13 before Christ; Pompey's theatre burnt, 250.

Rosbach, in the Upper Circle of Saxony, totally disappeared, in October, 1792, supposed by an earthquake.

Royal circus, in St. George's-fields, destroyed by fire, Aug. 12, 1805.

Ruppin, in Brandenburg, destroyed by fire, when 600 houses were burnt, September, 1787.

Sadler's wells, 18 persons trodden to death at the theatre, October 15, 1807.

Saltzburg forest, burnt to the extent of 10,000 acres, August, 1800.

Saragossa, in Spain, had 400 of its inhabitants perish by a fire, that burnt down the play-house, December, 1778.

Savannah, in South Carolina, damaged by fire, July 4, 1758.

Scutari, near Constantinople, containing 3000 houses, totally consumed by fire, August 12, 1797.

Shadwell water-works destroyed by fire. They raised 903 gallons a minute, and were destroyed in one hour and a half, 1797.

Sienna was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, May, 1798.

Smyrna nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1730; and by a fire, June 20, 1742; had the plague, 1743, 1752; the Armenian quarter burnt, May 14, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760; dreadful fires in 1763 and 1772; and earthquakes and fire, in 1778; in March, 1796, which destroyed 4000 shops, two large mosques, two public baths, and all the magazines and provisions, to the value of ten millions of crowns. A riot there by the Sclavo-

nians, occasioned the Janissaries to destroy the theatre, and property of the Christians, to the amount of 100,000*l.* when between 12 and 1300 persons lost their lives, May, 1797.

Snow for eleven days, 1762; remarkably deep, in 1731 and 1736; 7000 Swedes perished in a storm of snow upon the mountains of Rudel and Tydel, in their march to attack Drontheim in 1719.

Sodom burnt, 1897 years before Christ, and 65th of Lot's age.

Solway Moss began to flow, December 16, 1772.

Storms, one in Canterbury, threw down 300 houses, and killed several families, 234; in London, which killed several people, 277; at Winchester, 301; hail-stones, much larger than hen's eggs, 344; 420 houses in Carlisle, blown down, and many people killed, 349; great part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed, 416; in York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people, 458; hailstones fell, in most parts of Britain, above three inches diameter—killed many men, and much cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; at Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701; destroyed above 40 houses in Cambridge, 919; in London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944; Southampton nearly destroyed in a storm by lightning, 951; near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055; many lives were lost, houses overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed, by hail as large as hens' eggs, 1205; the chimney of the chamber where the queen of king Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken; many oaks in the park were rent asunder, and torn up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251; as king Edward I. and his queen were talking together in their bed-chamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants who waited upon them, but did their majesties no hurt, 1285; when Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind that swelled to a tempest of rain, lightning, and hail-stones, so prodigious, as instantly to kill 6000 of his horses and 1000 of his best troops, 1359; when Richard II.'s first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over was shattered and broken; and which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coast, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away, 1389; the leads of the Grey-friars church, and the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, London, beat down, November 25, 1413; in Italy, a storm of hail destroyed all the fish, birds, and beasts of the country, 1510; a violent one in Denmark, which rooted up whole forests, and blew down the steeple of the great church at Copenhagen, January 1, 1515; a storm of hail in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured fifteen inches in circumference, July, 1558; hail-stones fell at Dorchester seven inches in circumference, on August 23, 1651. The day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe, September 3, 1658; 200 sail of colliers and some coasters were lost, with all their crews, in the bay of Cromer, in Norfolk, in 1696; a storm

of hail in Cheshire and Lancashire, &c. which killed fowls and small animals, and knocked down horses and men, some of the stones weighing half a pound, April 29, 1697; the same year, May 4, in Hertfordshire, hailstones fell 14 inches in circumference, destroyed trees and corn in a dreadful manner; the most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, November 27, 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimneys and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, and the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment, and several vessels, boats, and barges were sunk in the Thames—but the navy suffered the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean, one 2d rate, four 3d rates, four 4th rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1800 seamen lost. besides those that were cast away in the merchants' service—in London only, the damage was estimated at a million. Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, Aug. 23, 1732; again, October 30, 1744; Carolina was greatly damaged by storms, August, 1723, 1728; Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, received 2000*l.* damage, June, 1731; at St. Kitts, where 30 ships were lost June 30, 1733; at Jamaica, 1734; at the mouth of the Ganges, in India, when 30,000 vessels of different kinds were cast away, eight English East-India ships, and 300,000 people were lost, and the water rose forty feet higher than usual, October 11, 1737; a violent one on the coast of England, November 1, 740; at Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1741; in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were five inches round, May, 1746; one at Nantz, where 66 vessels and 800 sailors were lost, March 7, 1751; at Jamaica, which did 300,000*l.* damage, August 10, 1751; at Cadiz 100 ships lost, December 8, 1751; at Barbadoes, August 23, 1758; at Charleston, South Carolina, where the ships lost were worth 20,000*l.* May 4, 1761; at St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailstones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772; a most terrible one near Boston, in August, and at Cuba, in July, 1773; at Alençon, in France, where the hailstones measured eighteen inches round, August 3, 1774; at London, September 30, and December 5, 6, 7, 1774, which did great damage to the shipping; in the north of England, 4 Dublin packets foundered, October 19, 1775; at Antwerp, &c. in Holland, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, and weighed three quarters of a pound, killed several horses &c. and destroyed the fruits of the earth, June 11, 1776; in the West Indies, the severest ever known, September 6, 1776; in all the West India islands, particularly at Savanah la Mar, in Jamaica, and at Barbadoes, in October, 1780; a violent hail storm at Madrid, which did 6000*l.* damage to the glass windows, some stones weighed a pound, on July 26, 1782; at Surat, in the East Indies, which destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, on April 22, 1782; in France, where the hailstones weighed eight ounces, June 17, 1782; great damage done in America, particularly in New England, 1784; at Iran, in the Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain, hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs, which weighed 23 ounces each, July 18, 1784; in the channel, when the Halswell Indiaman, &c. was lost, January, 1786; at Ferrara, in Italy, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, July 17, 1786; the same month, a storm at Highbickington, in Devonshire, removed thirteen elm trees upwards of two

hundred yards from their original spot, and they remained standing upright in a flourishing state—a rock, at the same place, was divided upwards of eight feet asunder, and all the poultry and corn for several miles were destroyed, by the thunder and lightning; at Barbadoes, August 11, 1786; and at North Shields, where the hailstones were as large as pigeons' eggs, August 16, 1786; in Normandy, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, Aug. 4, 1787; in different parts of England, the same month, 1787; in the West Indies, where great damage was done, particularly in the French islands, July, 1787; considerable damage done to Tower-ditch, at London, where the ground on Little Tower-hill was trenched near twelve feet deep, June 20, 1788; at St. Germain en Laie, in France, hail fell as large as a quart bottle, and all the trees from Vallance to Lisle were torn up by the roots, July 13, 1788; almost all over the kingdom, which did very considerable damage, Dec. 23, 1790; a violent hail storm in Italy, in June, 1791, and in several parts of England the same month; in September, 1791, a violent hail storm fell in Calabria, near Naples, when some of the hailstones weighed an English pound, which destroyed all hopes of a vintage; the church of Speldhurst, in Kent, was destroyed by lightning, and the bells were melted, and other damage done at Raynham, October 25, 1791—also in Sussex, where the hailstones were four inches in circumference; at Waterford, in Ireland, April 4, 1792; in different parts of Kent, April 13, 1792; in the north of England, July 16, 1792; at Whitehaven, which did great damage, when the tide rose six feet above its usual height, March, 1793; at Thornton, in Leicestershire, when the hailstones measured from four to six and a half inches in circumference, and did great damage, August 3, 1793; at Savannah la Mar, in Jamaica, hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs fell, June 2, 1793; almost universal through Great Britain, by which great damage was done, January 16, 1794; a most violent storm of rain in Norfolk inundated many towns, particularly Norwich, Nov. 1794; a most violent storm on the eastern coast of England, when much damage was done to the shipping, October 6, 1794; at Petersburg upwards of 90 vessels and a large magazine of naval stores were destroyed, June 7, 1796. The stones in a hail storm over London, measured an inch and a half in circumference, May 6, 1797; hailstones fell at Lewes, in Sussex, which measured three inches in circuit, and some weighed three ounces each, June 5, 1791; at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, 100,000*l.* damage was done by a storm, Sept. 25, 1798; at Heyford, in Oxfordshire, irregular pieces of ice the size of a hen's egg fell, Aug. 19, 1800; the same storm did great damage in Bedfordshire, where hailstones of eleven inches in circumference fell and killed the hares and partridges in the fields; November 8, the same year, great damage was done in London, and throughout almost all England; a violent hurricane of wind did great damage in Devon and Cornwall, January 19, 1804; another blew down a garden wall at Shenfield place, Kent, of 300 feet in length on Jan. 22, 1804; a dreadful storm at Kingston upon Thames, July 6, 1805; a terrific thunder storm in Somersetshire, where the hailstones measured from six to seven inches in circumference, July 15, 1808. Suffolk, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May, 1779. Swan sloop of war lost off Waterford, 130 persons perished, August, 1782.

- Sweating sickness**, that carried off great numbers, first observed in England, in 1481; again, 1483; in September, 1485; again, 1506; again, so that in some towns half the people died—in others, one third, 1517; again, 1528, 1529, 1548, and 1551.
- Thaw**, dreadful accidents occasioned by a sudden, in various parts of England, January and February, 1809.
- Theatre at cape d'Istria**, in Italy, fell, and crushed the performers and audience to death, February 6, 1794.
- at Mentz was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and above 70 were burnt, Aug. 1796.
- Thomas, St.** the island of, had 900 stores or warehouses burnt, value 6,000,000*l.* Nov. 22, 1805.
- Tiverton**, 200 houses burnt down, June 5, 1731; 26 on May 27, 1762; and between 60 & 70, April, 1785; and above 200 houses were destroyed by fire, June 30, 1794.
- Trichinopoli**, in the East Indies, blown up by the magazine of gun-powder taking fire—300 of the inhabitants lost their lives—340,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken, 1772.
- Tripoli** nearly destroyed by an earthquake, December 13, 1759.
- Trusty**, the ship, lost on a rock between Bristol and Cork, Jan. 17, 1809.
- Twickenham**, the French ambassador's house and valuable furniture burnt, June 14, 1734.
- Union Packet of Dover** lost off Calais, Jan. 28, 1792—a similar accident had not happened for 105 years before.
- Venice** nearly reduced to ashes, 1101.
- Vesuvius**, eruptions of, 79, when two cities were buried in burning lava, with 250,000 people; 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed; 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538; at Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when 4000 persons and a large tract of land were destroyed, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1794.
- Volcano**, in the isle of Ferro, broke out, September 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues.
- Waradin**, the capital of Croatia, had 600 houses reduced to ashes by a fire, April 25, 1776.
- Waterford**, in Ireland, experienced a violent storm, when the tower of its exchange was carried away, April 4, 1792.
- Wellingborough**, in Northamptonshire, burnt, August 14, 1731; again, July 28, 1738—800 houses destroyed.
- West Indies** much damaged by a hurricane, September 6, 1776.
- Whirlwind**, a violent, at Falmouth, which striped the roof of every house in its way, tore up several trees, and threw a vessel lying in the harbour on her beam ends, so that her keel appeared in sight, Jan. 1, 1803.
- William, Prince**, eldest son of Henry L. with two of his sisters, and 180 of the nobility, shipwrecked and lost, in coming from Normandy, in 1120.
- Windsor forest** had several miles of the heath burnt, and the trees damaged, April 17, 1785.
- Winster**, in Derbyshire, near 60 persons were met at a puppet-show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gun-powder, and no hurt done to the people below, January 25, 1735.

Worcester city and castle burnt, 1113; a stack of chimneys fell on the court-house, and killed several persons, March, 15 1787; greatly damaged by an explosion of gun-powder, August 11, 1763; received 12,000*l.* damage by a fire, November, 1791.
 Yellow-fever raged in the West Indies with uncommon mortality, in 1794; in Philadelphia, 1793-1798.
 Youghall, in Ireland, had its barracks blown up by accident, in September, 1793, when the face of Mr. Armstrong, the quarter-master, was so burnt that the whole of its skin was scorched; but it was singular that he was much marked with the small-pox before the accident happened, and on getting a new skin it became perfectly smooth, without any remains of the small-pox marks.

Improvements, Discoveries in Arts, Revenues, &c. &c.

ADMIRAL, in France, 1286—the first in England, 1297.
 Agaric of the oak first known as a styptic, June, 1750.
 Agriculture introduced, 1600 years before Christ.
 Aineguilla mines, in New Spain, discovered, 1770.
 Air balloons invented by B. Gusnido, a Jesuit, 1720, and revived in France by mons. Montgolfier, 1783, and let off at Paris, Aug. 27; introduced into England, and Mr. Lunardi ascended from Moorfields, Sept. 15, 1784; Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies went from Dover to Calais in about two hours, Jan. 7, 1785. Mr. Garneria performed a great number of successful aerial voyages in 1803.
 Air guns invented, 1646.
 Air pumps invented, 1654, by Guericke of Magdeburg.
 Aldermen first appointed, 882.
 Ale-houses were in England in 723; ale invented, 1404 before Christ.
 Algebra was introduced into Europe in 1300; in general use in 1590.
 ———, numerical, invented 950; first known in Europe, 1494; letters first used, 1590.
 Alum first discovered in mines in Tuscany, 1460; first brought to perfection in England, 1608; discovered in Ireland, Oct. 23, 1757; in Anglesea. in 1790.
 Altars first used at Rome, 135; consecrated, 271; the first in Britain, 634; Noah built an altar 2348, before Christ.
 Ambassador, the first sent by the Czar of Russia to England, 1556; the first sent to Turkey from England, 1606; the first that arrived from India in Europe, was from Tippoo Saib to France, June, 1778. The first ambassador from the Ottoman emperor arrived in London, December, 1793.
 American coinage took place in 1792.
 Anabaptist meeting-house, first in England, established 1640.
 Anathema first used by the church, 387.
 Anatomy restored in 1550—of plants, discovered, 1680.
 Anchors invented, 587.
 Annuities or pensions first granted, 1512, when 20*l.* was given to a lady of the court, for services done—and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentlewoman, 1536—and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as a competent sum to support a gentleman in the study of the law.

- Anointing first used at the coronations in England, 872; in Scotland, 1097.**
- Anthems first used, 386.**
- Apothecaries first mentioned in profane history, 1348. Apothecaries mentioned by Solomon in Ecclesiastes, 977 before Christ.**
- Appeals first made to Rome from England, 1138; abolished, 1532.**
- Arches of stone, St. Paul's church built on; a manner of building formerly unknown in England, 1187.**
- Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, 1075.**
- Argand's lamps introduced into general use in London, 1785.**
- Arithmetic introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991.**
- decimal, introduced into Europe, 1402.**
- Arms, coats of, introduced into England, 1100. At first used to distinguish noblemen in battle.**
- Arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358.**
- Army, the first standing one in modern times, established in France in 1445, by Charles VII.**
- Arundelian tables made 204 before Christ; discovered 1610.**
- Assaying gold and silver legally established in England, 1399.**
- Assay-master first appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773.**
- Assignats first ordered by the national assembly of France, April 17, 1790.**
- Assiento, or contract for supplying America with slaves from Jamaica began 1689; vested in the South-sea company 1713; given up to Spain by the peace, 1748.**
- Assize of bread first appointed, 1528; every alteration of a farthing, in increase or decrease of the price for a quartern loaf makes the difference of 2200l. in the sum expended for bread within the bills of mortality of London (exclusive of Westminster) in one week. A quartern loaf sold for 1s. 6d. 3-4 each, March, 1800, when new bread was forbid to be sold till twenty-four hours old.**
- Astronomical observations first made at Babylon, 2334; celebrated tables made, 1253 before Christ. Astrometer, for finding the rising and setting of stars, invented at Edinburgh, 1806.**
- Astronomy and geography brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, 1201.**
- Attraction, the first idea of, taken up by Kepler, 1605.**
- Auction, the first, in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of fort George, in the East Indies, of the goods he brought home with him.**
- Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights, first observed, March 6, 1715-16. Electricity of them discovered, 1769.**
- Baize manufacture first introduced into England at Colchester, 1660.**
- Baking of bread invented, 1400 before Christ—became a profession, 170 before Christ.**
- Bands for lawyers, first used by judge Finch, 1615—for clergymen, about 1652.**
- Bankers.—Mint used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the king made free with it in 1640; after which, trusting to servants, till too many ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins; they at first paid four pence per cent. per diem. but lent it to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645.**

Bank of England.—The dividend on its stock reduced from six to five and a half per cent. 1727. Capital increased, 1728-29. Paid off 1,000,000l. 1738. Capital enlarged, and privileges prolonged, 1742 to 1765. Capital increased, 1746. Contract renewed, 1764. Issued small notes, 1759. Discontinued paying their notes in cash, February 25, 1797, when they were possessed of property to the value of 17,597,280l. and the notes issued amounted to only 13,770,390l. not including 11,786,800l. lent to government. Issued 20s. notes and dollars in payment, March 9, 1797—called in soon after. The bank-notes in circulation on the 25th of February in the following years respectively, were,

1793	L. 11,451,180
1794	10,965,330
1795	13,539,160
1796	11,030,110
1797	8,640,250

House built 1733, enlarged 1779, and considerably improved and insulated in 1796.

Banks first began in Italy by Lombard Jews, 808—that of Venice, 1157—of Genoa, 1345—of Amsterdam, 1609—of Hamburg, 1610—of Rotterdam, 1635—of England, 1640; established, 1694—in the East Indies, 1787—in America, 1791.

Bank stock three per cent. ann. created, 1726; three per cent. consol do. 1731; three per cent. reduced do. 1746; three per cent. ann. payable at the South-sea house, 1751; three and a half per cent. ann. ditto, 1758; long ann. 1761; four per cent. consol. ditto, 1762..... Old Scotch bank created 1695—Royal ditto, 1727. The name is derived from banco, bench; benches being erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c. Payment in cash by the bank of England, pursuant to an order of council, Feb. 26, 1797.

Bank of the United States, incorporated, March 2, 1791. Capital, 10,000,000, in 25,000 shares of 400 dollars each.—2,000,000 held by the United States, and paid in 10 equal annual installments.—2493 shares sold by the United States, in 1796-7, at advance of 25 per cent; 287 more in 1799, at 20 per cent. advance, and 2920 in 1802, at 45 advance; making, exclusive of dividends, a profit of 671,860 dollars to the United States. About 18,000 shares are held by foreigners, who do not vote; the resident stockholders in the United States who have the exclusive control over the bank, hold only 7000 shares, being little more than one fourth of the capital.

There are 25 directors of the bank itself, which is established at Philadelphia: the branch banks are at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, City of Washington, and New Orleans. The dividends, since the establishment of the bank, have averaged 8 3-8 per cent. a year.

Cr.

Debts due to the bank, 1809, viz.

Six per cent. stock of the United States,	D. 2,230,000
Loans, in notes at sixty days, or bonds, &c. taken to secure debts,	15,000,000
Due by state banks,	800,000
Specie in the vaults,	5,000,000
Cost of lots and buildings,	480,000

Total Cr. 23,510,000

Dr.

Original capital stock,	10,000,000
Amount of deposits by government or individuals,	8,500,000
Bank notes in circulation,	4,500,000

Total Dr. 23,000,000

Balance, being the amount of undivided profits,.....510,000
 from which it appears, to use the language of the secretary of the treasury, that the affairs of this bank, considered as a monied institution, have been wisely and skilfully managed. The charter expired, 11th of March, 1811.

LIST OF BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
North America, instituted, 1780, Pennsylvania,	750,000
Massachusetts, 1784, Massachusetts,	400,000
New York, 1784, New York,	900,000
United States, and eight branches, 1791, Penn.	10,000,000
Pennsylvania, and two branches, 1792, Penn.	2,000,000
Maryland, 1790, Maryland,	400,000
Providence, 1791, Rhode Island,	400,000
Albany, 1792, New York,	175,000
Bank of South Carolina, 1792, S. C.	675,000
Union Bank of Boston, 1792, Mass.	1,300,000
New Hampshire Bank, 1792, N. H.	400,000
Alexandria, 1792, Columbia,	500,000
Columbia, 1793, Columbia,	1,000,000
Wilmington, 1795, North Carolina,	110,000
Hartford, 1792, Connecticut,	500,000
Union Bank, New London, 1792, Conn.	500,000
New Haven Bank, 1796, Connecticut,	400,000
Norwich Bank, 1796, Connecticut,	180,000
Middletown, 1795, Connecticut,	400,000
Newburyport, 1795, Massachusetts,	225,000
Manhattan, 1799, New York,	2,000,000
Essex Bank, Salem, 1792, Massachusetts,	125,000
Rhode Island Bank, Newport, 1795, R. I.	100,000
Baltimore, 1795, Maryland,	1,300,000
Gloucester Bank, Cape Ann, 1796, Mass.	60,000
Washington Bank, Westerly, 1800, R. I.	50,000
Bristol, Rhode Island, 1800, R. I.	80,000
Exchange Bank, Providence, 1801, R. I.	135,000
Farmers' Bank, Lansingburg, 1802, N. Y.	75,000
State Bank, South Carolina, 1801, S. C.	800,000
Pacific Bank, Nantucket, 1804, Mass.	75,000
Newbern, 1805, North Carolina,	200,000
Merchants' Bank, 1805, N. Y.	1,250,000
Haverhill Bank, 1804, N. H.	50,000
Keene Bank, 1804, N. H.	100,000
Farmers' Bank, 1804, N. H.	150,000
Boston, 1804, Massachusetts,	1,800,000
Potomack, 1804, Columbia,	500,000
Virginia Bank, and three branches, 1804, Virg.	1,500,000
Union Bank of Maryland, 1804, Maryland,	3,000,000

Farmers' Bank, and two branches, 1804, Maryland,	1,000,000
Wilmington Bank, 1804, North Carolina,	250,000
Jersey Bank, 1804, New Jersey,	800,000
Exeter Bank, 1804, N. H.	100,000
Dover Bank, 1804, N. H.	100,000
Portsmouth Bank, 1804, N. H.	200,000
Boston Exchange, 1804, Mass.	500,000

The foregoing are only the banks instituted previous to 1805, since which, they have increased to one hundred and six in number, with capitals exceeding sixty millions.

Barbers introduced to Rome from Sicily, in 229 before Christ.

Bark, Jesuits', virtues of discovered, 1600; first brought to Europe 1650.

Barometers invented, 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; pendant ditto, 1695; marine ditto, 1700; phosphoric, 1675.

Barons first summoned to parliament, 1388.

—— first created in England, 1305.

Baronets first instituted, 1611; of Nova Scotia, 1625.

Barristers first appointed by Edward I. 1201.

Bath springs discovered, 871 before Christ; the baths of the Romans discovered under the Abbey-house, 1755.

Battering-ram invented, 441 before Christ.

Bayonets invented at Bayonne, 1670; first used in England, September 24, 1693.

Beer first introduced into England, 1492; in Scotland, as early as 1482. By the statute of James I. one full quart of the best beer or ale was to be sold for one penny, and two quarts of small beer for one penny. The duties on beer for years 1783, 84, 85, and 86, produced 7,308,655*l*.—On malt, for the same years, yielded 6,156,206*l*. In 1788, the duties on beer were 1,666,152*l*.

The following quantities of porter were brewed in London, from midsummer, 1796, to the same period in 1799, by twelve principal brewers:

	1796. barrels.	1797. barrels.	1798. barrels.
Whitbread,	202,000	192,740	134,506
Thrale,	137,800	141,590	180,446
Gifford,	110,700	119,620	132,519
Meux,	96,600	117,180	183,440
F. Calvert,	97,500	101,760	111,792
Trueman,	109,100	194,750	109,727
Goodwin,	97,500	93,400	34,176
Calvert,	67,000	70,090	72,483
Clowes,	55,700	58,680	58,489
Elliott,	58,200	55,800	51,541
Philips,	42,100	46,100	45,863
Cox, & co.	45,800	45,810	43,163

A porter cask, at messrs. Meux, & co.'s, Liquor-pond street, is sixty-five and a half feet in diameter, twenty-five and a half high, and has fifty-six hoops, from one ton to three tons each—contains twenty thousand barrels of porter at thirty shillings each; consists of three hundred and fourteen staves, of English oak, two and a half inches thick; has been four years building, and cost 10,000*l*.

Beheading of noblemen first introduced into England, 1074.

Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556.

Bellows invented, 554 before Christ.

Bells invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first known in France, 550; first used in the Greek empire, 864; were introduced into monasteries in the seventh or eighth century. Pope Stephen III. placed three bells in a tower on St. Peter's, at Rome. In the churches of Europe they were introduced in 900. They were first introduced into Switzerland, 1030. The first tuneable set in England were hung up in Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, 960—used to be baptized in churches, 1030.

Bible first translated into the Saxon language, 939; into the English language, by Tindal and Coverdale, 1534; first translated by the king's authority, 1536; first translated into the Indian tongue, and printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1663. The most elegant miniature edition extant is that of J. Hagerty's, printed by B. W. Sower, & co. on a Diamond type cast for the purpose by S. Sower, & co. Baltimore, 1811. See Religious Institutions.

Bills of exchange first mentioned, 1160; used in England, 1397.

The only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381.

Bills of mortality for London began, 1532.

Bishop, the first that suffered death in England by sentence of the civil power, 1405.

Bishop of Nova Scotia first appointed, August 11, 1787.

Bishop in America, the first was Dr. Seabury, consecrated November 14, 1784.

Bishopricks in Germany first founded by Charlemagne, 800.

— removed from villages to great towns in England, 1076.

Blackwell-hall first appointed for a repository for woollen cloth, 1515.

Blankets first made in England, 1340.

Blister-plasters invented, 60 before Christ.

Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553; Cuspinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

Boats, flat-bottomed, invented in the conqueror's reign, who used them in the isle of Ely; steam-boats invented by Robert Fulton, of New-York, and introduced into the United States, 1808.

Bombs, first invented by a man at Venlo, 1588; first used in the service of France, 1634.

Bomb-vessels invented in France, 1681.

Bones the art of softening them found out, 1688.

Books, in the present form, were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, 887.

— sale by catalogue, began 1676.

— the first supposed to be written in Job's time; 30,000 burnt by order of Leo, 761; a very large estate given for one on Cosmography, by king Alfred; were sold from 10l. to 30l. a piece, about 1400; the first printed one was the Vulgate edition of the Bible, 1462; the second was Cicero de officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos published at Moscow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.

Book-keeping first used after the Italian method in London, 1569.

Boots were invented, 907 before Christ.

- Bounties, first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1763. For exporting corn, 1689.
- Brass exported in 1799, amounted to 77,033 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb. at 7l. 14s. 8d. per cwt. amounted to 595,728l. 15s. 5d.
- Brazil diamond mines discovered, 1730.
- Bread first made with yeast by the English, about 1650.
- Bread-fruit plants, first introduced into the West Indies by captain Blith, January, 1793.
- Breeches first introduced into England, 1654.
- Breviaries first introduced, 1080.
- Bribery first used in England, 1554.
- Bricks first used in England by the Romans. The size ordered, 1625, by Charles I.
- Bridge, the first of stone in England, was at Bow, near Stratford, 1067.
- Broad seal of England first used, 1030.
- Buckles were invented about 1680.
- Building with stone brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with brick first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; first in England about 886; introduced here by the earl of Arundel 1660, London being then almost built with wood was a very ugly city. The increase of buildings in London prohibited, and within three miles of the city gates, by queen Elizabeth, and that only one family should dwell in one house, 1580. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen-street, built nearly on the spot where stood the Elms or the ancient Tyburn, in the reign of Edward III. were erected between 1607 and 1631. The number of houses in London and its suburbs, in 1772, were computed at 122,930; but in 1791 they amounted to above 200,000. In St. George's fields near 7000 have been erected within the above period.
- Bull-baiting, first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209; at Tutbury Staffordshire, 1374.
- Bull-fights in Spain first used, 1500.
- Bull-running, at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, instituted, 1374.
- Bullets of stone used instead of iron ones, 1514; of iron first mentioned in the *Fædra*, 1550.
- Bullion of gold and silver, first method of assaying, 1354.
- Burgesses were first constituted in Scotland, 1326.
- Burial-place the first Christian one in Britain, 596.
- Burials, first permitted in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 758.
- Burning glass and common mirrors, the discovery attributed to Tshernhausen, a Lusatian baron, 1680.
- Burying in woollen first began, 1666.
- Butter annually sent to London from Yorkshire, Cambridge, and Suffolk, amounts to 210,000 firkins.
- Buttons covered with cloth prohibited by law, 1721.
- Cables, a method of making them invented, by which 20 men are enabled to do the work of 200. The machine is set in motion by 16 horses, for the cable is of the dimensions for the largest ships, 1792.
- Cabinet council first instituted, April, 1670.
- Calendar established by Julius Cæsar 45 before Christ; reformed by pope Gregory XIII. 1582.
- Cahber instrument invented at Nuremberg, 1540.

Calico first imported by the East India company, 1631.

Calico-printing, and the Dutch loom engine, first used, 1676.

Calicoes were first made in Lancashire, in 1772.

Camera obscura invented, 1515.

Canal of Languedoc, which joins the Mediterranean and Cantabrian seas, began by Lewis XIV.—64 leagues long, supported by 104 sluices.

— of Briere, or Burgundy, communicating with the Seine and Loire, finished by Lewis XIII. and has 42 sluices.

— of Orleans, began 1675, between the Loire and Seine, has 20 sluices.

— of Bourbon, lately began, 1700, between the Oise and Paris.

— of the lake Ladoga, in Russia, began 1719, between the Baltic and Caspian sea.

— in China, goes from Canton to Pekin in a straight line upwards of 806 miles, having 75 locks, and 41 large cities on its banks, with above 10,000 vessels on it; finished in 980; 30,000 men were employed 43 years in making it. In 1355 a canal was dug in Persia, 100 miles long. The Russian canal began by Peter the Great in 1708, between the Caspian sea and the Baltic, was not entirely completed till 1780. The canal from the frontiers of China to Petersburg is 4472 miles long; that from Astracan to Petersburg 1434 miles long; both of which were began by Peter the Great, who also began some others. The canal of Orleans in France, was began in 1678; the canal of Languedoc was began in 1666, and finished 1681. The canal from Calais to Gravelines was began in 1681; and many more are marked out in France, but not finished. In Spain the canal of Arragon was began in 1785. In Sweden a canal was made from Stockholm to Gottenburgh, 1751. In Ireland one from Dublin to the Shannon, 1762. The canal from Brussels to Antwerp was began 1531; finished 1560. That which joins the Baltic and North sea, at Kiel, was open to all nations, May 14, 1785. Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers first made in England by Henry I. 1134, when the Trent was joined to the Witham. The Thames made navigable to Oxford, by act of parliament, 21 James I. 1624. The new river canal was begun in 1608, and finished 1613, running 36 miles. The Kennet, from Reading to Newbury, 2 George I. 1715. The river Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12 George II. 1739. The duke of Bridgewater's navigation began 1758, and was opened June 17, 1761. Northamptonshire navigation began August 7, 1761. Trent and Mersey canal was finished, 1772, extending 90 miles; since which time have been the following, viz.—

Canal from Belfast to Loughneagh, was began 1768.

— from Droitwich to the Severn, 1756.

— in Caermaerthenshire, 1756.

— from the Severn, near Tilton-bridge, 1766.

— from Wilden ferry, in Staffordshire, 1766.

— from the Forth to the Clyde, in Scotland, 1768.

— from Birmingham to Bilston, 1768.

— from Oxford to Coventry, 1769; completed January, 1790.

— from Leeds to Liverpool, 1770.

— from the Dee to Nantwich, 1772.

— from Skipton, 1773, to Oxford, 1775.

Canal, first made in England, by Henry I. in 1130.

— from Stroud-water to the Severn, 1775; and from Stroud to the Thames, began 1783.

— from Appledale, 1775.

— from Stourbridge, 1776.

— from Hider's Green, 1766.

— from Chesterfield to the Trent, finished 1777.

— from the Trent to the Mersey enlarged, 1783.

— from the Thames to Leachlade, 1783.

— of Leeds and Liverpool consolidated, 1783.

— from the Lea to Limehouse, 1770.

— from the Severn to Leachlade, completed in 1789.

— from Glasgow to Bowling bay, in the Clyde, July, 1790.

— over the Tame near Birmingham, and the Coventry canal, with the Birmingham, &c. completed, by which the inland navigation between London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull was opened, July, 1790.

— from Hereford to Gloucester, had 50,000*l.* subscribed, July 1791; began November following.

— from Paddington to the grand junction canal, began 1798.

— The Kennet and Avon was opened, July 7, 1799.

— Thames to Fenny Stratford, opened May 28, 1800.

— great Caledonian canal, to extend from the Murray Frith to the Frith of Mull, began 1803.

Principal Canals in America.

Little Falls, Potomack, Maryland.

Great Falls, ditto, ditto.

James River, Virginia.

New York Western, New York.

Delaware and Schuylkill, Pennsylvania.

Chesapeake and Delaware, Delaware.

Santee, South Carolina.

Blodgets, New Hampshire.

Middlesex, Massachusetts.

South Hadley, Connecticut.

Norfolk, Virginia.

Susquehanna, Maryland.

—, Pennsylvania.

Candles, tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for light.—No idea of wax candles, 1300.

— of tallow, first began to be used, 1390.

Canonization first used by papal authority, 993.

Cards invented in France, first used for Charles VI. amusement, 1380; they were forbid the use of in Castile in 1387; 128,000 packs were stamped in England in 1775.

Cards for carding cotton and wool; manufactory of, in England, exportation to America prohibited after the revolution, when the manufactory was carried on in several parts of the United States— and about 1800, an American citizen discovered a method of cutting and stamping holes in the leather, bending, cutting and fixing in the teeth, by machinery, so that the cards, excepting the wood-work, drop completely finished from the machine.

Carriages introduced into Vienna, 1515; into England, 1580.

Catalogues of English printed books were first published in 1595; in Ireland in 1632.

Celestial sphere, first seen in Greece, brought from Egypt 368 before Christ.

Chain-shot invented by Admiral de Witt, 1666.

Chairs, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen years patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.

Charity-schools first began in England, March 25, 1688; 6000 children met at St. Paul's, May 2, 1782; 160 schools within London, Westminster, and the bills of mortality, established between 1688 and 1767, inclusive.

Charters were first granted to different cities in England, 1179.

Cheese, in 1783, there were 4475 cwt. exported from England, besides the home consumption.

Cheltenham mineral spring discovered, 1740.

Chemistry and distillery introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, who learned it of the African Moors, and these of the Egyptians, 1150. Hydraulic chemistry was invented in 1746.

Cherries brought from Pontus by Lucullus to Rome, 70; apricots from Epirus, peaches from Persia, the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia, pears and figs from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Media, pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years before Christ.

Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 before Christ; brought from Flanders and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of 32 acres produced in one year 1000l. 1540.

Chesapeake Bay explored, 1608.

Chess, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.

Chest, at Chatham, for the relief of seamen, instituted, 1588.

Chiaro-oscuro, the art of printing in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, first used, 1500.

Chimes on bells invented at Alost in 1487.

Chimnies first introduced into buildings in England, 1200; only in the kitchen, or large hall, smoky, where the family sat round a large stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, 1300.

China made in England at Chelsea, in 1752; at Bow, in 1758; and in several parts of England in 1760; by Mr. Wedgewood, 1762; at Dresden, in Saxony in 1706.

——, first voyage to, from the United States, 1784.

—— porcelain first spoken of in history, 1591.

Chivalry began in Europe, 912.

Chocolate introduced into Europe from Mexico in 1520.

Cinnamon trade first began by the Dutch, 1506; but had been known in the time of Augustus Caesar, and long before.

Cinque ports vested in barons for the security of the coasts, 1078; first received their privileges, 1216.

Circuits, judges of the, first appointed, 1176.

Circumnavigators of England were, Drake, undertaken in 1577;

Cavendish, 1586; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1689; Cooke, 1708; Clipperton and Sheloeck, 1719; Anson, 1740; Byron, 1764; Wallis, 1766; Carteret, 1766; Cook, 1768, 1772, 1776—continued by King, 1780, and since, by Portlocke, &c. in 1788. First that entered the Pacific Ocean was Magellan, a Spaniard, 1520. Other Spanish circumnavigators were, Grootva, 1537; Avalradi, 1537; Mendana, 1567; Quiros, 1628. The Dutch circumnavigators were, Le Maire, 1615; Tasman, 1642; Roggewin, 1721. M. Bougainville, the Frenchman's voyage was 1776, and several others since.

Cities first incorporated, 1201.

Cities and boroughs first represented in parliament, 1366.

Civil law revived in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127.

Clock-makers, three from Delft, first in England, 1568.

Clocks, called water-clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before Christ; clocks and dials first set up in churches, 913; clocks made to strike by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first portable one made, 1830; none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540, maker's name N. O. now at Hampton-court palace; clocks with pendulums, &c. invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1656; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were general.

Cloth, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191; first made at Kendal, 1390; medleys first made, 1614.

Coaches first used in England, 1580; an act passed to prevent men riding in coaches, as effeminate, in 1601; began to be common in London, 1605; hackney coaches began in 1634, when capt. Bailly set up four in number; were prohibited in 1638; fifty hackney coachmen only were allowed in 1637; limited to two hundred in 1652; to three hundred in 1654; to four hundred in 1661; to seven hundred in 1694, when they were first licensed; to eight hundred in 1710; to one thousand in 1771. In the year 1793 the number of coaches made in this kingdom amounted to 40,000, one half of which, and upwards, were exported. By the duty on coaches it appeared, in 1778, 23,000 were kept in England, when their duty amounted to 117,000*l*. The duty on coaches in 1785, was 154,988*l*. in England; and in Scotland, only 9000*l*. In 1770, only one stage coach to London, and one to Liverpool. There are now twenty-seven which run from Manchester, of which, eighteen start every day; eight three times a week.—In 1754, a *flying-coach* was advertised, and it promised, however incredible it might appear, it would actually arrive in London in four days and a half after leaving Manchester; the distance is 185 miles, and is now performed in thirty and sometimes twenty hours.

Coals discovered near Newcastle, 1234; first dug at Newcastle by a charter granted the town by Henry III. first used, 1280; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward I. began to use sea-coal for fire, in 1350—in consequence of an application from the nobility, &c. he published a proclamation against it, 1398, as a public nuisance; imported from Newcastle to London in any quantity, 1350; in general use in London, 1400; 600,000 chaldrons used in London, 1773; and 766,880 chaldrons, in 1788; in 1792, there were 841,380 chaldrons; cinders, 6270 chaldrons; and Scotch coals, 2449 tons; in 1793, there were 800,510 1-2; in 1794, 788,744 1-2; in 1795, 887,759 chaldrons, besides cinders, &c. Their duty yields the duke of Richmond 23,000*l*. per annum; and in 1791, the quantity of 450,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, was cleared out in 4956 vessels, for over-sea and coast-ways; in 1791, there were 334,513 1-2 chaldrons, besides cinders, &c. The duties on coals carried coast-ways, besides those in London, amounted in 1788, to 182,745*l*. 15*s*. 0 1-2*d*. at 5*s*. 6*d*. per chaldron. Those brought to London pay 10*s*. 8*d*. per chaldron. All the duties on coals in 1783, was 445,811*l*. and in 1784, was 462,550*l*. in England, and in Scotland, for both these years, only 3000*l*. The whole of the duties in 1788, was 306,729*l*.

The daily consumption of coals is about 2360 chaldrons, in London. Cock-fighting instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians, 476 before Christ.

Coffee-house, the first, in England was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of the angel, in Oxford, in 1650. Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was, in 1687, represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Coffee first brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Conopins, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Balliol college, Oxford, 1641; coffee first brought to Marseilles in 1644.

Coffee-trees were conveyed from Mecha to Holland in 1616; were carried to the West Indies in the year 1726; first cultivated at Surinam, by the Dutch, 1718; its culture encouraged in the plantations, 1732.

Coif, the serjeant's, was originally an iron scull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. Blackstone says it was introduced before 1259, to hide the tonsure of such renegado clerks as chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.

Coin.—Silver first coined by Phidon king of Argos, 869 before Christ; silver money coined at Rome, 269 before Christ—before then brass money only was used, a sign of no correspondence with the east, where gold and silver were used long before; coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; in Scotland of gold and silver, 223 after Christ; coin was first made round in England in 1101; silver half-pence and farthings were coined in the reign of John, and pence, the largest current coin; gold first coined in England, 1087; groats first coined in Bohemia, 1301; copper money used only in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; gold next coined in England, 1345; groats and half-groats, the largest silver coins in England, 1531. In 1347, a pound of silver was coined into twenty-two shillings, and in 1352, a pound of silver was coined into twenty-five shillings; in 1414, they were increased to thirty shillings; and in 1600, a pound of silver was coined into forty shillings; in 1530, they were extended to sixty-two, which is the same now. The money, in Scotland, (till now the same as in England) began to be debased, 1354; gold first coined in Venice, 1476; shillings first coined in England, 1068; crowns and half-crowns first coined, 1551; copper money introduced into France by Henry III. 1580; the first legal copper coin introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, universally practised, especially in London, 1609; copper money introduced into England by James I. 1620; milling coin introduced, 1662; half-pence and farthings first coined by government, August 16, 1672; guineas were first coined, 1673; silver coinage, 1696; broad pieces of gold called in by government, and coined into guineas, 1732; five shillings and three-penny pieces in gold were issued in 1716, and 1761—one million were coined in 1710 from French louis d'ors. Half-pence issued from the isle of Man, by England, 1786. Dollars were issued by the bank at 4s. 9d. each, March 4, 1797. Seven shilling pieces were issued in December, 1797.

The whole money coined in England since the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, including the debased silver of the three preceding reigns, up to the year 1793, was as follows:

By Queen Elizabeth,	8,832,932
King James I.	2,500,000
Charles I.	10,499,544
Cromwell,	1,000,000
Charles II.	7,824,105
James II.	3,737,637

	Before the revolution,	30,094,318
By King William III.		
including re-coinage,	10,511,963	
Queen Anne,	2,691,626	
King George I.	8,725,931	
King George II.	11,966,576	

Before the present reign, 59,896,086

Total during the present reign,
till the 25th of March, 1793,
including re-coinage, 51,073,362

Total coined from the year
1558 to 1793, being 235 years, 117,063,666

Of this 117,063,666l. sterling, there were 32,000,000l. in silver, long before the revolution. The whole gold coinage did not exceed six millions, all payments, till then, being mostly made in silver; and so much is the nature of our coinage changed, that, during the reign of George III. the whole silver coinage only amounted to 63,101l.

The coinage of gold and silver in four years amounted to 6,191,825l.

Of which was coined in 1793	2,747,430	0	6
in 1794	2,553,894	12	0
in 1795	497,711	5	6
in 1796 only	391,780	2	0
in 1797	2,000,297	0	0

8,193,122 0 0

Davenant estimated the coin in the kingdom in 1711, to be about 12,000,000l. Anderson estimates it in the year 1762, at 16,000,000l. and Mr. Chalmers supposes it, in 1786, to amount to 20,000,000l. and in 1799, to 44,000,000l.

The gold coin brought into the mint by proclamation, in 1773, 1774, and 1776, amounted to 15,563,593l. 10s. 8d. The expence attending the loss in collecting, melting, &c. to government, was 784,019l. 19s. 6d.

Coin in bullion first legally permitted to be exported, 1663.

Coining with a die first invented, 1617; first used in England, 1620.

Comedy, the first acted in Athens, on a scaffold, by Suanian and Dalon, 562 before Christ; those of Terence first acted, 154 before Christ; the first in England, 1551.

Comets had their parabolic cubics demonstrated in 1680.

Companies, twelve, first established in London, 1194.

Compass, seaman's, invented in China, 1190 before Christ; said to be used at Venice, 1260; improved at Naples, 1302; its variation observed by Columbus, Sept. 14, 1492; its dipping, 1776.

Concert, the first subscription one, was at Oxford, 1665; the first in London was 1678.

Commerce of the United States.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Seamen.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
1774	6,100,000	7,000,000	15,000	198,000
1784	10,150,000	11,000,000	18,000	250,000
1790	16,000,000	17,500,000	25,000	486,890
1791	18,399,302	19,000,000	28,000	802,698
1792	21,005,568	22,000,000	30,090	567,628
1793	26,011,783	26,000,000	33,860	627,670
1794	33,043,725	34,000,000	39,900	628,617
1795	46,855,886	48,000,000	45,000	747,964
1796	67,064,097	68,000,000	51,500	831,900
1797	51,394,710	52,000,000	60,300	876,913
1798	61,327,411	63,000,000	62,300	893,389
1799	79,665,523	79,500,000	63,500	920,000
1800	78,971,780	71,800,000	64,000	972,000
1801	93,030,518	88,900,000	65,000	947,576
1802	71,957,144	73,000,000	63,000	1,003,002
1803	55,800,033	56,000,000	63,000	1,107,323
1804	77,699,074	80,000,000	64,000	
1805	95,000,800	96,000,000	66,000	1,443,453
1806	103,787,236	104,000,000	67,000	1,397,265
1807	108,373,225	107,000,000	69,000	
1808	22,433,000	36,000,000	50,000	1,237,000
1809	52,300,000	54,000,000	55,000	1,250,000

Conic sections, the first idea of, given 240 years before Christ.

Consul, the English, first one by that name in Italy, 1485; in Portugal, 1633.

Convicts first sent to Botany Bay, 1787.

Copper first imported from Virginia, October, 1730.

Copper money first coined in Scotland by order of Parliament; 1466; in Ireland, 1399; in France, 1680; in England, the first legal, 1689.

Copper mines first discovered in Sweden, 1396; in England, 1561; revived in England, 1689. Found in New York. 1722. The Paris copper mine in Anglesea, has a bed of copper ore 40 feet thick, and supplies between 29 and 30,000 tons annually, 1790. The quantity exported in 1799, was 97,125 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb. at 6l. 9s. per cwt. amounted to the value of 626,459l. 19s. 6d. See Brass and Plated Ware.

Account of the quantity and prices of the different articles of copper purchased for the use of his majesty's navy, from the 29th of April, 1799, to the 17th of March, 1800; and also of old copper delivered in payment for the same, with the prices, as far as it can be made up:

	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Copper sheets,	615	15	0	13	} L. s. d. 128,325 14 7
Copper bolts and rings,	123	9	3	25	
Copper nails,	15	17	2	23	
Mixed metal nails,	158	14	0	12	
Old copper returned to the contractors					
in part payment for the new,				37,596	2 11
				<hr/> L. 90,759 11 8	

Cotton wool used in the English manufactures in 1787, was valued at 7,500,000*l.* and weighed 32,600,000 lbs. The quantity manufactured in 1791, was 32,148,906 lbs. One pound of cotton-wool, when spun, has been worth five pounds sterling; and when woven into muslin and ornamented in the tambour, is worth 15 pounds, yielding 5,900*l.* per cent. on the raw material. Again, one pound of cotton has produced 205 hanks, each hank, when extended, measured 203,000 yards. In this manufacture, in 1787, there were in England and Scotland 143 water-mills, which have cost

	<i>L.</i> 715,000
And 550 mule jennies, of 50 spindles each, worth	19,280
20,070 hand jennies, of 80 spindles each, worth	140,490
Buildings, carding machines, &c. worth	125,360

Money employed in the manufacture *L.* 1,000,000
which gives employment to above 60,000 persons for spinning, and with its subsequent stage for preparation, employs near 360,000 men, women, and children.

The increase of this manufacture is as follows:

	Pounds Wt.	Value.
In the year 1783	9,546,179	3,200,000
1784	11,380,236	3,950,000
1785	17,992,888	6,000,000
1786	19,151,867	6,500,000
1787	23,600,000	7,500,000

The quantity imported was:

	lbs.
From the British islands	6,600,000
French and Spanish settlements	6,000,000
Dutch settlements	1,700,000
East Indies	100,000
Smyrna and Turkey	5,700,000
Portuguese settlements	2,700,000
	<hr/> 22,800,000

And was applied as follows:

To the candlewick branch	1,500,000
To the hosiery branch	1,500,000
To silk and linen mixtures	2,000,000
To the fustian branch	6,000,000
To calicoes, muslins, &c. . . .	11,600,000
	<hr/> 22,600,000

Counties, first division of, in England, 900.

Cow: there were, in 1795, 8,500 kept near London, which yielded about 28,713,000 quarts of milk, which sold to the milk people for one penny three farthings a quart, and yielded 209,365*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* or 24*l.* 13*s.* 0*5d.* per annum per cow, at about nine quarts a day. The consumers paid three pence per quart, which amounted to 358,912*l.* 10*s.* yielding a profit of 149,547*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Cow-pox, inoculation by, as a security against the small-pox, introduced by Dr. Jenner, 1800.

Couriers, or posts, invented by Charlemagne, 808.

Crayons, art of fixing them, discovered, 1748.

Crockery-ware invented, 1300 before Christ.

Crown, the first Roman that wore one was Tarquin, 616 before

Christ; first used in England, 872; the first tiara, or triple one, used by the popes, 1364; the first single one used by them was in 553; the first double one, in 1303.

Crown-lands in England, valued at per annum, 102,636l. 14s. 1d. ordered by parliament to be sold, whose leases are between 3 and 31 years unexpired, 1786.

Crossades to Palestine first began, 1095.

Customs on exports and imports first collected in England, about 979; first granted, 1274; amounted to but 14,000l. in 1580; farmed for many years for 20,000l. till 1590; to 50,000l. in 1592; to 148,000l. in 1614; to 168,000l. in 1622; to 300,000l. in 1642; farmed for 390,000l. 1616; amounted to 557,752l. in 1688; from 1700 to 1714, the net amount was 20,291,468l. which on a medium, was 1,352,764l.; to 1,555,600l. in 1720; to 1,593,000l. in 1721; to 1,904,000l. in 1744; to 2,000,000l. in 1748; to 4,609,000l. in 1786; to 4,965,000l. in 1787; to 4,867,000l. in 1786; and to 6,890,000l. in 1790. The total produce of the duties of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents for two years, viz. from the 10th of October, 1793, to the 10th of October, 1794; and from the 10th of October, 1794, to the 10th of October, 1795:

	<i>Year ending Oct. 10, 1794.</i>			<i>Year ending Oct. 10, 1795.</i>		
Total produce of cus- toms . . .	4,044,923	15	6.25	3,413,255	6	8.5
Ditto of excise . .	7,541,965	2	5.75	8,739,013	11	9.75
Ditto of stamp duties	1,420,867	11	10	1,609,006	19	3
Ditto incidents . .	2,368,839	5	10.5	1,940,231	13	0.75
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	L. 15,376,595 15 8.5					
Exceeding revenue, 1795,	324,911	15	1.5			
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	L. 15,701,507 10 10			L. 15,701,507 10 10		

Its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782; seizures at the custom-house amounted to 26,000l. in 1742. In 1790, the tonnage of foreign vessels cleared out from London was precisely double what it was in 1751. In 1795, this tonnage was more than one third greater than in 1790.

Cutting for the stone was first performed on a criminal, at Paris, in 1474, with success.

Custom-house, London, first in England, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718.

Cyder, called wine, first made in England, 1234.

Cypher, digits, or figures in arithmetic, invented by the Arabic Moors, 813.

Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England, from Italy, 1541; incorporated into France in 1659.

Decimal arithmetic introduced, 1602, by Simon Steven, of Bruges. De Courcy had the privilege of standing covered before the kings of England, granted by John, 1203.

Dedications to books introduced in the time of Mæcenas, A. D. 17. **Deeds** in Old English, in Rymer's Fœdra, 1385.

Degrees, academical, first introduced at Paris, before 1213.

Delft earthen ware invented at Firenza, 1450.

Depredations, of which the following are said to be committed

I.

annually in London. Among the small thefts are included pewter pots, stated at 55,000*l*.

Small thefts,	710,000
Thefts on rivers and quays,	500,000
In dock-yards, &c. on the Thames,	300,000
Buglaries, high-way robberies, &c.	230,000
Coining base money,	200,000
Forging bills, swindling, &c.	70,000

L. 2,000,000

Diamonds first polished and cut at Bruges, 1489.

Diamond mines discovered in Brazil, 1730; that at Coulour, in the East Indies, 1640; that at Golconda in 1584; one sent from Brazil for the court of Portugal weighed 1680 carats, or 12 ounces and a half, valued at 224 millions sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and 106 after cutting, and sold for 135,000*l*. to the king of France. That which belonged to Aureng Zebe weighed 793 carats. The Mogul's weighed 279 carats, worth 779,344*l*. The grand duke of Tuscany's weighed 139 carats.

Dice invented, 1500 before Christ; 3000 pair stamped in England in 1775.

Dieu et mon droit, first used as a motto by Richard I. on a victory over the French, 1194.

Dominical letter.—The first seven letters of the alphabet—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, were made use of in the Julian calendar, to represent the days of the week—and after the Christian æra, they were termed the Dominical, or Sunday letters—and one of them was made to represent all the Sundays in the year:—Thus, if A be the dominical letter, the first day of January is Sunday, and the 31st of December following is Sunday; then the first day of the next year is Monday, and, having A against it, G is the Sunday letter for the next year.

Previous to the Gregorian, or new style, the seven letters were used in the calendar for every year, but since the improvement, as in the following account, only one letter is used in common years, and two in leap-years.

ACCOUNT OF THE GREGORIAN, OR NEW STYLE.

Pope Gregory XIII. made a reformation of the calendar. The Julian calendar, or old style, had, before that time, been in general use all over Europe. The year, according to the Julian calendar, consisted of 365 days and 6 hours; which 6 hours being one-fourth part of a day, the common year consisted of 365 days, and every fourth year one day was added to the month of February, which made each of those years 366 days—they are usually called leap-years.

This computation, though near the truth, is more than the solar year by 11 minutes, which in one hundred and thirty-one years amounts to a whole day: by which the vernal equinox was anticipated ten days, from the time of the general council of Nice, held in the year 325 of the Christian æra, to the time of pope Gregory; who, therefore, caused ten days to be taken out of the month of October, in 1582, to make the equinox fall on the 21st of March, as it did at the time of that council. And to prevent the like va-

riation in future, he ordered that three days should be abated in every four hundred years, by reducing the leap-years at the close of each century, for three successive centuries, to common years, and retaining the leap-years at the close of each fourth century, only.

This was at that time esteemed as exactly conformable to the true solar year; but Dr. Halley makes the solar year to be 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 54 seconds, 41 thirds, 24 fourths, and 31 fifths: according to which, in four hundred years, the Julian year of 365 days, 6 hours, will exceed the solar by 3 days, 1 hour, and 55 minutes, which is near two hours, so that in fifty centuries it will amount to a day.

Although the Gregorian calendar, or new style, had long been used throughout the greatest part of Europe, it did not take place in Great Britain and America, until the 1st of January, 1752; and in September following, the eleven days were adjusted, by calling the 3d. day of that month the 14th, and continuing the rest in this order.

TABLE
To find the Dominical Letter for the New Style.

Centuries.	1700 1800 1900 2000			
	2100	2200	2300	2400
	2500	2600	2700	2800
	2900	3000	3100	3200
	3300	3400	3500	3600
	3700	3800	3900	4000
Odd Years.	C	E	G	B A
1 29 57 85	B	D	F	G
2 30 58 86	A	C	E	F
3 31 59 87	G	B	D	E
4 32 60 88	F E	A G	C B	D C
5 33 61 89	D	F	A	B
6 34 62 90	C	E	G	A
7 35 63 91	B	D	F	G
8 36 64 92	A G	C B	E D	F E
9 37 65 93	F	A	C	D
10 38 66 94	E	G	B	C
11 39 67 95	D	F	A	B
12 40 68 96	C B	E D	G F	A G
13 41 69 97	A	C	E	F
14 42 70 98	G	B	D	E
15 43 71 99	F	A	C	D
16 44 72	E D	G F	B A	C B
17 45 73	C	E	G	A
18 46 74	B	D	F	G
19 47 75	A	C	E	F
20 48 76	G F	B A	D C	E D
21 49 77	E	G	B	C
22 50 78	D	F	A	B
23 51 79	C	E	G	A
24 52 80	B A	D C	F E	G F
25 53 81	G	B	D	E
26 54 82	F	A	C	D
27 55 83	E	G	B	C
28 56 84	D C	F E	A G	B A

Distaff spinning first introduced into England by Bonavera, an Italian, 1505.

Distilling first practised in Spain by the Moors, 1150.

Distillation of spirituous liquors began in the 12th century; in Ireland in 1590.

Distillery in 1786 yielded in England 421,193l. 1s. 3.5d. and in 1794, it yielded 680,573l. 16s. 8d. If the tax on malt and the product of the Scotch distilleries are included, it will be 900,000l. 0s. 9d.

Divorce, the first at Rome, 229 before Christ.

Dresden China invented, 1702.

Duelling, the first public one, 1096; with small swords introduced, 1588.

Dyeing and dipping their own clothes, the English so little skilled in, 1608, that they were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale.

Earthen vessels first made by the Romans, 715 before Christ; the first made in Italy 1710; the present improved kind began in 1763, by Mr. Wedgewood.

East India voyage, the first from England, 1591.

— old company began December, 1600; united with the new in 1700.

Electricity, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric spark discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756; that of the aurora borealis and of lightning in 1769.

Ell, or yard, in measure, fixed by the length of Henry I. arm, 1101.

Emigrants, French, resident in Great Britain, including laity and clergy, made from the registers of the alien office, Feb. 28, 1800:

Laity (including 530 domestic servants),	4,153
Clergy,	5,621

9,774

England, the first geographical map of it, 1530.

— first so named by Egbert, 829; first divided into counties, tythings, and hundreds, 890. Agreeably to the quota for raising sailors in 1795, it was estimated that 2d. in the pound on the rent of all the houses (according as rated in the parish books, their annual rent is 28,854,000l.) and the amount of the tax 240,450l. of which every man was at 25l. each. The net value at 20 years purchase is 577,000,000l. A calculation of it in 1793, supposed it to contain 73,285,628 acres, whose annual rent is near 50,000,000l.

Stock on the land,	L. 145,000,000
Cash in Great Britain,	50,000,000
Tonnage of shipping in London,	175,000,000
Ditto in Great Britain, besides,	7,124,283
The merchandise imported,	35,711,400
The royal navy, without ordnance,	5,000,000
Manufactures,	20,000,000
Houses and other buildings,	2,000,000
Annual rent of the corn lands,	2,000,000
Rent of pastures, meadows, &c.	7,000,000
Annual produce of cheese, butter, and milk,	2,550,000
Of horses, yearly bred, full,	300,000
Of hay consumed annually by horses,	7,400,000
The annual gross produce of England from lands and animals is,	70,500,000

England contains eight million inhabitants, and nearly seventy-four million acres of land, of which thirty million are inclosed in pasture, and eleven million are arable; but it is thought that the land really employed in tillage does not exceed ten million five hundred thousand acres. The whole cultivation of wheat in England will not allow each person eleven ounces of bread per day. The produce of the pasture land, including veal, beef, lamb, mutton, pork and pig, bacon, fowl, fish, &c. and dairy supplies thrown into meat, amount to 14,000,000,000lb. or for each person per day, seven ounces and a half of meat. After dividing the nation into four distinct classes, the following is supposed to be the real consumption and supply :

Consumption.		Bread.	Flesh.
First class,	lb.	638,750,000	lb. 592,125,000
Second class,		593,125,000	501,875,000
Third class,		410,625,000	273,750,000
Fourth class,	357,500,000		31,250,000
	32,500,000		26,000,000
		<u>390,000,000</u>	<u>57,250,000</u>
		2,032,500,000	1,426,000,000
Supply.		Bread.	Flesh.
		lb. 2,000,000,000	lb.
Veal,			108,000,000
Beef,			600,000,000
Lamb,			81,000,000
Mutton,			360,000,000
Pork and Pig,			122,000,000
Bacon,			80,000,000
Fowl, fish, &c.			10,000,000
Dairy supplies thrown into meat,			39,000,000
By importation in live beasts ;			
stock 30,000; 10,000 hogs,			26,000,000
By importation in corn and flour			
more than exported,		32,500,000	<u>1,426,000,000</u>
		<u>2,032,500,000</u>	

It is computed that the cultivation of the waste lands would yield to the nation an income of above twenty millions a year. For more, see Sheep, Manufactories, Wool, Cotton, Poor Rates, Waste Lands, &c.

The following was delivered by the committee of agriculture, being a general view of the extent of the island of Great Britain, and the proportion between the waste and uninclosed, and the cultivated part thereof.

	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Total Extent.
England and Wales,	7,888,777	39,027,156	46,915,933
Scotland,	14,213,324	12,151,471	26,369,695
	<u>Acres,</u>	<u>51,178,627</u>	<u>73,285,628</u>
	22,107,001		

The above estimate will give some general idea of the magnitude of this great source of future national wealth.
Engines to extinguish fires, invented 1663.

Engines to extinguish fire invented as now used, 1742.

Engraving on metal invented, and consequently rolling printing presses, 1423; on copper as now used, 1511; in mezzotinto, and improved by prince Rupert, of Palatine, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Barable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris by Bonnet, 1769.

— on wood invented in Flanders, 1423; revived by Alb.

Durer, 1511; on glass invented, 1799, at Paris, by Boudier.

Epsom mineral spring first discovered, 1630.

Era, that of Nabonassar, was 747 before Christ; Phillipic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of Contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 before Christ; the Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire; the Mahometans began their Hegira (for so they term their computation) from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 617; the Grecians reckon by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing 15 years. and the first beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are still used; the Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the catholic; the Jews had divers epochs; as 1st. from the creation of the world in the beginning of time; 2d. from the universal deluge, ann. 1656; 3d. from the confusion of tongues, ann. 1771; 4th. from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, ann. 3008; 5th. from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, ann. 2515; 6th. from the year of the jubilee, ann. 2540; 7th. from the building of Solomon's temple, ann. 2999; and 8th. from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3397; but in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh; the Christian era began to be used in Italy, &c. in 525, and in England in 816.

Etching on copper invented with aqua fortis, 1512.

Excise, the first used in England, 1643.

Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the Normans, 1074; exchequer bills invented, 1695; first circulated by the bank, 1706.

Expences during the wars, in

William III ^d .s reign,	L.
Queen Ann's reign,	30,446,382
George I st 's reign,	43,360,008
The war began 1739,	6,048,267
1756,	46,418,689
The American war,	111,271,996
	139,171,876

Exports from Great Britain in 1700 were 7,302,716l. 8s. 7d. imports were 5,970,175l. 1s. 10d. In 1788, exports were 18,296,661. 12s. 11d.; the imports were 17,804,024l. 16s. 1d.

The excess in favour of the foreign imports of the half year ending July 5, 1796, compared with the corresponding period in 1795, amounts to 2,212,917l. sterling; and the excess in the same period in favour of the foreign merchandise imported, to 1,455,395l.

The excess in favour of British manufactures exported, amounts to 1,755,997*l.* which sum, added to the foreign exports, will make the total increase of British and foreign merchandise exported in the half year ending July 5, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, 3,311,394*l.* These statements relate only to England, those of Scotland not being yet received. Imports from January 5, 1797, to 1798, was 16,990,331*l.*

In the three quarters ending the 12th October, 1798, and the like term in the preceding year, the total amount of British manufactures exported from England was, in 1797, 12,034,000*l.*; in 1798, 13,285,000*l.* Of this,

	In 1797.	In 1798.
Cottons amounted to	L. 1,583,000	L. 1,726,000
Iron wrought,	631,000	678,000
Linens,	403,000	830,000
Woollen goods,	3,977,000	4,978,000

Foreign merchandise, exported within the like period, amounted, in 1797, to 1,654,000*l.*; in 1798, to 2,602,000*l.* The total value of British and foreign merchandise exported in the year 1797, amounted to 29,217,041*l.*; in 1798 it was more than 34,000,000*l.* exceeding the value of imports in the former instance by 2,203,445*l.*; and in the latter year by about nine millions.

In the year 1799 the export of woollen cloths exceeded seven millions sterling, being about a third of the entire amount of British merchandise exported within that period.

EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES;

From each state, in 1810—taken from public documents.

State.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
New Hampshire,	D. 225,623	D. 9,027	D. 234,650
Vermont,	406,138	26,403	432,541
Massachusetts,	5,761,771	7,251,277	13,013,048
Rhode Island,	874,870	453,706	1,328,576
Connecticut,	762,785	5,258	768,043
New York,	10,928,573	6,313,757	17,242,330
New Jersey,	392,798	37,460	430,257
Pennsylvania,	4,751,634	6,241,764	10,993,398
Delaware,	79,988	40,354	120,342
Maryland,	3,375,004	3,313,114	6,688,118
District of Columbia,	984,463	53,040	1,038,103
Virginia,	4,632,820	189,782	4,822,601
North Carolina,	401,405	2,484	403,889
South Carolina,	4,881,840	408,774	5,290,614
Georgia,	2,234,912	3,774	2,238,686
Ohio,	10,583	—	10,583
Kentucky,	—	—	—
Tennessee,	—	—	—
Territories of U. S.	1,760,499	137,022	1,897,521
Total,	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,757,970

Faenza's earthen ware invented, 1200.

Fairs and markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886.

The first fairs took their rise from wakes; when the number of people then assembled brought together a variety of traders and

nually on these days. From these holidays they were called *strix*, or *fair*.

Fans, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.

Feudal system introduced into England, 1066; into Scotland, 1090.

Figures in arithmetic introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991; into England in 1253.

Fire artillery in England, the first in Europe, 1347.

Fire engines to force water, invented, 1663.

Fire-ships invented by Drake, 1588.

Fire under water invented, 622.

Fire-watch first established in London, November 12, 1791.

Fish oil used in London, amounted annually to 300,000l.

Fish, the increase of, is said to be in the following proportion:—A flounder of two ounces contains 133,407 eggs or spawn; one of 24 ounces, 1,357,403. Herrings, weighing from four to five and three quarter ounces, have from 21,385 to 36,960. Lobsters, from fourteen to thirty-six ounces, contain 21,699. Mackarel, twenty ounces, 454,961. Prawn, about 3806. Shrimps, from 2849 to 6807. Smelts, from 14,411 to 38,278. Soal, of five ounces, 38,772; one of fourteen ounces and a half contains 100,362. To which may be added the cod, which produces 3,686,700, and a ling, 19,348,625.

Flag, the honour of, given by the Dutch to England, 1674.

Fortification, the present mode introduced about 1500.

Foundling hospital first erected in Paris in 1677.

— in London was founded in 1736.

Galleys, first used with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Christ.

They came from Corinth.

Gamut in music, invented by Guy L'Aretin, 1025.

Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; the pale gooseberry, with sallads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c. brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1530; pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1555; the musk rose, and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by lord Cromwell; apricots, by king Henry VIII.'s gardener.

To which we will subjoin the following list, with the countries from whence they originally came:—Rye and wheat, from Tartary and Siberia—where they are yet indigenous.

Barley and oats, unknown, but certainly not indigenous in this country, because we are obliged to cultivate them.

Rice,	from Ethiopia.
Buck-wheat,	Asia.
Cresses,	Creta.
Cauliflower,	Cyprus.
Asparagus,	Asia.
Anise and Parsley,	Egypt.
Garlick,	The East.
Shallots,	Siberia.
Horse-raddish,	China.
Kidney-beans,	East Indies.
Potatoes,	Brazil.
Tobacco,	America.
Cabbage, Lettuce, &c.	Holland.

Nor are we less indebted to other and distant countries for our finest flowers: jessamine came from the East Indies; the elder-tree from Persia; the tulip from Capadocia; the daffodil from Italy; the lilly from Syria; the tube-rose from Java and Ceylon; the carnation and pink from Italy, &c. ranunculus from the Alps; apples from Syria; apricots from Epirus; artichokes from Holland; cherries from Pontus; damask and musk roses from Damascus, as also plums; hops from Artois, in France; gooseberries from Flanders; gilly-flowers, and carnations, the province rose, &c. from Thoulouse in France; oranges, lemons, beans, and pease from Spain.

Gauging of wine, &c. established by law, 27 Edward III. 1350.

Gauze, lawn, and thread manufactures, began at Paisley in Scotland, in 1759, which in 1784 yielded 575,185*l.* and employed 26,664 hands.—In gauze alone, 350,900*l.*

Gazettes, of Venetian origin, and so called from the price being gazetta, a small piece of money; the first published in England was at Oxford, November 7, 1665; the London Gazette was first published February 5, 1665–6. One was ingeniously forged for a stock-jobbing purpose, November, 1787; the first published at Paris was in 1723; at Leipzig, in 1715.

Gilding with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273; on wood, 1680.

Glass, the art of making it, known to the Romans, at least before 79; known to the Chinese about 200; introduced into England by Benedict, a monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate-glass for looking-glasses and coach-windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire, 1773.

Glasses, musical, are of German origin, but revived by Dr. Franklin, 1760; brought to a higher state of exquisiteness by the Cartwrights in England, 1799.

Globe of the Earth, first voyage round it was by sir Francis Drake, 1580; the second by Magellan, 1591; the third by sir Thomas Cavendish, 1586; by lord Anson in 1740; by captain Cook in 1768; and by Peyrouse in 1793–4. See *Circumnavigators*.

A late publication makes the number of inhabitants on this globe to be 896 millions. Of these, 226 millions are Christians; (that is, people generally denominated Christians), 10 millions of Jews; 210 millions of Mahometans; 450 millions of Pagans. Of those professing the Christian religion, there are 50 millions of Protestants, 30 millions of the Greek and Armenian churches, and 90 millions of Catholics. The aggregate population on the surface of the known habitable globe is estimated at 896 millions of souls. If we reckon, with the ancients, that a generation lasts 30 years, in that space 896 millions of human beings will be born and die; consequently 81,760 must be dropping into eternity every day; 3497 every hour; or about 36 every minute:—how awful a reflection! See *Population*.

Grist-mills invented in Ireland, 214.

Gold first coined in England, 1344.

— mines were discovered by the Spaniards, in America, in 1492, from which time to 1731, they imported from thence into Europe above six thousand millions of pieces of eight, in registered gold and silver, exclusive of what were unregistered.

The following is a statement of the gold and silver coined in England, during every reign, from the restoration to the 25th of March, 1810, extracted from authentic documents:—

By Charles II.	7,524,105
By James II.	2,737,637
By Anne,	2,691,626
By George I.	8,725,221
By George II. gold,	11,662,216
silver,	304,360
	<hr/> 11,966,576

The great re-coinage of gold, between August 23, 1773, and the end of 1777, amounted to 20,447,002l.

From the commencement of the reign to August, 1773, there were coined about 10,000,000l. making—

By George III. before the 31st of December, 1780,	
gold,	30,457,457
silver,	7,126
	<hr/> 30,464,931

From 1780, to the end of 1802,

gold,	33,310,832
silver,	56,473
	<hr/> 33,367,305

From 1802, to March 25, 1810, gold,

22,445,258

Total of gold and silver coinage since the restoration, 119,832,659

In the above statement it will be seen, that the bank dollars (amounting to many millions) duly stamped, and issued by authority, are not included. The latest silver coinage was in 1802.

The following is an account of all the dollars issued by the bank of England, till the 8th of February last, inclusive:—

Dollars stamped and issued in 1797,	2,325,692
Ditto, ditto, in 1804,	1,510,184
Ditto, ditto, in 1809-10,	1,076,081
	<hr/>

D. 4,920,927

Grammarians, the first regular ones flourished, 276 before Christ.

Great seal of England first used, 1050.

Gregorian calendar first used in the catholic states of Europe, 1582; in most of the others, 1710; in England and in Sweden, 1752.

Greek first introduced into England, 1491.

Guards for the king's person first instituted, 1486.

Guineas were first coined, 1673.

Guinea, the first slave trade on this coast by the English, was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen; he sailed from England with three ships, purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger, 5 Elizabeth, 1563.

Gunpowder invented by Schwartz, a German, 1330.

Guns, great, invented, 1330; used by the Moors at the siege of Algiers, in Spain, in 1344; used at the battle of Cressy, in 1346, when Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais in 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea, by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England, of iron, 1547—of brass, 1635; invented to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1403; bombs and mortars invented, 1634.

- Hackney coaches first used, twenty in number, in London, 1625.
 Handkerchiefs first manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, 1743, when 15,886l. worth were made; in 1784 the manufacture yielded above 164,385l.
 Hair-powder in use, 1590; long hair prohibited in Massachusetts; 1649.
 Hats invented at Paris, 1404; first made in London, 1510.
 Heidelberg, first great wine vessel or tun, built at, 1343.
 Helioscope invented, 1625.
 Hebrew points invented, 475.
 Hemp and flax first planted in England, 1533. There are one hundred and eighty thousand pounds of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails of a first rate man of war. In 1783, the nation paid 1535l. bounty to encourage its cultivation; and in 1785, there was 2306l. paid.
 Heraldry had its rise, 1100.
 ———, impalements in, introduced, 1306.
 Herculeaneum, the ancient city of, discovered, 1730, which had been buried in the lava of an eruption of mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79.
 Holy war first undertaken, 1006.
 Hops, the parliament petitioned against it as a wicked weed, 1422; first used in malt liquors in England, 1525; the duty for those produced in Kent and Sussex in 1793, yielded 170,000l. and in 1799 it yielded 77,279l. 5s. 4d.
 Horse-guards instituted, 1550.
 Horse-shoes were introduced into general use in the ninth century; first made of iron, 481.
 Hospitals in England have a revenue of above 250,000l. per annum. Greenwich alone has near 70,000l.
 Hour-glasses were invented in Alexandria, 140, and introduced into Rome 158 years before Christ.
 Houses, 1681, were erected in St. George's Fields, between the years 1782 and 1793.
 Hydraulic chemistry invented, 1746.
 ——— fire-engines invented, 1682.
 Hydrostatics taught by Archimedes 300 before Christ.
 Iambic verse, invented by Archilocus, who flourished 686 before Christ.
 Ich Dien, the Bohemian motto, first used by the prince of Wales after the battle of Cressy, 1346.
 Inn, Gadsby's, (Baltimore) supposed to be the best conducted in the United States, and not inferior to any in Europe, 1811.
 Indigo first produced in Carolina, 1747.
 Inhabitants of the principal cities of Europe, at the distance of a century, from the most approved authors, are—

	In 1688.	In 1788.
London,	696,000	1,100,000
Paris,	438,000	800,000
Madrid,	400,000	160,000
Marseilles,	300,000	180,000
Lyons,	250,000	150,000
Naples,	300,000	354,000
Rome,	300,000	157,000
Amsterdam,	187,000	185,000
Venice,	134,000	100,000

	In 1688.	In 1788.
Bordeaux,	100,000	200,000
Dublin,	69,000	170,000
Rouen,	66,000	100,000
Bristol,	48,000	80,000
Cork,	40,000	90,000
Liverpool,	20,000	60,000

Inoculation first tried on criminals, 1721.

Inscriptions first collected for publications, 1505.

Insurance on ships and merchandise, Suetonius conjectures that
Claudius was the first contriver of, 43.

Insurance on shipping began in England, 1560.

Insurance offices first set up in London, as follows:

Hand-in-hand,	1696
Sun-fire,	1706
Union,	1714
London,	1721
Royal Exchange,	1722
Phoenix,	1723

The duty which was laid on in 1782, at 1s. 6d. per 100l. insured,
in 1688 yielded, . . . L. 96,173 7 5
1789 101,647 8 6
1790 105,888 16 7

Insurance policies were first in Florence in 1523; first society was
established at Hanover, 1530—that at Paris, 1740.

Interest first mentioned for the word usury, 1624.

— of money reduced from ten to eight per cent. in Scotland,
1633.

Iron discovered by the burning of mount Ida, 1406 before Christ.

— first discovered in America—in Virginia, 1715.

Iron bullets first used in England, 1550.

Iron wire, English—before 1568, all made and drawn by main
strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and elsewhere, until the
Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greatest part
of iron wire and ready-made wool-cards hitherto imported.

Iron-mill for slitting bars, the first in England was set up at Dartford,
1590. New method of making bar-iron from pig-iron, by Mr. Cort,
of Gosport, in 1785, and superior to Swedish iron.

Isthmian games instituted by Sysiphus, king of Corinth, 15 years
after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 before Christ.

Italian method of book-keeping first published in England, 1566.

Jesuits' bark introduced into France, 1660; in general use, 1680.

Jewels were first worn in England by Agnes Sorrel, in 1434.

Journals of the house of peers, the first taken, 1580.

Jupiter's satellites discovered by Jansen, 1590.

Juries were first instituted in England in 970.

Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2333 before Christ.

King's speech, the first delivered 1107, by Henry I.

Knitting stockings invented in Spain, about 1550.

Knives first made in England, 1563.

Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold—one ounce of fine Flanders'
thread has been sold in London for 4l.—such an ounce made into
lace may be now sold for 40l. which is ten times the price of stan-
dard gold, weight for weight.

- Tacteals**, the, discovered by chance in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23, 1662—in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, a surgeon of London, 1770.
- Land-carriage fish** first brought to London, 1761.
- Land-tax** was established at the revolution in 1688, from which period to the year 1800, it has yielded above 227,000,000*l*. See *Taxes*.
- Lanterns** invented by king Alfred, 890.
- Lapis calaminaris** discovered in England, 1561.
- Laquer varnish** first used in the stead of gilding, 1633.
- Latin** ceased to be spoken in Italy, 581.
- Lawns and thread gauze** were in 1784, manufactured at Paisley, to the value of 164,385*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.
- Leadn pipes** for conveying water invented, 1236.
- Letters** invented by Memnon the Egyptian, 1822 before Christ.
- Library** the first private one, the property of Aristotle, 534 before Christ; the first public library of which we have any certain account in history, was founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 B. C.—The second of any note was founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 384. It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B. C. (400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe).—The first library at Rome was established, 167.—At Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about 335 A. D.; destroyed 477.—A second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, and reputed to have consisted of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths, for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, 642.—The Vatican at Rome by pope Nicholas V. 1446.—Rebuilt and the library considerably improved, by Sixtus V. 1588.—The Imperial of Vienna by Maximilian I. about 1500.—The Royal of Paris, by Francis I. about 1520.—The Escorial at Madrid, by Philip II. 1557.—Of Florence, by Cosmo de Mediceis, 1500.—The Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Elizabeth 1598.—The Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton-house, Westminster, founded by sir Robert Cotton, about 1600.—Appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III. 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753.—The Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l*. to the University for that purpose, 1714.—At Cambridge, 1720, to which George I. gave 5,000*l*. to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.
- Lights** of the zodiac discovered, 1659.
- Linen** first made in England, 1253. Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table linen very scarce in England, 1386.
- weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1386.
- Load-stone**, polar attraction of, known in France before 1180.
- Log-line** in navigation used, 1570.
- Logwood** first cut in the bay of Honduras and Campeachy by the English, 1662.
- London**, curious calculations respecting.—There are in London, 502 places of worship; one cathedral, one abbey, 114 churches, 130 chapels and chapels of ease, 207 meetings and chapels for dissenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and six synagogues; about 4,050

public and private schools, including inns of court, colleges, &c.¹ about 8 societies for morals, 10 societies for learning and arts; 122 asylums for the sick; 17 asylums for sick and lame; 13 dispensaries, and 704 friendly societies; charities distributed 750,000l. per annum.

There are about 2500 persons committed for trial in one year. The annual depredations amount to about 2,000,000l. and on the Thames, previous to the erection of the docks, 461,000l. There are 18 prisons, and 5,204 ale-houses within the bills of mortality. The amount of coin counterfeited is 200,000l. per annum. About 9000 receivers of stolen goods; about 10,000 servants at all times out of place; 20,000 persons rise every morning without knowing how they are to subsist during the day.

London consumes annually 110,000 bullocks, 776,000 sheep and lambs, 210,000 calves, 200,000 hogs, 60,000 sucking pigs, 6,980,000 gallons of milk, the produce of 8,500 cows, 10,000 acres of ground cultivated for vegetables, 4000 acres for fruit, 700,000 quarters of wheat, 600,000 chaldrons of coals, 1,113,500 barrels (34 gallons) of ale and porter, 11,146,782 gallons of spirituous liquors and compounds, 32,500 tons of wine, 16,600,000 pounds of butter, 21,100,000 pounds of cheese, and 14,000 boat-loads of cod.

Inhabitants of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, May 1, 1802.

Males,	.	.	.	.	.	3,987,935
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	4,343,409
Army,	.	.	.	.	.	198,334
Navy,	.	.	.	.	.	126,279
Seamen in registered ships,	.	.	.	.	.	144,556
Convicts,	.	.	.	.	.	1,410.
Total in England,	.	.	.	.	.	8,801,223
Scotland,	.	.	.	.	.	1,700,000
Ireland,	.	.	.	.	.	4,000,000
Wales,	.	.	.	.	.	547,246

Total 15,048,469

Longitude, pretty exactly calculated, by Harrison's time piece, 1764, for which he received the reward offered by parliament in 1774;

Le Roix of Paris invented a watch that keeps time better, 1776.

Magnets, artificial, invented in England, 1751.

Magnifying glasses invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

Magic lantern first invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Malacca gold mines discovered, 1731.

Malt liquor used in Egypt, 450 before Christ; excise on it in England, 1697; the duty is 14s. 6d. The duty on malt spirits for 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1786, amounted to 1,451,998l. 1s. 1d. The duty on malt for 1784 and 1785, was 514,668l. In 1788 the duties on beer yielded about 1,666,152l. and on malt, 1,328,103l. and malt spirits the sum of 509,167l. See Beer.

Man.—Politico—Arithmetically considered. On an equal space where there exists in Iceland 1 man, there are in Norway 3; Sweden 14; Turkey 36; Poland 52; Spain 63; Ireland 99; Switzerland 114; Great Britain 119; Germany 127; England 152; France 153; Italy 172; Naples 192; Venice 196; Holland 224; and in Malta 1,103.

Out of 1000 men, 28 die annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country, is nearly renewed every thirty years.

Of 200 children, no more than one dies in the birth: of 100, one does not die during the mother's lying in: of 1000 infants fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, 500 die. The natural small pox usually carries off 8 out of every 100 attacked; but of 300 inoculated, no more than one dies. One tenth of all the deaths in London during the last century were of the small pox.

Among 3125 who die, it appears by the registers, that there is only one of 100 years of age.

More old men are to be found on elevated situations, than in plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women and men is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but at that period the calculation is more favourable to them, than to the males.

Married women live longer than maidens.

In the country the spring is the most fatal period; but in great cities it is the winter.

One half of those who are born, die before 17.

The number of old men who die in cold weather is, to the number of those who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

According to Boerhaave the most healthy children are born in January, February, and March.

The married women are to the single in the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5. The number of twins born to that of single children as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country as 175 to 1000.

In the country there are about 4 children produced by every marriage: in cities there are but 35 to 10 marriages.

The men able to bear arms, form a fourth part of the inhabitants of a country.

In the course of the year 1806, in the empire of Russia, among the deaths were,

1	between	145	and	150	years
1		130		135	
4		125		130	
6		120		125	
32		115		120	
26		110		115	
86		105		110	
137		100		105	
1134		95		100	

Died on the 22d of January, Mary Sutton, of Balden county, N. C. aged 116 years. She was a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, and had five sons and seven daughters, all now living. Her descendants amount to 1492. At 52 her eye-sight failed her, but returned again at 76 as good as ever, and continued so till 98, then failed again to her death. She had been at the births of 1121 children.

Manufactures of England in 1800 were computed at 82 millions; and of the united kingdom 89 millions.

Map of England, the first, 1820, by George Lilly; the first of Russia, 1860.

Money first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the twenty-third chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world 2139; first made at Argos, 894 before Christ. Silver has increased 30 times its value since the Norman conquest, viz: a pound in that age was three times the quantity what it is at present, and ten times its value in purchasing any commodity; first coined in the United States, 1653; first paper money, 1690.

Monk, the first was Paul of Thebais, about 250.

Months first received their names from Charlemagne, 790; altered by the French, 1792.

Mortars for bombs first made in England, 1543.

Mourning, white, used in Spain for the last time, 1495.

Musical notes invented, 1070; such as are at present used, 1330.

Muskets first used in France at the siege of Arras, 1414.

Muslins from India first worn in England, 1670; 324,353 pieces were sold by the East India company in 1789.

Muslin was first manufactured in England in 1781.

Napier's bones, a method of computing, by means of marked pieces of wood, invented by sir John Napier, 1617.

National debt, first contracted in Henry VII.'s reign, 14301. The present national debt commenced, and was near 5,000,000l. in 1697.

Progress of the national debt: in 1755 England owed seventy-two millions; in 1776, one hundred and twenty-three millions; in 1786, two hundred and thirty-nine millions, and at midsummer, 1796, three hundred and sixty millions, sterling.

Money advanced by the bank of England for the public service, and outstanding on the 7th of December, 1798: 6,777, 739l. 0s. 9d.

Nautical inventions and improvements considerable, 1302.

Navigable canals, the first in England, 1134. See *Canals*.

Navigation act, English, passed, 1651.

Navy of England—at the time of the Spanish armada, was only 28 vessels—none larger than frigates. James I. added ten ships of 1400 tons, of 64 guns—the largest then ever built.

Navy of France first mentioned in history in 728, when they vanquished the Frisians at sea.

Needles were first made in England, by a native of India, 1545, the art lost at his death; recovered by Christopher Greening in 1560, who was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present earl of Dorchester, at Long Grendon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to this present day.

Negro adventure, the first to America, by the Spaniards, 1508; the first from England, 1662.

Newfoundland fishery began, 1517.

Newspapers—first published at Constantinople in 1797; first published in England, and was titled the English Mercury, one of which is remaining in the British museum, dated July 28, 1588.

A private newspaper called Weekly Courant, was printed in London in 1623.

A newspaper was printed by Robert Barker at Newcastle in 1639.

The Gazette was first published at Oxford, August 23, 1642.

After the revolution, the first daily paper was called the Orange Intelligencer; and from thence to 1692, there were twenty-six newspapers.

In 1696 there were nine weekly papers, but only one daily paper, besides the votes of parliament, published in London.

In 1709 there were eighteen weekly and one daily paper, the London Courant.

In 1724 there were three daily, eight weekly, and ten evening papers, three times a-week.

In 1793, in London, were published thirteen daily, twenty evening, and nine weekly papers; in the country, seventy-and in Scotland, fourteen country newspapers.

In 1795, there were 38 published in London, 73 in the country, 13 in Scotland, and 35 in Ireland, in all 158 papers; 14 in London are daily, 10 are three times a week, 2 twice a-week, and 12 are weekly.

Their annual produce to government in 1788, was 129,000*l*.

In 1753 the number printed was 7,411,757

1760 9,404,790

1790 14,035,639

Aug. 1791 to 1792 there were 14,794,193

which yielded, L. 118,498 0 0

Aug. 1792 to 1793 17,073,621

which yielded, 142,280 3 7

The number conveyed by post before the improved plan by Mr. Palmer was 2,000,000 per ann. after the plan took place in 1794, amounted to near 12,000,000 per ann.

Newspapers in France, in circulation, (1805),

Of the Moniteur,	3,000
Journal de Paris,	2,800
Clef des cabinets,	11,000
Journal des defenseurs de la Patrie,	1,000
Publiciste,	2,900
Journal des debates,	6,000
Citoyen François,	1,200
Décade Philosophique,	900
Argus, (in English),	720

England with an inferior population, and without a language so current in other countries, supports nearly 200 newspapers, with a circulation of from 1, to 5,000, besides innumerable monthly publications, of which similar numbers are sold.

In the United States in 1802, there were about 200 newspapers; 17 daily, 7 three times a-week, 30 twice a-week, and 146 weekly. Since that time they have increased about one fifth. There are two German and one French newspaper circulated in Pennsylvania, and two German in Maryland. In 1789, it was calculated that the number of newspapers printed annually in the U. S. was 3,974,776; in 1801, 12,000,000.

The first printing press in North America, opened, at Cambridge, 1639. Among the first books printed were an Indian version of the Bible, and Sandy's translation of Ovid. Two licensors were appointed in Massachusetts, 1662. Presses were forbidden in Virginia, 1683. The first printer in Connecticut, 1709. In the German provinces of the Russian empire there were 6 printing offices in 1806. In London 1806, 200 offices which employed 800 presses. In Edinburgh, in 1763, 6 offices; in 1790, 21; in 1800, 30; in 1805, 40, which employed 120 presses.

New forest in Hampshire made, 1031.

New-river cut finished in three years time; the manager Mr. Hugh Middleton, knighted by king James; runs 50 miles, and had about 300 bridges over it, 1609; brought to London, 1614.

New England states united, 1643.

Notary-public, began in the first century.

Nunnery the first in England at Folkestone, 630.

Nutmeg trees were first planted in Jamaica, 1792.

Oak saw-dust first discovered to be useful in tanning, 1765.

Oil consumed in London in 1778 cost 300,000l.

Olives first planted in Italy, 563 before Christ.

Olympiads, first in 776; 2d in 773; 3d in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15th in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23d in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43d in 608; 46th in 596; 55th in 569; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 before Christ.

Opera, the first in London, was in York-buildings in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705; by Handel in 1735.

Oratorio, the first in London, was performed at Lincoln's-inn play-house, Portugal-street, in 1732.

Orbits of the planets first determined by a Saxon clergyman, 1681.

Organs brought to Europe from the Greek empire, were first invented and applied to religious devotion in churches, 753.

Orphans fund in London began about 1391.

Orrery invented, 1670.

Packet to Ireland by Milford-Haven began 1787.

Padlocks were invented at Nuremburg, 1540.

Painting, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Hetruria by Quintus, who on that account was called *Pictor*, 291 B. C.—The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C.—In oil, said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish school, 1415.—The first picture was an *Ecce Homo*, 1455.—In *Chiar Oscuro*, 1500, introduced into Venice by *Venotiano*, 1450, into Italy by *Antonello*, 1476.

Pantheon in Oxford-street, opened as an opera house, March 1791; burnt down, January 14, 1792; rebuilt in 1795.

Paper made of cotton in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1319; the manufacture introduced into England, at Dartford in Kent, 1588; scarce any but brown paper made in England till 1690; white paper first made in England, 1690; made of the asbestos at Danbury in Connecticut in North America, by Mr Beach, who discovered a fine kind there in 1792. Stamped paper first used in Spain and Holland in 1559; velvet or floss for hanging apartments with, first used, 1620.

Justinian's Charta Pictaria Securitatis, is one of the most ancient instruments written on Egyptian paper, and was deposited in the library of the late king of France.

The observations of the learned Carmelite Orlando, (noticed in the act. *Erudit. Lyp.* an. 1724, p. 102) on paper, refers the invention as far back as the eighth century, when *Eusebius* published his comment on *Homer*, which is said to have been written on paper. He adds that a MS. of *Homer* was shown in Geneva in his time said to be 300 years old.

Paper-money first used in America, 1690.

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Parchment invented by king Attalus of Pergamus, 198 B. C.

Paris first paved with stones, 1186.

Parishes in England first laid out, 640, when it had 45,000; afterwards reduced to 9,700, besides chapels, 1537. In 1776, there were 14,563.

Park, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1123, —, St. James', drained, 1537; planted, 1668; greatly improved, 1774.

Parliament, the first in England, 1216; triennial, 1561; the first septennial one, 1716.

Correct statement of the increase of representatives in parliament, from the reign of Henry VIII. to James I.

Henry VIII. added	38
Edward VI.	44
Mary,	25
Elizabeth,	62
James I.	27

Total, 196

The following remark shews the disproportion between the representation of Middlesex and Surrey, with London and Westminster; and six boroughs, who elect an equal number of representatives:

<i>Places.</i>	<i>Electors.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
London,	7,000	send 4
Westminster,	10,000	2
Middlesex,	3,500	2
Surrey,	4,500	2
Southwark,	2,000	2
	<hr/> 27,000	<hr/> 12
Newton,	1	send 2
Old Sarum,	1	2
Midhurst,	1	2
Castle Rising,	2	2
Marlborough,	2	2
Downton,	4	2
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 12

Patents granted for titles, first used, 1344; first granted for the exclusive privilege of publishing books, 1591.

Pawn-brokers first began, 1457.

Pearl-ash manufactory first set up in Ireland, 1783.

Pearls, artificial, were invented, 1686.

Peers, eldest sons of, first permitted to sit in parliament, 1550.

Pendulums for clocks invented, 1686.

Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1681, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra: afterwards claimed by government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200l. a-year, in 1711. First set up in Dublin, 1774. It was improved considerably in and round London, July, 1794.

Pens for writing were first made from quills in 636.

Penny and two-penny pieces, of copper, first coined in England, 1797.

Pension of 20l. granted a lady for national services, 1514. Another, 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, 1536. Another, 13l. 6s. 8d. for the maintenance of a gentleman in studying the laws of the kingdom, 1538. Pension list in 1803 in Great Britain, amounted to 5,500,000 dolls. Pepper, early known to Europe, as growing in the Hither India.... Black-pepper vines discovered in Jamaica in 1793.

Periodical works published in London, in 1797, viz:—

<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Nos. sold.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>
Monthly Review,	5000	Griffiths.
Monthly Magazine,	5000	Philips.
Gentleman's Magazine,	4250	Nichols.
British Critic,	3500	Rivington, & co.
European Magazine,	3250	Sewel, & co.
Critical Review,	2500	Hamilton, & co.
Universal Magazine,	1750	Bent, & co.
Repertory,	1000	Wyatt.
Annals of Agriculture,	1000	Young.
Nicholson's Journal,	750	Robinson.
New Annual Register,	6000	
Dodsley's Annual Register,	3000	

Edinburgh Review commenced in October, 1802, no less than six thousand Nos. sold (1806) at 5s. each, makes it equal to thirty thousand Nos. at 1s. being near three times the value of any other periodical publication printed in Great Britain, Archibald Constable and co. published quarterly.

Peruke, the first used in France, 1620; introduced into England, 1660.

Peter's pence first paid Rome by England, 790.

Phosphorus, artificial fire, first discovered, 1669. Hermetic phosphorus was made in 1677.

Physic garden, the first cultivated in England, by John Gerrard, surgeon, of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the earl of Danby, 1652; that at Cambridge began, 1763. Physic garden at Chelsea, began 1732.

—, the practice of, was confined to ecclesiastics, from about 1206, to about 1500.

Pillage in Italy by Buonaparte, and sent to Paris, consisting of 66 pieces of sculpture, and 47 capital paintings.—Among the former are the following celebrated chefs d'œuvre:—The Apollo, the Antinous, the Adonis, the Dying Gladiators, the Laocoon, The two Sphinxes, and the tomb of the Muses: among the latter are the principal paintings of Raphael, Perugino, Geurchino, Annibal Carrache, Guido, Titian, and Corregio. In the catalogue of the articles sent to the National Library, are a manuscript of the antiquities of Josephus on papyrus; a manuscript Virgil of Petrarch, with notes in his hand-writing, and 500 of the most curious manuscripts which were in the library of the Vatican.

Pins brought from France, 1543, and were first used in England by Catharine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII. Before that invention both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold.

Pitch and tar made from pitcoal, discovered at Bristol, 1779.

Plaster of Paris, the way first found out for taking a likeness in, by And. Verrochio, 1470.

Plate, silver, (except spoons) prohibited in public houses by parliament, 1696.

Plays first performed in England, 1378; that by the parish clerks in 1390. Suppressed by parliament in 1647; restored, 1659.

Pleadings in courts of judicature first permitted, 738; first used in the English tongue, 1362.

Poet Laureat, the first was Bernard Andrews, 1486; Johan Kay *circa* 1490; Rev. John Skelton, so called in the title of his poems, died June 21, 1629; Edmund Spenser *circa* 1590, died 1598; Samuel Daniel, 1598 or 9, died 1619; Ben Jonson, 1619, died August 6, 1637; sir William Davenant, 1637, died April 7, 1668; John Dryden, esq. 1668, dismissed as a papist, 1688; Thomas Shadwell, 1688, died December 9, 1692; Nahum Tate, 1692, died August 12, 1715; Nicholas Rowe, 1716, died December 6 1718; Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718, died December 27, 1757; William Whitehead, December 1758, died April 14, 1785; Rev. Thomas Warton, K. D. April 27, 1785, died May 31, 1790; Henry James Pye, esq. understood to be his successor, but his appointment was never announced in the Gazette.

Policy of insurance in writing first used at Florence, 1623.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Poor rates in England began in 1573.

Population.—The following is given as an estimate of Europe, in order to be contrasted with the population of China, which was estimated by the suite of lord Macartney at one hundred and fifty millions.

Russia, in Europe,	25,000,000
Denmark,	2,800,000
Sweden,	2,500,000
Poland,	9,000,000
Germany,	22,000,000
Hungary,	8,000,000
England,	11,000,000
Holland,	3,000,000
Turkey, in Europe,	9,000,000
Italy,	13,000,000
Switzerland,	2,000,000
France,	23,000,000
Spain,	8,000,000
Portugal,	2,000,000
	<hr/>
	145,300,000

Population of the principal towns in England.

	Inhabited houses.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
London, . . .	121,280	216,073	5,185	393,369	471,476	864,845
Manchester, . .	12,547	16,560	270	39,110	44,910	84,020
Liverpool, . .	11,446	16,989	338	34,367	43,286	77,653
Birmingham, .	14,528	15,303	1,875	34,716	38,954	73,670
Bristol, . . .	10,403	14,413	493	26,943	36,702	63,645
Leeds,	11,258	11,790	341	25,504	27,658	53,162
Plymouth, . .	4,447	10,708	89	18,016	25,178	43,194
Bath,	4,289	6,510	174	12,441	19,759	32,200
Portsmouth, . .	5,310	6,937	30	14,309	17,857	32,166
Sheffield, . .	6,518	6,754	634	15,483	15,831	31,314

Population of England in 1377 was 2,022,978 souls.

1483	4,688,000
1688	6,500,000
1786	8,000,000

Comparative view of the population of the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Philadelphia,	111,210
New York,	96,372
Baltimore,	46,485
Boston,	33,234
Salem,	12,600
Providence,	10,070
Richmond,	9,751
Albany,	9,356
Washington,	8,620
Newark,	7,993
Portland,	7,172
Portsmouth,	6,934

Porcelain and tea from China, first spoken of in history, 1590.

Porcelain of Saxony brought to perfection, 1706; at Chelsea in England, 1752.

Port-holes in ships of war introduced, 1545.

Porter. See Beer.

Post-horses and stages established, 1483; post-horse duty yielded 147,865*l.* in 1787.

Posts, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. 1635.

The emperor Cyrus was the first who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia; Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and employed post-chaises. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France; and they were not settled in England till the 12th of Charles II.

Post-offices first established in Paris, 1462; in England, 1581; established in Germany in 1641; in the Turkish dominions, 1740; regulated by parliament, and made general in England, 1656; and in Scotland, 1695. Increased as follows:

1644 it yielded	5,000 per annum.
1654	10,000
1664	21,900
1674	43,000
1688	76,318
1697	90,505
1710	111,461
1714	145,227
1723	201,805
1744	235,492

1790	{ 139,650 management.
	{ 340,424 neat produce.
	{ 480,074 gross amount.
1791	{ 125,070 management.
	{ 386,818 neat produce.
	{ 481,880 gross amount.

M 2

The mail first conveyed by stage coaches, began August 2, 1785; began to be conveyed to Waterford by Milford Haven, 1787. The increase of the revenue by the mail coaches was above 30,000*l.* in 1789.

Post office revenue yielded, gross amount in 1794, 708,319*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* in 1796, 787,304*l.*

*Table of the Post-Office Establishment in the U. States,
From 1789 to Oct. 1, 1810.*

Years.	No. of Post-Offices.	Amount of Postages.	Compensation to Post-masters.	Incidental Expenses.	Transportation of the Mail.	Net Revenue.	Extent in miles of Post-roads.
1789	75	37,934 93	8,197 80	1,861 19	22,081 08	5,704 95	1,375
1790	75	46,394 43	10,312 28	3,091 79	23,393 10	9,637 29	1,905
1791	89	67,443 85	16,517 08	5,281 50	32,731 32	12,913 06	5,042
1792	195	104,746 67	21,645 96	5,659 73	44,733 88	52,707 16	5,642
1793	209	138,947 19	27,155 65	9,812 48	53,004 88	38,974 28	11,984
1794	450	166,629 97	30,272 01	12,261 96	75,359 22	45,796 78	13,307
1795	453	198,066 88	35,729 59	14,353 21	81,488 66	63,495 42	13,307
1796	468	213,998 50	47,109 39	15,622 68	89,382 27	63,884 16	16,180
1797	554	232,977 45	56,035 06	16,035 00	107,014 45	63,892 94	16,180
1798	659	264,846 17	63,967 75	14,505 23	109,474 70	76,808 44	16,180
1799	677	280,304 31	69,242 52	16,106 76	128,644 32	66,810 81	20,817
1800	903	330,442 40	79,337 74	23,362 81	152,450 01	65,291 84	22,309
1801	1,025	327,044 58	85,586 94	31,657 78	174,070 61	45,129 25	25,315
1802	1,114	351,322 66	93,169 51	24,084 08	205,110 33	59,458 74	25,315
1803	1,258	389,449 64	107,715 71	24,231 29	205,555 24	51,947 40	29,586
1804	1,405	421,373 23	111,551 97	26,179 88	239,635 52	44,005 92	31,076
1805	1,558	446,105 79	119,784 39	23,416 11	269,033 12	33,872 17	33,431
1806	1,710	478,762 71	129,041 16	32,092 64	292,751 29	24,877 62	33,755
1807	1,848	460,564 18	128,653 12	28,676 18	305,499 49	8,621 78	34,035
1808	1,944	506,633 85	141,679 09	23,516 22	332,916 77	28,995 55	37,035
1809	2,012	417,393 15	114,418 69	12,957 63	250,021 28		
1810 } to Oct. 1 }	2,300						
1811	2,403						

Potatoes first brought to England, from America, by Hawkins, in 1563; introduced into Ireland by sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586, and were not known in Flanders till 1650.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England at Wandsworth, in Surrey, November 20, 1572.

Pressing seaman commenced in 1355.

Prince of Wales, the title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1286.

Printing was early practised by the Chinese in wooden blocks; this mode was invented at Strasburgh, by Faust, 1440; and next year they had gone so far as to make separate types of wood; metal types used by John Gottenburgh of Mentz, 1444; by whom the first book was printed, 1450; types first cast by P. Schœffer, 1452; the art brought to England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471; about that time Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, for a Greek book was printed (ap. Aldi). 1476; Hebrew ditto, 1478; introduced into Scotland, 1509; stereotype first used at Paris, 1799. There are printed in Britain and Ireland alone nearly 2000 books per annum. In France 1500; and in Germany 4000.

In the German provinces of the Russian empire, there were six printing offices in 1806.

Prize money is by government divided into eight equal parts, and distributed in the following proportions: captains to have three eighths unless under the direction of a flag officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three eighths; captains of marines and land forces, sea lieutenants, &c. one eighth; lieutenants of marines, gunners, admirals' secretaries, &c. one eighth; midshipmen, captain's clerk, &c. one eighth; ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c. two eighths. Given at St. James', the 17th day of April, 1793.

Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1715 before Christ; he, being the first person, is said to have stolen it from heaven; became author of all the arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Christ.

Protectorate.—That of the earl of Pembroke, began October, 1216; ended by his death the same year.—Of the duke of Bedford, began 1422; ended by his death, September, 1435.—Of the duke of Gloucester, began April, 1483; ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483.—Of Somerset, began 1547; ended by his resignation, 1549.—Of Oliver Cromwell, began December, 1643; ended by his death, 1658.—Of Richard Cromwell, began 1658; ended by his resignation, April, 1659.

Protestants were in the minority in the diet of Spires, April 17, 1530, when the decree for supporting the doctrines of the church of Rome was protested against; hence the term protestants given to the reformers. They were tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707; in Hungary, 1784; in France, 1792; in Portugal, 1801.

Prussian-blue first invented by a native of Berlin, 1707.

Public-houses, a power of licensing them first granted to sir Giles Montpesson and sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1630. Their number in Great Britain in 1790, was 76,000. In the city of London and within the bills of mortality, there are at present 5204 licensed public houses; and it is calculated that the money expended in beer and spirits in those places by the labouring people only, amounts to upwards of three millions sterling a year.

Public funds originated at Florence, 1344.

Pumps invented, 1425.

Purple, discovery of it, about 500 before Christ.

Quadrants, solar, introduced 200 before Christ. *Seaman's quadrant* invented by Godfrey, an American, about 1761.

Queen's ware pottery invented in 1763, by Wedgewood.

Quicksilver, use of, in refining silver ore, discovered, 1540.

Quills were first used for pens in 635.

Rainbow, theory of, given by Dedomenis, 1611; improvements, 1689.

Rains, storms, and winds, first painted by Lorenzetti, 1330.

Record of the acts of the crown began to be regularly kept, 1100; the first in the English language is in 1416.

Reflecting telescopes invented, 1657.

Reformation began in England by Wickliffe, 1370; in Germany by Jerome of Prague, and Luther; completed by Henry VIII. 1534; established by Elizabeth, 1558.

Regimental clothing for the army introduced into France by Louis XIV.

Rent in England first made payable in money, 1136, instead of kind.

Reprisals at sea first granted, 1305.

Revenue of England at the revolution did not exceed 2,100,000*l.* but in 1786 yielded 12,588,491*l.*; in 1787, 12,546,112*l.*; in 1791, above 16,000,000*l.*

General view of the public revenues of the principal states in Europe.

Great Britain,	L. 39,500,000
Turkey,	5,000,000
Russia,	5,800,000
Prussia,	3,600,000
Sweden,	1,000,000
Denmark,	1,000,000
Holland, before the revolution,	4,000,000
Austria,	12,400,000
Manover,	900,000
Saxony,	1,100,000
Bavaria and Palatinate,	1,100,000
France, before the revolution,	18,000,000
Spain,	5,000,000
Portugal,	1,800,000
Sardinia,	1,100,000
Sicily,	1,400,000
Venice,	1,000,000
Rome,	4,500,000 Roman crowns.

Rhode-island, first general assembly held in, 1647.

Rice had its first cultivation in South Carolina by chance, 1703.

— was cultivated in Ireland in 1535; in England, 1690.

Rivers in England began to be made navigable, 1135. See Canals.

Roman emperor, the first that properly had that title was Augustus Octavius, 27 before Christ.

Roses first planted in England, 1522.

Roses first consecrated as presents from the pope, and placed over confessionals, as the symbol of secrecy, 1526; hence the phrase, *under the rose.*"

Royal navy of England, the first so called, 1512.

Royal records of England the first commenced, 1100.

Royalty theatre, in Well-street, Rosemary-lane, opened April 20, 1787.

Rolling machines invented by a Dutchman at London, 1793; greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, &c.; introduced into Scotland, 1803. In 1806, three employed at Edinburgh, which give bread to 30 persons weekly, and facilitates labour to an incredible extent.

Rum imported into England in 1789, was 3,300,000 gallons. In 1796 there were imported 4,196,198 gallons.

Russia began their new year from January 1, 1700.

Saddles in use 340.

Saffron first brought to England by a pilgrim, 1389; cultivated, 1582.

Sail-cloth first made in England, 1590.

Salt mines in Staffordshire discovered, 1670; rock salt was discovered about 950; in Poland in 1289.

Salting herrings after the Dutch method first used, 1416.

Saltpetre first made in England, 1625.

Salt and incident duties in 1786, amounted to about 1,400,000*l.* in 1787 to 1,800,000*l.*; in 1788 to 1,812,969*l.*

— duties in England, in 1785 was 361,670*l.*; in 1790, amounted to 411,000*l.*

Saturn's satellites first discovered, 1608; ring discovered, 1634.

Saxon-green, in dying, invented, 1744.

Scarlet-dye invented, 4000; first used at Bow, near Stratford, 1643.

Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.

Sealing charters and deeds first used in England, 1066.

— wax introduced into general use in 1556.

Seals not much in use with the Saxons, but they signed parchments with the cross, impressions of lead being affixed. There was a seal of king Edward's at Westminster, about 1188. Coats of arms were not introduced into seals till 1218. Great seal of England first used to crown-grants, &c. 1050; stolen in 1784.

Seas, the sovereignty of England over the British seas maintained by Selden, and measures taken by the British government in consequence, 8th Charles I. 1633.

Sedan chairs were introduced into England by the duke of Buckingham, 1734.

Sects of religions in the world are said to amount to 373, all at variance with each other.

Semper Eadem first used as a motto for the arms of England, December 13, 1702.

Sextant invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg in 1550.

Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, 1467. The number in England is from 20 to 25 millions. The value of their wool 3,200,000*l.* Expense of manufacturing it, 9,000,000*l.* Exported annually upwards of 3,000,000*l.* Number of persons employed in manufacturing it are above one million. From the wool-grower to the consumer, a piece of cloth passes through one hundred different hands. The average price of a fleece, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.

Shillings first coined in England, 1505.

Ship.—The first seen in Greece arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 before Christ; the first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost 14,000*l.*; before this, 24 gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII. 1500.

—building, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485 B. C. The first ship of the burthen of 800 tons was built in England in 1597. A first rate man of war requires about 60,000 cubic feet of timber, and uses 180,000*lb.* of rough hemp in the cordage and sails for it. The ground on which the timber for a 74 gun ship would require to grow, would be 14 acres. It requires 3000 loads of timber, each load containing 50 cubical feet. 1500 well-grown trees, of two loads each, will cover 14 acres, at 20 feet asunder, 3000 loads of rough oak, at 2*s.* per foot, or 5*l.* per load, will cost 1500*l.*

Shipping in England, of the navy, contained,

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Mariners.</i>
in 1588	31,385	15,272
1660	62,594	—
1675	69,681	30,951
1688	101,032	—
1693	112,400	45,000
1704	104,754	41,000
1715	167,596	—
1721	158,233	—
1727	170,862	—
1741	198,385	—
1749	228,215	17,000
1744	266,246	10,000
1760	300,416	70,000
1774	276,046	—
1781	422,760	104,978

Thirteen thousand five hundred vessels, freighted with property to the value of between sixty and seventy millions sterling, sailed from and arrived at the port of London in the course of 1797.

Shoes of the present fashion worn in England, 1633; but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.

Shoeing of horses first introduced, 481.

Side-saddles first used in England, 1380.

Signals at sea first devised by James II. 1665.

Silk, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B. C. From India, 274 after Christ. Known at Rome in Tiberius' time, when a law passed in the senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment all of silk, 220; silk-worms were brought to Europe 300 years later; silk at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow like cotton on trees, 220; the emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his empress a robe of silk, because too dear. Silk introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; some monks who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk-worms.

eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. &c. Charlemagne sent to Offa, king of Mercia, in 780, a present of a belt, a Hunsish sword, and two silken vests; in 1130, Greek manufactures of silk brought by Roger, king of Sicily, to Europe; settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the south of France, a little before Francis I. who brought it to Touraine. Venice inveigled silk weavers from Greece and Palermo, in Sicily, 1207; silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball, at Kenelworth castle, in Warwickshire, 1286; silk manufactured in England, 1604; first silk manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there till a long time afterwards; first worn by the English clergy, 1534; silk-worms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1559; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620; Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine, erected at Derby, in 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels, one water wheel moves the whole, and in a day and night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk. Silk first imported from Persia through Russia, 1742.

Silver first coined at Rome, 269 before Christ.

— penny, the largest coin in England, 1302.

— mines first discovered in Germany, 950.

— first discovered at Brittany, in France, Nov. 1730; in Devonshire, 1294; at Potosi, 1545; at Cusco, 1712.

— plate, or vessels, first made use of in England by Welfred, a Northumberland bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons and cups, a very great luxury in 1300.

Banking-fund act passed, 1717; again, 1786.

Surnames introduced into England by the Normans, and adopted by the nobility, 1200.

Slave trade from Congo and Angola, began by the Portuguese in 1482.

— began with England, 1563; in South America, 1559; in North America, 1620; abolished by the Quakers, 1784. Their importation is said by abbé Raynal to have been nine millions of slaves, of which it is said to be sixty thousand annually. Abbé Raynal says there are, in America and the West Indies, full one million, four hundred thousand.

In 1708 Great Britain purchased,	53,100
America,	6,300
France,	23,500
Holland,	11,300
Portugal,	8,700
Denmark,	1,200

104,100, at

about 15l. each, which amounts to 1,562,000l. sterling, but bought by barter. In 1793 they sold on an average for 30l. or 35l. each. In 1788, the slaves in the West India islands, belonging to Great Britain, were—

In Jamaica,	174,000
Barbadoes,	80,000

Antigua,	35,000
Grenada and the Grenadines,	40,000
St. Christopher's,	27,000
St. Vincent's,	15,000
Dominica,	15,000
Anguilla, Tortola, &c.	14,000
Nevis,	10,000
Montserrat,	9,000

410,000 slaves.

Slave trade abolished in the United States, 1810.

Slippers first used about 1570.

Smithfield first paved, 1615.

Soap first made at London and Bristol, 1524.

Solar system discovered by Pythagoras, 500 before Christ; revived by Copernicus, 1532; proved by sir Isaac Newton, 1695.

Sowing corn, &c. the art of, taught by Ceres, 1409 before Christ.

Space, determined by the following calculation of Jedediah Buxton, of Elmtou, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, who proved, in 1751,

200 Barley-corns,	} are contained in one solid inch.
300 Wheat-corns,	
512 Rye-corns,	
180 Oats,	
40 Peas,	
25 Beans,	
80 Vetches,	
100 Lintels,	
2304 Hairs, one inch long,	

Speaker of the house of commons first chosen, 1340.

Speaking trumpets invented by Kircher, a jesuit, 1652.

Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299.

Sphere invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, 209 before Christ.

Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick. 1530; another invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport in Yorkshire, which finishes, on each spindle, three lays, of thirty hanks to the pound, in an hour, 1785.

Spurs in use before 1400.

Stamp duties first instituted in England in 1694, yielded in 1785, the sum of 1,175,390l.

Stamp paper for covering the walls of rooms, first introduced in Spain and Holland, 1555; flock, or velvet paper first used, 1620.

Standing armies began in France, by Charles VII. in 1445.

Starching linen first introduced into England, 1552.

Statutes first printed, 1483.

Steam engine invented by Savary, for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1618.

Steam boat, Rumsey's, succeeded in North River, N. Y. Oct. 1807.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel-wire springs for watch pendulums weigh one grain, to the artist 7s. 6d. each, equal to 2l. 5s.—one grain of gold only 2d.

Stirrups first used in the sixth century.

Stockings, silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. Howell says, that in 1560, queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of

black knit silk stockings by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. He adds, that Henry VIII. that magnificent and experienced prince, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded in silk. His son Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant sir Thomas Graham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing, at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, from thence ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, and were the first of the kind made in England, 1564. The weaving of them was invented by the reverend Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

Stone buildings first introduced into England, 674.

— bullets in use in England so late as 1514.

— church, the first built in London, 1087.

— artificial, for statutes, &c. discovered by a Neapolitan, 1776; introduced by Mrs. Coade, near London.

Stone cured by a medicine, for which government paid Mrs. Steevens a premium, June, 1739.

Stops in literature introduced, 1520; the colon, 1580; semicolon, 1599.

Store cask for a brewery was made by Mr. Layton, in Southwark, which would contain eight thousand casks of sixteen gallons each.

Its diameter 55 feet, 6 inches, and in depth 20 feet, all of English oak: finished January, 1792. *See Beer.*

Strand, London, first built on, 1353.

Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.

Stucco-work revived by D'Udine, about 1500.

Style altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, eight years before Christ; again at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off ten days, December 15, 1712; at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, September 2, 1752.

Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; originally from China, and the East; produced in Sicily, 1148; first produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary islands, in 1503; carried to the West Indies by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641; sugar refining first discovered by a Venetian, in 1503; practised first in England, 1569; was first taxed in England, in 1685; imported into England in 1789, above 1,936,440 cwt. for which duty to the amount of 1,189,814l. 12s. 2d. was paid. The profits to the importers amounted to 3,515,763l. in 1790. There was imported, in 1798, 2,361,715 cwt.

Sunday schools first established in Yorkshire, 1784; became general in England and Scotland, 1789.

Sun-dials invented 558 before Christ; the first erected at Rome was that by Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 308 before Christ; first set up against churches, 613.

Supremacy of the pope above the emperor introduced, 607.

— The first prince that shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself, was Henry VIII. 1533. *See Oath.*

Supplies granted during the reign of

	L.
King William,	72,047,369
Queen Anne,	122,373,531
George I.	79,832,160
George II.	276,349,773
George III. to Michaelmas, 1788.	450,041,321

L. 1,000,644,154

Supplies granted for the year 1798, amounted to 28,400,005l.

Surnames first used, 1102; became common, 1200.

Survey of England made, at first, by order of Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II. 1668.

Swearing on the holy gospel first used, 528.

Talmud made 117 B. C.

Tamarisk plant first brought from Germany, 1560.

Tapestry invented by sir Francis Crane, 1619; for the encouragement of which king James I. gave 2000l. to build a house at Mortlake, in Surrey, 1619.

Tar, mineral, discovered at Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, in 1779, and in Scotland, October 10, 1792.

Taxes paid by Great Britain and Ireland in 1791, amounted to 23,475,340l.

Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India company, early in 1591; tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the statute books, 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by lord Arlington and lord Ossory, 1699; was sold at 3l. per pound in 1707; the Americans refused to receive it with a duty, 1773. In 1787, about 18,852,675lb. were imported by the East India company, besides what was brought by clandestine trade and smugglers. The duty for 1783 was 112,125l. 1s. 6d.

Telegraphs invented, 1687; put into practice by the French in 1794; by the English, January 28, 1796.

Telescopes invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle-maker, at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on the principles of sir Isaac Newton, 1692.

Theatre; that of Bacchus, at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, 420 before Christ; The ruins still exist. The first royal licence for one was in 1574, to James Burbage and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; but long before their time miracles were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs; hence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool." Plays were opposed by the puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's; the first at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane, as now; the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time boys performed women's parts. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694; when from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them, under Betterton, obtained a licence, and withdrew to Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields in 1695.

In 1807 the number of theatres in France amounted to 166. The number of performers attached to them is 3968.

- Theatrical representations introduced into England in 1566, by Geoffrey, prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester.
- Thermometers first invented by Drebel a Dutchman, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730, and by Fahrenheit, 1749.
- Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius in 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist, Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653. See Lacteals.
- Thread first made at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1722.
- Tides, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.
- Tiles first used in England, 1246.
- Tilts and tournaments instituted in Germany, 919.
- Time first computed from the Christian era 516; in history, 748; in Spain, 1358; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, 1415.
- measure barometer introduced by Scipio Nasica, 159; king Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax-tapers, each 12 inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood, and thin-scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time-measures, hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.
- Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but in Devonshire and Cornwall; in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New-Spain, 1782.
- Titles, first creation of, by patents, 1344. Titles-royal:—The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England: Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and mighty prince;" Henry VII. "Highness;" Henry VIII. "Majesty;" (and was the first and last that was styled "Dread sovereign;" and James I. that of "Sacred," or "Most excellent majesty." that of "Majesty" was given to Louis XI. of France; before, it was the title only of emperors, the kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of "Highness;" those of England, "Your grace;" those of France, "Your despotism."
- Tobacco first discovered in St. Domingo in 1496; afterwards by the Spaniards in Yutaean, 1520; introduced into France by Nicot, 1560; first brought into England, 1583; prohibited to be planted there in 1694; a tax laid on it in England, 1685; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779; the duties at the Custom-house for the year 1788 amounted to 498,020*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*
- Toll first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341; first paid by vessels passing the Staden on the Elbe, 1190.
- Toll-gates, or turnpikes, first in England, 1664.
- Tolls gathered in London, first for repairing the highways of Holborn, Gray's-inn-lane, and St. Martin's-lane, 1346.
- Tontines first established at Paris; 1653.
- Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Besancon, 1674; Petit, of France invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.
- Towers, high one was first erected to churches in 1000.
- Tragedy, the first acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis, 535 B. C.
- Trumpets first sounded before the kings of England, by order of Offa, king of Mercia, 700.
- Tulips first brought into England, 1578.

Turkeys came into England, 1523. The first in France, 1570.

Turkey trade began, 1580.

Turnpikes first legally erected in England, 1663; yielded in 1778 about 508,000*l*.

TURNPIKE ROADS AND BRIDGES IN NEW YORK, Completed or Projected, 1807.

<i>Roads.</i>	<i>Capital stock.</i>	<i>Length of road.</i>
First Great Western,	180,000	52
Columbia,	25,000	20
Rensselaer and Columbia,	32,000	24
Eastern, (with a diverging road),	50,000	40
First Northern,	90,000	60
Seneca, (two roads),	177,500	112
Susquehannah,	116,000	80
Orange,	21,000	25
Mohawk,	190,000	80
Westchester,	25,000	10
Newburg and Cochecton,	80,000	60
Shenango,	64,000	66
Oneida,	30,000	25
Union,	50,000	30
Stephentown,	8,000	10
New Windsor and Blooming Grove,	7,500	10
Second Grand Western,	50,000	45
Flushing and Newtown,	15,000	5
Quaker hill,	10,000	10
Albany and Schenectady,	140,000	14
Troy and Schenectady,	60,000	15
Hudson Branch,	20,000	10
Ulster and Delaware,	125,000	110
Dutchess,	60,000	35
Schoharie,	78,000	60
Newtown,	30,000	20
Canandaqua and Bath,	50,000	35
Third Great Western,	105,000	90
Ancram,	24,000	20
Susquehannah and Bath,	300,000	100
Albany and Bethlehem,	30,000	5
Fall-hill turnpike and bridge,	12,500	15
Chatham,	10,000	10
Cozackie,	41,000	25
Albany and Delaware,	150,000	75
Little Delaware,	100,000	60
Lake Erie,	200,000	130
Fourth Great Western,	40,000	30
Hillsdale and Chatham,	35,000	20
Cayuga,	175,000	120
Ontario and Genessee,	175,000	90
Onondago Salt-spring,	100,000	55
Great Northern,	150,000	130
Delaware,	75,000	50

<i>Roads.</i>	<i>Capital stock.</i>	<i>Length of road.</i>
Newburgh and Chenango,	162,000	80
Nevesink,	162,000	80
Popachton,	210,000	90
Plattsburg and Chateaugay,	55,000	40
Utica,	30,000	30
Rdme,	20,000	20
Greenfield,	26,000	20
Farmers',	100,000	35
Ulster and Delaware, first branch,	40,000	25
Waterford and Whitehill,	150,000	60
Waterford,	60,000	40
Newburgh and New Windsor,	5,000	5
Schenectady and Ballstown,	2,000	5
Jamaica and Rockaway,	20,000	15
Unadilla,	62,500	40
Canajoharie and Charleston,	30,000	20
Hamilton and Skaneateles,	84,000	70
Mohawk bridge and Ballstown,	40,000	20
Highland,	250,000	110
New Baltimore and Rensselaerville,	20,000	20
Mexico,	50,000	50
Middleburgh and Rensselaerville,	15,000	15
Albany and Green,	40,000	35

Total miles of road, 3,071

<i>Bridges.</i>	
Schoharie Kill,	10,000
Catskill,	5,000
Cayuga,	25,000
Canajoharie and Palatine,	10,000
Jericho,	10,000
Troy,	150,000
Union,	50,000
Fort Miller,	40,000
Newtown and Bushwick,	7,500
Montgomery,	13,500
Schoharie and Cobleskill,	6,000
Fort Hunter,	7,500
Schoharie Creek, north,	5,000
Wallabout and Brooklyn,	150,000
Delaware,	200,000
Susquehannah,	200,000
Canton,	5,000
Farmers',	3,000
Cohoes,	7,500
Jefferson,	4,000
Mohawk, (stock included in Mohawk turnpike.)	

Total, 67 turnpikes.—Stock, Dol. 5,141,750

— 21 bridges.—Stock, 415,000

Eighty-eight companies—

Total amount of capital stock, Dol. 5,556,750

- The total amount of turnpike road capital in the United States, now (1811) exceeds twenty-five millions of dollars; and the total roads now made and making exceeds twelve thousand miles.
- Types of wood for printing first used, 1470.
- Tythes first established in England, 808.
- Uranikon, a new musical instrument, invented at Prague, by Matheïn, 1806.
- Vaccination discovered, 1802. Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* from the British parliament.
- Ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1740.
- Venus her transit over the sun, June 2, 1660.
- Vessels employed in the mercantile line in England, in 1792, were 23,600.
- Vine-dressers, a colony of, from Phœcia, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, who instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 before Christ. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grow spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain.
- Vines planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.
- Vines and sugar-canes planted in Madeira, 1420.
- Violins invented about 1477, and introduced into England by Charles II.
- Virginia first legislature convened, 1691.
- Votes of the house of commons first printed, 1681.
- Voyage round the world, the first, 1525.
- Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.
- Wars with Spain between 1589 and 1593, cost queen Elizabeth, 1,300,000*l.* besides the double subsidy of 280,000*l.* granted by parliament. In the Irish rebellion she spent 3,400,000*l.* in ten years. The expenses of the war of 1756, cost England 90,000,000*l.*
- Watch, there was no night-watch in London, 1189.
- Watches invented at Nuremburgh in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500.—The emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530.—Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1577; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.
- Water, first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 31st Henry III. 1237. It took near 50 years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285.—An engine erected at Broken-wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1594. The New river brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by sir Hugh Middleton in 1614.—The city supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses; the new river company incorporated, 1620.—So late as queen Ann's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate pump, as now at Edinburgh.
- Water-mills for grinding corn were invented by Bellisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water. A general contribution over the province of Maryland, to erect one, 1639.
- Weavers, two from Brabant, settled at York; which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects," 1331.

Weavers, dyers, cloth-drappers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. Flemish, settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. They taught the English the making of baize, serges, Norwich crapes, &c. The baize-makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

Weekly bills of mortality round London began 1603.

Weighting engine, or beam, a public one set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller. Statute 3, Edward II. 1309.

Weights and measures invented, 869 before Christ; fixed to a standard in England, 1257; regulated, 1492.

Whalebone found by the English ships at cape Breton, 1583; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.

Whale-fishery, the first by the Dutch, 1596; by the English, at Spitzbergen, 1598.

Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1578; the use of their bones and fins were not yet known, consequently no stays worn by ladies.

Wheat produced annually in England and Wales amount to thirty-two millions of bushels. Twenty thousand sacks are consumed weekly in London.

Wigs, full bottom, were first worn by the judges, in 1674.

Wild-fire invented by a Grecian, 663.

Wills to devise lands were first permitted, under restrictions, by Henry VIII. Universally, all real property at the restoration.

Wills of sovereigns, the first on record, Richard II. 1399.

Wind saw-mill invented, 1633, and erected near the Strand, London, by a Dutchman.

Wind-guns invented at Nuremberg, 1560.

Wind-mills invented, 1299.

Windows of glass first used in England for houses, 1180.

Winds and months, present names given them by Charlemagne, 788.

Wines exported from Oporto.

In 1793 there were 31,193 pipes, duty at 17l. 10s. per pipe.			
1794	51,882	ditto.	
1795	52,809	ditto.	
To July, 1796	about 17,000	ditto.	
	1795 additional duty,.....	11l.	
	1796	11l.	

39l. 10s. per pipe.

The above is the whole of the export to Great Britain, Ireland, America, Hamburg, Russia, and Genoa.

The exportation to Ireland may be reckoned each year at 5000 pipes, and to the other places about 1500 pipes yearly.

— sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20s. per ton, and the second sort at 13s 4d. 1389. In 1790 there were 140,000 pipes of wine made in Portugal, 45,000 were imported into England; 20,000 into Ireland; 35,000 into Holland, Denmark, &c. and the remaining 37,000 were consumed at home.

— first made in England, 1140; in Flanders, in 276.

— from raisins first made in England in 1635. In the following years the quantities made by the different manufactories were—

	In 1790	In 1791	In 1792	In 1793
James and company, . . .	1820	4426	4119	2564
Beaufy and company, . . .	327	3049	3537	1996
Faulkner and company, . . .	795	2312	2580	1843
Bate and company, . . .	338	—	—	—
Walsham and company, . . .	—	610	668	1052
Dowler and company, . . .	157	257	194	291

Total, 32,877 barrels, each 31 1-2 gallons. The duty on which is 30,236l. 19s. 9.5d. whose averages yearly produced 7,559l. 14s. 11.5d. into the treasury.

Wire invented at Nuremberg, 1351; mills invented in Germany, 1563.

Wire-mill, the first set up at Sheen, by a Dutchman, 1663.

Wood first cultivated in England, 1582; the fixing its colour discovered. 1753.

Wood-cuts invented, 1460.

Wood's patent for coining granted, January, 1723

Wool.—One pound of wool has been spun to the length as follows :

A lee of woollen yarn measures in length eighty yards.

A hank of ditto, by the custom of Norwich, consists of seven lees.

Twenty-four hanks in the pound is esteemed good spinning in the schools, thirteen thousand, four hundred and forty yards.

Seventy hanks in the pound is esteemed superfine spinning at Norwich, thirty-nine thousand, two hundred yards, or 21 miles.

One hundred and fifty hanks in the pound was spun in 1754, by Mary Powley, of East Dere-ton, in Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society, eighty-five thousand yards, or forty-eight miles.

Three hundred hanks in the pound have already been spun by Miss Ives; and though this young lady has carried the art of spinning combed wool to so great a degree of perfection, she does not despair of improving it still farther, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand yards, or twenty-five miles. Cotton to two hundred and three thousand yards. *See Sheep.*

Woollen-cloth manufactories commenced at Sedan, in France, 1646; the first made in England in 1331; medley cloths first made, 1614; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1688; first dyed and dressed in England in 1667. Its export from Great Britain in 1787 was 3,687,795l. 12s. 2d. value. In 1779, 272,755 pieces of broad-cloth, containing 8,806,688 yards, and 180,168 pieces of narrow cloth, containing 6,377,377 yards, were manufactured in the West Riding of Yorkshire, being an increase on the year 1778, a produce of 48,596 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards of broad-cloth, and 315,602 pieces, or 1,196,064 yards of narrow cloth.

Woolwich, the first royal dock, 1512.

Workers, cloth, seventy families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England, by Edward III's invitation, for promoting the woollen manufacture, 1330.

Worm-wood, and other plants, used for preserving malt liquors, before the use of hops, 1492.

Year, the solar, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 285: introduced by Cæsar, 45 before Christ.

Yellow dye for cotton invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1773.

Zodiac, signs of the, invented by Aniximander, 547 before Christ.

Kingdoms, States, Cities, Towns, &c. Founded.

ABINGDON, in Berks, built in 517.

Achaia founded, 1800 before Christ.

Aix-la-Chapelle built, 795.

Albany, United States, incorporated, 1688.

Alexandria, in Egypt, built in seventeen days, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, 332 before Christ; taken by the French, 1798.

Algiers was a Roman province, 44 before Christ; seized by Barbarossa, 1516.

America first discovered by Columbus, 1492; afterwards by Vesputius Americanus, a Florentine, from whom it derives its name, 1497. Mexico conquered by Spain, 1518—Peru, 1520. Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese, 1500—planted by them in 1549, and remains in their possession. Terra Firma was conquered by Spain in 1514. North America was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of England, and his son John Cabot, an Englishman, in 1494. John Cabot settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, 1498. Florida was first discovered by John Cabot in 1500; it was ceded to Spain by the peace of 1783. Louisiana was discovered by the French, 1663; they took possession of it in 1718, but eastwards of the Mississippi was ceded to England, 1763. The first British settlement made in North America was in Virginia, 4 James I. 1607—New England was the second in 1614, by the Plymouth company. Nova Scotia was settled by the Scotch, under sir William Alexander, 1622; but underwent several changes from the English to the French, and then to the English again, till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748. Canada was attempted to be settled by the French in 1534; they built Quebec in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759; and ceded by the peace of 1763. Packet boats first established between Old and New Spain with the liberty of trading, 1764: free trade opened between Old and New Spain by the straits of Magellan, 1774: several viceroys appointed in Spanish America, 1775. Thirteen colonies united, and declared themselves independent of the British crown, 4th of July, 1776; allowed by France, February 6, 1778; by Holland, October 8, 1783; by the British parliament, November 30, 1783: American congress first met at Philadelphia, September 5, 1775. Duty on foreign sugar and molasses, restricting the trade between the colonies and the West Indies, imposed by the British parliament, 1764. Stamp act passed, January 10, 1765. Virginia resolves against it, May 20. October following, the colonial congress, to consult on the common interest proposed by Massachusetts, consisting of twenty-eight delegates from the assemblies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Delaware counties, Maryland, and South Carolina, formed at New York and passed a declaration of rights. Tumults in Boston; commenced in the colonies generally. In con-

sequence of the non-importation acts the exports from Britain to the colonies were less in 1766 than in 1765 by 880,811l. Population at this time conjectured to be : North Carolina, 95,000 whites ; Maryland, 70,000 whites ; Pennsylvania, 280,000, (Philad. 4474 houses) ; New Jersey, 60,000 ; Connecticut, 141,000 whites, 4500 blacks, 930 Indians ; Massachusetts, 240,000, (Boston, 15,500) ; South Carolina, 40,000 whites, 90,000 negroes, (Charleston, 5,500 whites, 7,500 negroes). Stamp-act repealed, March 18, 1766. Tax on paper and glass, June 29, 1767. Circular letters, tumults, &c. 1768. Non-importation acts, &c. 1769. Massacre at Boston—duties repealed, excepting 3d. per pound on tea, which was preserved in order to support the dignity of the British government—associations refusing to drink tea, 1770. Insurrection in North Carolina, 1771. A British armed schooner at Providence, R. I. burnt, 1772. In some colonies, tea sent back : at Boston, thrown into the dock, 1773. Boston port “shut up” by parliament—Virginia espouses the cause of Massachusetts—Boston relieved by contributions from the sister colonies—Continental congress, Sept. 5—open violence in Rhode Island and New Hampshire—Dr. Franklin dismissed from the office of deputy post-master, 1774. Petitions of congress refused to be heard—bills to restrain the trade of the colonies passed—col. Pickering, with between 30 and 40 men, prevented lieut. col. Leslie, at the head of 140, from passing a bridge, by drawing it up, “because it was a private road,” and upon their jumping into a boat, it was immediately scuttled ; but, by the interposition of the Rev. Mr. Barnard, the Americans are at length prevailed upon to let down the bridge, 1775. Battles at Lexington and at Concord, April 19 ; Ticonderoga taken by the Americans. Col. Allen demanded its surrender “in the name of the great Jehovah and the continental congress,” May 10, 1775. [For the battles which occurred during the revolution, see Battles, where the most important are noted.] The power of the British being completely broken, and the pride of their government humbled, by the persevering and unwearied courage of the Americans, their independence was acknowledged, and a treaty of peace signed, Sept. 23, 1783. Independence of the United States acknowledged by Sweden, February 5 ; Denmark, February 25 ; Spain, March 24 ; Russia, July, in the same year. Insurrection in Massachusetts, on account of heavy taxes, headed by Daniel Shays, which is soon quelled, 1786. Proposition to alter the constitution, Sept. 27—the federal constitution agreed upon, 1787. Representatives in congress by the census of 1810, viz. for Massachusetts, 20 ; N. Hampshire, 6 ; Vermont, 6 ; Rhode Island, 2 ; Connecticut, 7 ; New York, 27 ; New Jersey, 6 ; Pennsylvania, 23 ; Delaware, 2 ; Maryland, 9 ; Virginia, 23 ; Ohio, 6 ; Kentucky, 10 ; N. Carolina, 13 ; Tennessee, 6 ; S. Carolina, 9 ; Georgia, 6 ;—total 181. Gen. Sinclair defeated by the Indians, 1791. Mint established, 1792. Proclamation of neutrality—yellow-fever in Philadelphia, 1793.....An insurrection broke out in the western part of Pennsylvania—treaty with Great Britain, Nov. 19, 1794. Treaty with Spain, Thomas Pinckney ambassador—with the dey of Algiers, by col. Humphreys, 1795.... General Washington’s farewell address, declining a third election, 1796. Charles C. Pinckney, envoy to France, but not being received by the French directory, a new embassy, consisting of

Charles C. Pinckney, Ellridge Gerry, and John Marshall, appointed—Constitution frigate, 44 guns, launched at Boston—treaty with Tripoli—treaties with France annulled, 1797. War with France—Gen. Washington appointed lieutenant-general and commander in chief, 1798. Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States, Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, and William Vans Murray, minister at the Hague, appointed envoys to France—treaties with Tunis and Prussia—Constellation, Thos. Truxtun, captures the *Insurgente*—Gen. Washington died, December 14, aged 68, 1799. Convention with France—second census taken, population of the United States, 5,305,482, 1800. Thomas Jefferson chosen president, and Aaron Burr vice-president, March 4, 1801. Ohio admitted into the union, 1802. David Humphreys imported into New England a hundred merino sheep, 1803: five thousand more imported in the year 1810, reducing the price for one, from 1500 to 30 dollars. Louisiana purchased of the French for fifteen million of dollars, and divided into two territories of the United States. Aaron Burr murdered Alexander Hamilton in a duel, 1804. Thomas Jefferson re-elected and George Clinton vice-president, 1805. Disputes between Spain and America, respecting the boundaries of Louisiana—a conspiracy by col. Burr detected—treaty between Great Britain and the United States, rejected by the president, 1806. Col. Burr surrendered himself to the civil authority, Jan. 18—British treaty rejected—Burr acquitted—attack on the Chesapeake by the *Leopard*, June 22—the ship *Othello* robbed in the Chesapeake by a French privateer, which is afterwards captured by a crew of volunteers from Baltimore—proclamation of interdiction—extra session of congress, October 26—embargo passed, Dec. 22—Mr. Rose arrives, Dec. 25, 1807. Mr. Erskine arrives, 1808. Mr. Madison elected president of the United States, and Mr. Clinton vice-president, March 4—arrangement with Mr. Erskine—the execution of a sentence of the supreme court of the United States, opposed, by military force, by the governor of Pennsylvania—orders issued by the governor of Massachusetts to the militia, to aid in the execution of the embargo laws, declared illegal by the legislature, 1809. Revenue of Pennsylvania in 1809: receipts, 306,376 dolls. 72 cents; expenditures, 255,242 dollars, 58 cents.

The whole debt of the United States, on January 1, 1807, was 67,727,756 dollars. In a period of twenty years the population has increased nearly 3 millions, and the dwelling-houses from 640,000 to 1,235,000. The improved lands have risen from 1,120,000 to 2,390,400 acres; the average price per acre is risen from 2 to 6 dollars. The number of horses has increased from 600,000 to 1,200,000 and the horned cattle from 1,200,000 to 2,950,000. The merchant vessels have increased from 250,000 to 1,207,000 tons. The imports have risen from 11 to 80 millions of dollars: the exports of domestic produce have increased from 9 to 42 millions, and the exports of foreign goods from 1 to 36 millions. The specie in circulation has risen, in the period of twenty years, from 10 to 17 millions.

Amphipolis in Thracæ, built by the Athenians, 437 before Christ.

Amsterdam first settled, 1203; walled, 1482; taken possession of by the French, January 18, 1795.

Annapolis incorporated, 1708.

Antioch built, 300 before Christ.

Antwerp first mentioned in history, 517; walled, 1256; pillaged by

- its garrison, 1376; ruined, 1585; declared a free port, 1784; surrendered to the French, 1794.
- Aquitaine erected into a principality, 1362; re-annexed to the crown of France, 1730.
- Areopagus first erected at Athens, 1373 before Christ.
- Argos, the kingdom of, began 1586 before Christ.
- Aragon erected into a kingdom, 912.
- Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2089 before Christ; lasted about 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the kingdoms of Babylon, of Nineveh, and the Medes.
- Athens, kingdom of, began 1556 before Christ.
- Attica founded as a kingdom, 1556 before Christ.
- Austria annexed to Germany, 1042; the emperor of Germany takes the title of emperor of Austria, 1804.
- Babylon founded by Nimrod, 2240 B. C. walled 2244 B. C.
- Babylonish monarchy founded by Belus 2217 before Christ.
- Bagdat built, 762.
- Balbes built, 144; totally obliterated by an earthquake, 1759.
- Barbadoes settled, 1625.
- Batavia settled by the Dutch, 1612.
- Berne, in Switzerland, made an imperial city, 1296.
- Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.
- British isles; they were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celts. The Romans first invaded them under Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C. but made no conquests. The emperor Claudius, and his generals Palutius, Vespasian and Titus, subdued many provinces after thirty pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44. The conquest was completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, 85. Wrested from the Roman empire by Carausius, 289; recovered by Constantius, 296. The Romans held their conquest till 428; then the old inhabitants called in the Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots; these Saxons made a second conquest, and divided South Britain into seven kingdoms, 455. This government was called the Saxon heptarchy, and lasted till 829, when Egbert, having subdued and united them under one government, was crowned king of England. Vide England.
- Britany annexed to the crown of France, 1150.
- Burgundy, kingdom of, founded, 413; again in 814; united to the German empire, 1035; disunited by a revolt, and divided into four sovereignties, 1074.
- Byzantium, now Constantinople, founded or built, 715 B. C.
- Cæsaria built, after 12 years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, 7 years before Christ.
- Calcutta seized and settled by the English, 1689.
- Canterbury built, 912 before Christ; paved, 1477.
- Carthage founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by queen Dido, 1233; destroyed, 146; re-built, 123 B. C.
- Cambridge, once a city called Granta, built by Carsius; university chartered, 521; founded, 900; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; university revived, 1110; its castle built, 1067; streets paved, 1410; again, 1544; chancellor's court established by queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a papist recommended by the king, February, 1687.

Carolina, North, one of the United States, began to be settled, 1710. Insurrection, 1771. Their constitution adopted, December 18, 1777. Its legislature consists of a senate and house of commons, elected annually. Judges appointed during good behaviour by the legislature, by which body also a governor is annually elected, who has a council of seven. Sends twelve representatives to congress.

—, South, one of the United States, together with North Carolina and Georgia granted to the earl of Clarendon in 1663. The first of the United States that formed an independent constitution. The present constitution was adopted in 1790. Senate and house of representatives; the former elected for four and the later two years. Governor elected by joint ballot to serve two years. The judges are appointed by the legislature, and hold their offices during good behaviour. Sends eight representatives to congress.

Castile and Arragon kingdom began, 1035.

Caucasus, a colony of Scotchmen in the mountains of, receive a charter from the emperor of Russia, 1804.

China empire founded, 2100 before Christ; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads; the first dynasty, when prince Yu reigned, 2207 before Christ; before this time the Chinese chronology is imperfect; by some Fohi is supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereign, 2247 before Christ; literature there revived, and the art of printing practised, 206 before Christ; the first history of China was published by Sematsian, 97 before Christ; first grant the island of Macoa, at the entrance of the river of Canton to the Portuguese, 1586; the country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the emperor and his family killed themselves, 1635; an attempt to establish Christianity there by the Jesuits, 1692; the missionaries expelled, 1724. It is 15 times larger than Great Britain and Ireland; and though not half the size of Europe, contains full as many inhabitants.

Cisalpine republic founded by the French, June 30, 1797; acknowledged by the emperor to be independent, October 17, following.

Connecticut, one of the United States, granted to the earl of Warwick in 1630. Charter issued by Charles II. April 23, 1662, and has ever since been the basis of their government. Senate elected annually, house of representatives for 6 months. Governor elected by the people for one year. Judges appointed annually by the legislature. Sends seven representatives to congress.

Confederation of the Rhine, between France, on one side, and Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and other small German states, July 12, 1806.

Constantinople changed its name from Byzantium, 329; was made the seat of an emperor, 1268; cadies or justices were introduced, to decide the disputes between the Greeks and the Turks, 1390; taken by Mahomet II. May 29, 1452; who put an end to the eastern empire, 1453; walled 20 miles round, 413.

Copenhagen founded, 1169; made the capital of Denmark, 1443.

Corinth, kingdom of, established, 1355 before Christ.

Crk, in Ireland, built, 1170.

Corsica, dependant on Genoa till 1730; ceded to France, 1770; offered to Germany, for 150,000l. in 1781; surrendered its sovereignty to Great Britain, 1794; relinquished in 1796.

Cromstadt built by Peter the Great, of Russia, 1704.

Dantzick founded, 1169; first walled in, 1398; admitted to a suffrage in the elections of the kings of Poland, 1632; put themselves under the protection of Prussia, 1703; compelled to acknowledge Stanislaus king of Poland, 1707; the king of Prussia seized upon the territory round the city, 1789.

Dauphiny annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.

Delaware, one of the United States, first settled by Swedes and Finns in 1627, who were subdued by the Dutch from New York in 1655. The Dutch subdued by the English, in 1664, when they passed under the authority of the British governor of New York. In 1682 united to Pennsylvania under William Penn. In 1701 rejected the charter offered to Pennsylvania. Constitution adopted, September, 1776; new modelled, June, 1792. Senate chosen every three years, and the house of representatives annually. Governor every three years, and cannot serve two terms in immediate succession. Judges may be removed on the address of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. Sends one representative to congress.

Denmark erected into a kingdom, 714; united to Norway, 1412; separated from it, 1521; crown made hereditary, 1660.

Dover castle built by Julius Cæsar, town fortified, 1525.

Dublin city walls built, about 838; its first charter granted, 1173; its castle built, 1320; university founded, 1591; students admitted to its university, January, 1594.

East Indies were first discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know, that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country, 327 B. C. By the Portuguese, 1437; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506. The first settlement was at Goa. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the east Indies, was a private adventure of three ships fitted out from England, 33 Elizabeth 1591; only one of them reached India; and after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the first east India company's charter, on December 31, 1600, their stock consisting of 72,000*l.* they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success have continued ever since. A new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000*l.* a-year, for five years, so they might continue unmolested, February, 1769; India bill passed, 1773; sent judges from England thither, 1774. Dutch East India company established, 1594. East India company at Copenhagen established, 1612. Another at Embden, 1750; In Sweden, 1731.

East Angles kingdom began, 571; ended, 792.

East Saxons kingdom began, 527; ended, 740.

Edinburgh built, 950; fortified, 1074, and castle erected; made the metropolis of Scotland by James III. 1482; James II. was the first king crowned there, 1437.

Egypt, the kingdom of, began, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1633 years; reduced to a province, 31 after Christ; and subdued by the Turks in 1525.

Elbing, in Prussia, founded, 1240.

England originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the an-

cient Gauls or Celtæ; the western parts in the time of the Romans was inhabited by the Belgæ, the northern by the Brigantes, South Wales by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Iceni. Invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 before Christ, subdued by Claudius, 44, and completely so by Agricola in 85. The Romans kept possession till 410. Conquered by the Saxons, 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and they divided it into seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy. Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448. Erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 837, who was the first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A. D. 829. The name of England and of Englishmen had been used as far back as 688. Conquered by the Danes, 877. Recovered by Alfred, 880. Divided into counties and hundreds, 886. An inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides 16,000*l.* in money, provided they retired and discontinued their invasions, 995. In 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committed horrid cruelties and devastations, and the timid Ethelred II. paid them a larger sum, no less than 24,000*l.* for peace. Put under an interdict by the pope, for John's opposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1206. Interdict taken off on John's submission, 1214. All in arms, 1215. Underwent a reformation in government, 1258. Put under an interdict on Henry VIII's shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535. The crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James Stuart, the 6th of that name, king of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of James I. 1603. The two kingdoms united by the consent of both nations, and thenceforth named Great Britain, 1707. The whole supplies of parliament, during the reign of James I. was 630,000*l.* Reign of Charles I. 1,350,000*l.* including ship money &c. Expences of government then were 1,387,770*l.* At the time of the revolution, the public revenue did not exceed 2,100,000*l.* nor the peace establishment 1,900,900*l.*

Great Britain, (Ireland included), Austria, France, Prussia, and Spain, (before the French revolution), statistically compared :

	Great Britain and Ireland.	Austrian Dominions.	France.	Prussia.	Spain.
Extent in English square miles,	150,000	240,000	200,000	75,000	200,000
Population,	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	6,000,000	12,500,000
Number of persons to a sq. mile,	100	83	125	80	62
Extent in English acres,	96,000,000	143,600,000	123,000,000	48,000,000	123,000,000
Number of acres to each person,	6	7	5	8	10
Revenues in dollars,	120,000,000	44,000,000	80,000,000	19,000,000	64,000,000
Amount of public debt,	1,800,000,000	180,000,000	1,125,000,000	—	220,000,000
Land troops in peace,	45,000	360,000	225,000	225,000	100,000
Land troops in war,	150,000	450,000	500,000	350,000	250,000
Seamen in peace,	18,000	—	25,000	—	40,000
Seamen in war,	110,000	—	125,000	—	100,000
Cultivated acres,	70,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000
Taxes paid by each person,	8 00	2 40	3 60	3 16	5 00
Population of capital,	800,000	250,000	750,000	80,000	150,000

These five are the great kingdoms in the west of Europe. Two of them, Austria and Prussia, are inland nations, having no navy and little shipping. The remaining three are naval and maritime nations, to whom many millions of men, and immense territories in Asia and America are or have been subject. France,

though a maritime nation, and a naval power, next to England and far above Spain, is without any foreign possessions. Great Britain possesses in Asia, territories equal to 300,000 square miles, with 40,000,000 of subjects. In North America, about 300,000 square miles and as many subjects. Spain possesses in Asia, about 75,000 square miles and 30,000 subjects. In North and South America about 7,500,000 square miles and as many subjects. Hence it appears the Spanish empire is far beyond the territorial extent of the Russian, whose immensity has been so often vaunted. The population, European and American, of the first, being compared with the population, European and Asiatic, of the second, is at least equal, while, in all natural advantages, the American provinces of Spain are infinitely superior to the Siberian provinces of Russia.

The whole extent of the British empire, in both hemispheres, including its nominal allies, but real tributaries, in Hindostan, is upwards of 1,000,000 square miles, and its subjects 55,000,000, eminent in wealth, arts, and commerce. The habitable part of the Russian empire does not exceed 1,000,000 square miles. No mean portion of its inhabitants are savages, and only nominally subjects; but the whole population is less than *half* of that of the British empire.

The whole extent of the above kingdoms	
in Europe, is in square miles,	865,000
Extent of their empire beyond seas, exceeds,	8,435,000
Which, together, is equal to	<u>9,320,000</u>
The population, European, of the four	
kingdoms, is	78,500,000
That of the foreign possessions of two of	
them, is upwards of	<u>48,000,000</u>
Which, together, make	<u>126,500,000</u>

A statistical account of France, since the revolution, rates the population at 32,791,253.

Eustatia isle settled by the Dutch, 1632.

Fort St. George, in India, first settled by the English East India company, 1690.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls, a colony of the Belgæ, from Germany, were permitted to settle in it, 200 before Christ. It was conquered by the Romans 25 before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Allans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it among them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the late kingdom under Clovis. Conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359. An entire conquest by Henry V. who was made regent during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420. The English crown lost all its possessions in France in the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450. This is the only state in Europe that could boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the Western empire. Its first king was Pharamond,

who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian king, 481. It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls. The assemblies, called the states general, first met in 1302, and continued to 1614. Scots guards were ever about the king, from the reign of St. Louis to that of Henry II. It continued through 41 reigns of kings from Charlemagne. King of, taken prisoner by the English, 1356, by Edward the black prince. The tallion tax established, 1549. The French began to date from the birth of Christ, 1618; before they reckoned from the creation. Queen, mother of, visited England, 1638. Law's banking scheme, something like the South sea bubble in England, took place, 1716; destroyed, 1720. Francis I. taken prisoner by the imperialists, and carried into Spain, August, 1525; killed at a tilting match, 1559. Revolution there, July, 1789. King attempted to escape, June 21, 1791: confirmed the constitutional laws presented him, September 15, 1791; resigned the regal dignity, and was sent to the temple for confinement, August 10, 1793. Convention met, royalty abolished, republican year commenced, September 22, 1792. King beheaded, January 21, 1793. Brissottine party arrested, condemned 9th, and guillotined 10th Brumaire, (May 31). Robespierian party guillotined, July 27, 1794: (Thermidor 10, year 2). New constitution put in force of five directors, September 22, 1795. Two directors and fifty-two deputies arrested for a conspiracy to introduce royalty, September 4, 1797, (Fruetidor 18, year 5). Buonaparte seizes the government, (Brumaire 18), and establishes the consulate, November 9, 1799. Named first consul. Battle of Marengo, June 14, 1800. Buonaparte first consul for life, with power to name his successor, August 2, 1802; crowned emperor, December 2.

Net amount of the revenue of France, (an. 11.) was about 115 millions of dollars. The public debt demanded an annual interest of 16 millions of dollars.

Its civil government is divided into 108 departments, 108 prefectures, 417 circles, and 47,458 communes. Its military government comprises 37 divisions, commanded by generals of division. The war establishment, (1805), was 554,407 men. viz.

Infantry of the line,	341,401
Light infantry,	100,180
Cavalry of the line,	14,150
Light cavalry,	68,988
Artillery on foot,	20,656
Horse artillery,	3,229
Sappers, miners, and engineers,	5,873

554,407

The conscription alone will furnish near a million of soldiers. France, on an emergency, might select her defenders from six millions of men able to bear arms.

Geneva republic founded, 1512; refounded under the title of Ligurian, 1796.

Genoese republic founded, 1006.

Georgia, originally part of Carolina, first settled, June 22, 1732. Incorporated, July 31, 1792. Constitution adopted, May 30, 1798. Senate and house of representatives elected annually. Governor elected every two years by the legislature. Judges elected for

the term of three years, and removeable on the address of two thirds of the legislature. The famous Yazoo speculation originated in this state. Sends four representatives to congress.

Germany, was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 before Christ, when they withstood the attempt of the Romans to subdue them, who conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans, were entirely expelled, about A. D. 290. In 432, the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country, but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, A. D. 802. He was the first emperor, and added the second head to the Eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were in him united. It was called *Allemania*, from *Alleman*, i. e. in German, "Every man," denoting that all nations were welcome there. Dukes being at this time made governors of those provinces, they claimed a right to sovereignty; hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany. Lewis I. Charlemagne's son, was the first king that made this empire independent, 814. It continued united to the crown of France till 841. Charles III. was the first that added the year of our Lord to the year of his reign, 879. Conrad I. was the first elected emperor, 912; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen; but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an interregnum of 22 years. The electors, according to some, reduced to seven in 999. To bring in their sons successors, the emperors, in their life-time, politically got them elected king of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so elected, 1054. The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths by the princes and great men. The emperor Philip murdered, 1208. Seven electors first appointed to choose an emperor, 1258. Lewis V. made the empire independent of the holy see, August 8, 1338. Golden bulls, relating to the election of the emperor, established by Charles IV. of Germany, 1357. To get his son elected king of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector 100,000 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376; the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in the possession of them. Charles V. born 1500; visited England, 1522; resigned his crown to his brother, 1556; and turned monk, 1559. A reformation took place in the empire, 1648. The peace of Carlowitz, when the bounds of the German and Eastern empires were settled, 1689. Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of Austria, in which family the German empire continued till it passed into the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the heiress of Austria, the celebrated queen of Hungary, to Francis duke of Lorraine, who was elected emperor, 1745. The present emperor is his grandson. There are nine electors, three ecclesiastical, and six secular, in whom is vested the right of electing the emperors of Germany. The three ecclesiastical are the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne. The secular are Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, the Palatine, Bavaria, and Hanover. The two last have been added in violation of the golden bull which restricted the number to seven. The

- heir apparent to the empire must be chosen by the electors king of the Romans, to secure his succession. The emperor Leopold was poisoned, March 1, 1722. In consequence of the confederation of the Rhine, Francis II. resigned the station of emperor of Germany, which dissolved that ancient constitution, Aug. 7, 1806.
- Greece isle first planted by the Dutch, 1617.
- Grand Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.
- Gravesend erected to protect the river Thames, 1513.
- Grecian empire founded by Alexander, 331; commenced, 811.
- Groningen built, 433 before Christ.
- Hartford and other towns in Connecticut, settled by emigrants from Massachusetts, 1635.
- Hamburgh founded, 804; walled, 811.
- Hanover, hitherto but a village, walled, 556; obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the ninth electorate, 1692; capitulated to the French, 1803.
- Heptarchy, in England, commenced, 455; ended, 824.
- Holland, originally part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans, 47 before Christ. A sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A. D. 368; continued till 1417, when it passed, by surrender, to the duke of Burgundy, A. D. 1534, being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted, and formed the republic, now called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579. The office of stadtholder, or captain general of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747. A revolt formed, but prevented by the Prussians, 1787. Invaded by the French in 1793, who took possession of it, January, 1795, and expelled the stadtholder; erected into a kingdom under Louis Buonaparte, June 5, 1806.
- A recent statistical account of Holland states the population of that country to amount to two millions, a much greater proportion to the soil, than is found in any other country. The national revenues are stated at 150 millions of florins. The foreign fisheries are very much decayed, and the whale fishery, which is stated as a losing concern, is said to support 15,000 individuals. The herring and cod fisheries are still of much importance to the prosperity of Holland, though other nations have obtained so large a share in this species of industry. It is now under the dominion of Louis Buonaparte, and has been greatly impoverished by French rapacity and the enforcement of the *colonial system*. (1810.)
- Holstein delivered by Russia to the Danes, November 10, 1776.
- Jamestown, first capital of Virginia, founded, 1607.
- Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, were appendages of the duchy of Normandy, and united to the crown of England, by the first prince of the Norman line.
- Jerusalem built 1800 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, 70; rebuilt by Adrian, 130; again destroyed, 136; taken by the Saracens, 622; taken from the Christians by Saladin, 1190; taken by the Crusaders, July 14, 1099, when 70,000 infidels are said to have been massacred.
- Hium built, 1359 before Christ.
- Indiana territory, formerly a part of the North-West territory, so called, was erected into a temporary government, invested with

the usual powers, by act of congress, January, 1801. Inhabitants 4875.

Ireland; the original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly among a number of petty sovereigns. Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, at the request of Dermot, king of Leinster, invaded Ireland, and landed near Waterford, August 23, 1170. King Henry II. set sail from Milford Haven with a large army on board 440 transports, for the conquest of Ireland. He landed near Waterford, October 26, 1171, and completed the conquest of the whole island, 1172. In 1314 the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce, their sovereign, having expelled the English was proclaimed king of Ireland, 1315. The Scots were driven out by the English, 1318. All the Irish were ordered home, 1423. The kings of England were called lords of Ireland till 1543; when Henry VIII. took the title of king. Erected into a kingdom by a bull from pope Paul IV. 1555. Invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again, 1601. Admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779; and released from subserviency of the English privy council, 1782. Harassed by the peep-of-day boys, 1789. Invaded by the French, 1797. Broke out in insurrection in May, 1798, which was suppressed in August following. Again the French made an unsuccessful landing at Killala bay, and were all taken prisoners, 1798. Union with England proposed, opposed, and began in 1800.

Italy, kingdom of, began, 476; ended, 964.

Kent, kingdom of, began, 455; ended, 823.

Kentucky, formerly a part of Virginia, first settled in 1773. Admitted into the Union, June 1, 1792. Constitution adopted, August 17, 1799. Senate chosen for four years and the house of representatives annually. Governor elected for four years and eligible the next seven. Judges hold their offices during good behaviour, but may be removed on the address of two thirds of the legislature. Sends three representatives to congress.

London fortified by the Romans, 50; walled, and a palace built, 294; made a bishoprick, 683; repaired by king Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by fire, 982, 1027, and 1130; not paved, 1090; houses of timber, thatched with straw, but to prevent fire ordered to be built with stone and covered with slate, 1192; a charter by king John to the Londoners to choose a mayor out of their own body annually (this office formerly was for life), to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common-council men annually, 1208; aldermen first appointed, 1242; the houses still thatched with straw, Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366; the lord mayor's show instituted, 1453; a sheriff fined 50l. for kneeling too near the lord mayor, when at prayers in St. Paul's cathedral, 1486; still chiefly built of wood, and in every respect very irregular, 1600; the lord mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24, 1652; the greatest part of the city destroyed by fire, 1666; the charter of the city declared to be forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682; privileges taken away, but restored, 1688; built a mansion-house, 1737; furnished and inhabited the same, 1752; began Blackfriars bridge, October 31, 1760; the city remonstrated on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of

grievances, and was censured, March, 1770; Brass Crosby, esq. lord mayor, and alderman Oliver, sent to the tower by the house of commons for committing their messenger, March, 1771; the city abandoned to the mercy of an ungoverned mob, July 3, 1780. London is now supposed to contain 160,000 houses, 7,000 streets, to cover 3,000 acres, and to be in circumference 23 miles, and its population 1,200,000.

London-bridge built about 1016; burnt, 1136; built new with timber, 1165; finished with stone after 33 years labour, 1209; rebuilt with stone, 1212; houses took fire at both ends, the people thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges, several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1214; its water-works invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, February 11, 1632; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758; water-works destroyed by fire, 1774.

Louisiana: by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1, 1800, it was agreed by Spain to cede this country to France, and it was accordingly done, July 20, 1802. On April 30, 1803, it was purchased by the United States for 15,000,000 dollars, and divided into two territories, called Upper Louisiana and New Orleans. The population of Louisiana, including Pensacola and the Natchez, in 1785, amounted to 32,062: viz. 14,215 free whites, 1033 free people of colour, and 16,844 slaves. The latest documents make the whole number 42,375: viz. free whites, 21,244; free people of colour, 1768, and slaves, 12,990. But this estimate is certainly below the truth; another and more probable estimate, makes the whites in the island of New Orleans, on the west side of the river, and some settlements on the east side, amount to 50,150, and the blacks 39,820. Baron de Carondelet's return of militia, estimated them at 10,340. The two territories are now under the dominion of governors appointed by the president and senate of the United States. Each sends a delegate to congress, who has the privilege of debating but not of voting. In New Orleans territory it is provided by law that a woman cannot be imprisoned for debts incurred in trade. This is a law no less honourable to the gallantry than the justice and humanity of the legislators.

Lyons, in France, founded 43 before Christ; opposed the national convention, by whom it was besieged in 1793.

Macedon, kingdom of, began 814 before Christ.

Madrid built 936 before Christ; but remained an obscure village in 1515.

Malta given to the knights of Rhodes by the emperor Charles V. 1523; surrendered to the French, June 12, 1798. The emperor of Russia declared himself grand master in June, 1799.

Man, isle of, formerly subject to Norway, then to John and Henry III. of England, and afterwards to Scotland; governed by its lords from 1043; conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the earl of Northumberland, with the title of king, 1341; at whose attainder it was granted to sir John de Stanley, 1406; in this family it continued till 1594, when it was seized by the queen; Granted to William, earl of Derby, 1608; fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735; Christianity first established there by St. Patrick and St. Andrew, about 440; episcopal see established, 447; annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the duke of Athol for 70,000L in 1765.

Maryland, granted by Charles I. to Cæcilius Calvert, lord Baltimore, June 20, 1632. The first colony which was erected into a province of the British empire, and governed by its own laws. First constitution adopted, 1646. Acceded to the Union, March 1, 1781. The present constitution was adopted, August 14, 1776. House of delegates elected annually, senate every five years, the governor elected annually by joint ballot, and not eligible after having served three years successively until the expiration of four years. Judges appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behaviour. Sends nine representatives to congress.

Mercian kingdom, began, 584; ended, 828.

Milan: the capital of this celebrated dukedom is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, 408 before Christ. It submitted to the Romans, 232 before Christ; was formed into a republic, A. D. 1231; and lastly, was governed by dukes from 1395 till 1501; the French expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525, who gave it to his son Philip II.; taken by the imperialists, 1796; given to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748; seized by the French, 1796; retaken by the Austrians, May, 1799.

Massachusetts, first settled in 1620. First patent obtained in 1621, and the last in 1630. In 1684 the charter was declared by the court of chancery of England to be forfeited. Another obtained, 1692. The present constitution was adopted, March 2, 1780. Governor, senate, and house of representatives, elected annually, by the people. Judges are appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behaviour.

Michigan territory, in 1800, changed its name from Wayne county, and was organized with the usual officers and powers. Inhabitants 3,206.

Mississippi Territory was formerly part of Georgia—erected into a distinct government in 1800; has 8,850 inhabitants, of whom 3,489 are slaves.

Mogul empire. The first conqueror was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died in 1226. Timer Bek became great mogul, by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the fifteenth century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since: Khouli Khan, the famous sophi of Persia considerably diminished the power of the moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the nabobs have made themselves independent.

Morocco, empire of, (anciently Mauritania) first known, 1008; possessed by the Romans, 25 before Christ, and reduced by them to a province, 50. From this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almoravides; the second emperor of this family built the capital, Morocco. About 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almohides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1312; at this period, Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependence. Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united the three kingdoms again, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

Moscow founded, 1156.

Naples, (anciently Capua and Campania), kingdom of, begun 1020....

Great part of the country was inhabited, in ancient times, by the Etruscans, who built Nole and Capua. This territory has undergone various revolutions, and was distinguished from another division of Sicily by the title of "the kingdom of Puglia," of which. Rodger, count of Sicily, was the first monarch, 1127; given by the pope to the count D'Anjou, in exclusion of the right heir, Coradin, who was taken prisoner and beheaded, aged 16, 1266; Charles, king of Naples, being invited, by the Hungarians, to the crown of Hungary, was, when there crowned, murdered by order of the queen regent, in her presence, who, for this, was soon after taken out of her carriage and drowned in the river Boseth, 1386; Alphonsus, of Arragon, united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called "king of the two Sicilies," 1442; taken from the French and annexed to Spain, 1504—continued with the Spaniards till 1706, when it was taken by the emperor; conquered by the Spaniards again, 1734, and settled on don Carlos, the king of Spain's son, 1736; he resigned it to his third son, Ferdinand, 1759. The French seized on Naples and compelled the king to retire to Sicily, January 24, 1799, but was restored on July 10, following, when the king returned; the king of Naples expelled, and Joseph Buonaparte made king, 1806.

Netherlands declared themselves a free state, 1565 and 1789; became a province to France in 1794.

New Hampshire first settled, 1623. Its present constitution was adopted in 1792. The senate, house of representatives, and governor are elected annually; five counsellors to the governor are also elected annually by the people. Judges are appointed by the governor and council. Sends six representatives to congress.

New Jersey, the present constitution was adopted, July 2, 1776. The legislative council and house of assembly elected annually—the governor is elected annually by joint ballot of the two houses; the council and assembly appoint the judges of the supreme court for seven years, and other justices for five years. The governor and council constitute a court of appeals. Sends six representatives to congress.

New Territory—the N. W. part of the United States, bounded on lake Superior, &c.—not yet settled.

New York was discovered in 1608, by Henry Hudson. The present constitution was adopted, April 20, 1777; house of representatives chosen annually, senate every four, and the governor every three years. The legislators annually choose four senators, who, in conjunction with the governor, form the council of appointment; judges chosen by the council of appointment and hold their offices during good behaviour, or until they attain the age of sixty years. Electors in New York, in 1807, amounted to 43,883; total inhabitants in the city and county of New York, in 1807, was 83,530. Sends twenty-seven representatives to the 13th congress.

Northumberland kingdom began, 547; ended, 828.

Nova Scotia divided into two provinces, 1784.

Ohio, originally a part of Virginia, was ceded to the United States in 1781, and was admitted into the union, April 23, 1802. The representatives are chosen annually, and the senators and governor every two years. In 1803 contained 76,000 inhabitants. Sends six representatives to the 13th congress.

- Orkney isles sold by Denmark to Scotland, 839; re-granted, 1468.
 Osnaburg bishoprick established, 1780.
 Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended, 554.
 Ostend, in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants, reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards, 1604; attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1658; made a free port, June 15, 1781; surrendered to the French in 1789, and was taken by the English in 1793; and in 1794, with all the Netherlands, surrendered to the French.
 Ottoman empire begun, 1293.
 Oxford university derived its origin so early as about 1130 before Christ; founded by Alfred, 886; bishoprick taken from Lincoln, and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636.
 Padua built, 1269 before Christ; surrounded with a wall, &c. by the Venetians, 1019.
 Palmyra, in the deserts of Syria, built by Solomon, and its ruins discovered, 1678.
 Paris founded, 357; made the capital of France, 510; the city consumed by fire, 588; first paved with stones, 1186; barracades of, 1588, to oppose the entry of the duke of Guise; again, August 27, 1748, in opposition to the regency; first parliament there, 1302; old parliament recalled, November 25, 1774.
 Pennsylvania, granted by charter from Charles II, to William Penn, March 4, 1681; next year the new colony published a frame of government and a code of laws: a friendly intercourse was preserved with the aborigines for upwards of seventy years. The first colonists were chiefly quakers, who still maintain great influence in the state, which they employ in the noblest and most beneficial purposes; to this excellent society that state owes its penitentiary system, one of the best, whether considered in a moral or political point of view, that ever was devised; to them likewise it owes the Pennsylvania hospital and several other institutions, calculated to ameliorate the condition of society. The first assembly was held at Philadelphia, in 1683, when a new political compact was adopted. In 1701 William Penn granted his last charter of privileges. The present constitution was established, September 2, 1790. In 1796 an insurrection took place in the western parts of the state, and another, a few years afterwards, in Northampton, Bucks, and other adjoining counties, but these were soon quelled by the federal authority. A more serious one was organized in 1809, to obstruct a process issuing out of the supreme court of the United States, in the case of the representatives of Olmstead against the executors of David Rittenhouse; but the good sense of the community prevailed, and the federal government enforced its legitimate authority. Sends twenty-three representatives to the 13th congress.
 Persian empire founded, 536 before Christ.
 Petersburg, in Muscovy, built by the Czar, Peter I. 1703.
 Picts first mentioned in history, 284; extirpated by the Scots, 846.
 Pisa republic founded, 1403.
 Poland, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire; it was made a duchy, 694; kingdom of, began, by favour of Otto III. emperor of Germany, under Boleslaus, 990;

Red Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania, that had been separated 180 years again united with it, 1465; embraced Christianity, 965; order of the white eagle instituted, 1705; Augustus vacated his throne, 1707—endeavoured to recover it, 1709; pacification treaty, 1717; Augustus Stanislaus, king of, carried off by the confederates and wounded, November 3, 1771; seized, and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773. So late as the thirteenth century, the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past their labour, and such children as were born imperfect. A general revolution, April 14, and the crown made hereditary in the Saxony family, May 3, 1791; the sovereignty dissolved, and the kingdom divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, November 25, 1795, and the king retired on a pension of 200,000 ducats.... Invaded by Buonaparte, 1806.

Portugal, kingdom of, began in 1139, united to Spain in 1580, and continued so till 1640, when they shook off the Spanish yoke.

Prussia, anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose kings were descended from Arthirius, first king of the Hiruli, on the Baltic, 320 before Christ. The Venedi were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhipæan mountains, thence the country was called Borussi, or Prussia: was subdued by the Mercian knights, sent by the emperor Frederick II. 1215; weary of the extortions of their governors, they revolted to Jagello, king of Poland, 1219. The grand master of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king. The king of, visited England, 1744; seized part of Poland, 1773, and 1795. Conquered by Buonaparte, 1806.

Rhode Island, first settled in 1638. Charter from Charles II. 1663. Admitted into the union, 1789. The governor and legislature are chosen annually by the people, and the judges are appointed, it is believed, by the legislature, annually. Sends two representatives to congress.

Roman empire began, 44 before Christ—ended, 63 after Christ; began in the West, 74—ended, 92; began in the East, 364—ended, 1553; it was 2000 miles broad, and 3000 in length.

Rome—its foundation laid by Romulus, its first king, 753 B. C. according to most chronologers; by sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C. They seize the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives, 750 B. C. The Romans and Albans, contesting for superiority, agree to choose three champions on each part to decide it: the three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engage in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the Horatii, subdues and unites Alba to Rome, 667 B. C. The circus built, said to have been capable to contain 150,000 people, 605 B. C. Sextus Tarquin, having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins are expelled, the kingly government abolished, and the republican established under two annual consuls, 500 B. C. The dictatorship first introduced, 493 B. C. Decemviri appointed to form a body of laws, which being done, they were written on ten tables, transcribed on pillars of brass, and made the standard of judicial proceedings, 451 B. C. The Tribunes, Ædiles, &c. divested of all power, 450 B. C. Creation of censors, 443 B. C. Patrician tribunes chosen instead of consuls, 421 B. C. The consulship restored, 418 B. C. Three questors, from among the people, estab-

ed, 410 B. C. Roman soldiers first paid, 406 B. C. Sacked by Brennus, 390 B. C. City burnt by the Gauls, 388 B. C. The temple of Mars built, 380 B. C. Prætor, one first appointed, 365 B. C. The first punic war declared: before this time the Romans had never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor encountered their enemies at sea, 264 B. C. About this time silver money was first made at Rome, instead of brass, before in use; it took the name of moneta, from the temple of Juno Moneta, where it was coined. The second punic war began, 218 B. C. Capitol and temple of Janus built, 207 B. C. The third punic war, 149 B. C. when, after a siege of three years, the Romans took Carthage, and utterly destroyed it, 146 B. C. Marius made his grand triumphal entry into Rome, preceded by an immense treasure in gold and silver, the spoils of Numidia; the famous Jugurtha, its king, and his two sons in chains, graced the triumph, 103 B. C. The Ambrones and Teutones defeated by Marius: the wives of the former being refused security from violation, murder themselves and their children, 102 B. C. The Capitol burnt, 83 B. C. re-built by Domitian. Pompey and Julius Cæsar began to contend for supreme power over the commonwealth, which produced a bloody civil war, 59 B. C. Cæsar was assassinated in the senate-house, and the revolution, intended to be prevented by this catastrophe, was only hastened, 44 B. C. The Roman state, divided into two factions by Octavius Cæsar and Marc Anthony, a civil war ensued, 41 B. C. The republic changed to an empire, Octavius Cæsar having the titles of Imperator and Augustus conferred on him by the senate and people, 27 B. C. About this time the annual revenue of the Roman empire amounted to forty millions of pounds sterling.... The city of Rome was computed to have been fifty miles in circumference, and its inhabitants to exceed four millions. The famous temple of the Mother of the Gods consumed by fire, A. D. 2. A new census, or numeration of the people, being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome were found to amount to six millions, nine hundred thousand, A. D. 48. The number of inhabitants able to bear arms were 132,419 men, 459; the number was 270,000 in 294; was 338,214 in 159; and 320,000 in 50 A. D. The Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations of the North, began to invade the Roman empire, about A. D. 250. It is divided into four parts between two emperors, Dioclesian and Constantius; the basis of its dissolution, 292. The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, by Constantine, 330. Divided again into the eastern and western empires, 364. Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410; by the Vandals, 455; by the Heruli, 476. Is recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537: in 547 the Goths retook it, but in 553 Narses, another of Justinian's generals reconquered it for the emperor. In 726, it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate: finally, the senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, king of France, as emperor of the West, who surrendered the city and duchy to the pope, reserving the sovereignty, A. D. 800; the popes afterwards made themselves independent, and continued in possession of this renowned city and its territories, called the Ecclesiastical States, till 1798. St. Peter's cathedral was built by pope Julius II. who died in 1512—Bramante was the architect. The inhabitants of Rome, on June 4, 1780, amounted to 155,184.

of whom 36,485 were house-keepers; in this number were included 3,847 monks, 2,327 secular priests, 1,910 nuns, 1,065 students, 1,470 paupers, 7 negroes, and 52 persons not Romans. Reduced, by the French, to a republic, and the pope sent from Rome, February 15, 1798. Its population in 1794 was 167,000, in 1798, 151,000, and in 1805, 134,973, of every age and condition.

Russia, or Muscovy, (anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians)—not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864; Rurick was grand duke of Novogorod, in this country, A. D. 862, the earliest authentic account of it. In 981 Wladimir was the first Christian king. Andrew I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About the middle of the sixteenth century the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia. Navigation from England first discovered by Robert Chancellor, 1554. The Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571. First began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700. Became an empire, 1727, Peter I. assumed the title of emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in their future negotiations with the court of Petersburg; he visited England, and worked in the dock-yard at Deptford, 1697. A revolution, without blood-shed, in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another, in favour of the empress Catherine II. 1762; the emperor John, an infant, deposed, 1741—put to death, 1763; the punishment of the knout abolished, 1752; seized part of Poland in 1773, and 1795. Paul I. the late emperor, murdered, March 23, and Alexander crowned, 1800.

In 1803, Marriages,	300,470
Births,	1,270,341
Deaths,	791,973
Excess of births,	478,368

Increase of population in one year, nearly half a million.....

Among the deaths were reckoned—

1145	between	95	and	100
158		100	—	105
90		105	—	110
34		110	—	115
36		115	—	120
15		120	—	125
5		125	—	130
1		145	—	150

Salem, in New England, settled, 1628.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it was till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 before Christ. The Alemans seized it, 395; the Franks in 496. The dukedom of Savoy is now possessed by the king of Sardinia—but great part of the country was ceded to France in 1796; seized by the French, December, 1798, who were repulsed, September 30, 1799; again seized by the French.

Scotland, (anciently Caledonia) history of, began 328 before Christ, when Fergus I. was chosen its first sovereign; received the Christian faith, A. D. 203; united under one monarchy by Kenneth II. the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; divided into baronies, 1033; invaded by the king of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263;

on the death of Alexander III. was disputed by 12 candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1283, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Westminster abbey, 1296; records of Scotland, being sent by sea from England for Scotland, were lost, 1298; first general assembly of the church held, December 20, 1560; earl of Murray regent, 1567; earl of Lenox regent, July 12, 1570; earl of Mar regent, September 6, 1571; earl of Morton regent, Nov. 24, 1572; James VI. of Scotland, succeeded to the crown of England, 1603; this produced an union of the two crowns, and in 1707 the two kingdoms were united, and took the style and title of Great Britain.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 before Christ.

Spain was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; these called in the Carthaginians; it was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians; the Carthaginians however made new conquests in 209, and after the destruction of ancient Tyre, became the most powerful in this country. Conquered by the Romans, 216 before Christ: Grenada and Andalusia was the *Bœtica* of the Romans, and the rest of Spain the province of *Taragona*. The several provinces now subject to the crown were once independent kingdoms, but became one kingdom in 414. The Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 569, and continued in possession of it till it was conquered by the Moors in 711: the Moors kept possession till 1093. The small kingdoms were swallowed up in Castile and Arragon, 1492. Primacy of Toledo founded, 680. St. James, the tutelar saint of Spain, since the finding of that apostle's body in the ninth century. Holy brotherhood instituted, 1360. Kingdom of Spain founded, by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon; the queen of Castile having married the king of Arragon, 1479, who assumed the title of Catholic majesty. By the conquest of Navarre and Grenada, Ferdinand put a complete end to the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511. *Ecurial* began building, 1569. *Fuero Juzgo*, code of laws enacted by *Chindasvindus*, 612; that called *Les usages*, formed by the count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Castilla*, by Alphonso IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alphonso X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, Alphonso XI. 1347; *Resopilation*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva do.* by Philip IV. 1665; *Novissima do.* by Philip V. 1723; who resigned his crown to his son, December 1724; but on his son's death he re-assumed it.

Sweden, (anciently Scandinavia) kingdom of, began, 481; united to the crown of Denmark and Norway in 1394, till 1523, when Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, until which time the crown was elective; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility massacred, November 8, 1510; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1536; popery abolished, and the crown declared hereditary, 1544; Christiana, queen of, born, 1626—began her reign, 1632—founded the order of *Amarante*, 1645—resigned her crown, 1654—died at Rome, 1689. Charles XII. began his reign, 1700—made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713; conspiracy for altering the government, when counts Brahe and Horne were beheaded, 1756; revolution in the government, and made absolute, Aug. 13, 1773—and again, 1789; the king assassinated, March 16, 1792.

Switzerland inhabited formerly by the Helvetii, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57 before Christ; it remained subject to the Romans, till again conquered by the Alemans from Germany, 395; these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 888; given by the last king of Burgundy to the emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged, till the Swiss cantons were formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315, and ratified by other powers, 1649; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480; order of the Bear founded, 1213; six of the cantons are protestants, the rest Roman catholics; their independence abolished by the French, September 9, 1798.

Tennessee was formerly a part of Carolina. Ceded to the United States in 1789, and erected into a territorial government in 1790. Admitted into the union, 1796. The senate and house of representatives chosen every two years. The governor is chosen by the people, and is eligible six years out of eight. Judges are appointed by the legislature during good behaviour. Sends one representative to congress.

Thebes built by Cadmus, 493 before Christ.

Transylvania was given to Austria, 1699.

Troy built, 1480 B. C.; the kingdom of, began, 1446 before Christ.

Tuscany erected into a dukedom, 1530; seized by the French,

March 24, 1799; recovered its independence, July 17, 1799.

Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412; ended 534.

Visigoths began their kingdom of Thoulouse, 1414; conquered, 1713.

Venice. The first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans, by Marcellus, 221 before Christ. The islands on which the city stands began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the first house was erected on the morass, by Entinopas, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopas in building the eighty houses which formed the first city, 413; first governed by a doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the arsenal was destroyed by fire, 1565; on the conspiracy of which Otway's play is founded, 1618; declared a free port, May 11, 1736; its senate dissolved, and its government changed by the French troops in 1797; the doge omitted the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic sea, a ceremony that had existed from 1173. The French ceded the city with the adjacent country to the emperor of Germany, October 17, 1797; again seized by the French, 1805.

Vermont, first settled, 1724, was claimed by New York as a part of their territory, but the people declared themselves a free state in 1777, and petitioned congress for admission into the union, but were refused. Controversy terminated in 1790, by Vermont paying to New York, thirty thousand dollars. Admitted into the union, February 18, 1791. Its present constitution was adopted in July, 1792. The legislative powers are vested in a general assembly chosen annually. The governor and council are also elected annually by the people. The judges are chosen annually by the people. There is a council of censors elected every se-

years, whose power exists during one year, and whose duty it is to inquire into the execution of the laws, &c. during the last septenary, to pass censures, order impeachments, &c. Sends six representatives to congress.

Virginia, was given by patent to the London company, 1606. First colony arrived, 1607. Captain Smith arrived, 1608. In 1624 the charter was vacated. Virginia passed the first resolution against the stamp act and denied the right of parliamentary taxation. The present constitution was adopted, July 5, 1776. The house of delegates and senate are elected annually. The governor is chosen by the assembly and also the judges, who hold their offices during good behaviour. Sends twenty two representatives to congress. A freight of girls, ninety in number, "young and uncorrupt," were sent to this colony, 1620, and sold at one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco. Next year sixty more were sent and the price was raised to one hundred and fifty pounds. Value of tobacco then was three shillings per pound. These debts had precedence over all others.

Vienna was very obscure till 1151; it was walled and enlarged by Henry I. of Austria, 1122, with the ransom of king Richard I. of England; made an imperial city by Frederick II. 1136; made subject to the house of Austria, 1149; besieged and taken by the king of Hungary, 1490; besieged by the Turks, under Solymam the magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, 1529, again in 1532, 1543, and 1663, when the grand vizier with 100,000 men, cannonaded the city, from July 24, to the beginning of September, without effect.

United provinces established, 1579; acknowledged independent 1609; united to France, 1796; made a kingdom under Louis Buonaparte, 1806.

Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis land, 970; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith the last king died, 1137; the sovereign from that time was a prince only. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282, Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Llewellyn, the last prince. The Welch however were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happened to be brought to bed of a son at Caernavon in 1284, Edward very politically styled him prince of Wales; which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536; invaded by the French, 1796.

Washington city founded, 1791.

West Saxon kingdom founded, 519; subdued, 828.

Ypres, in Flanders, founded, 960.

Discoveries and Settling of Countries.

- ANDREANOFFSY** isles, between Asia and America, discovered, 1760.
- Angola** settled by Portugal, 1482.
- Anguilla**, in the Carribees, first planted by England, 1650.
- Antigua** settled by the English, 1632.
- Archangel**, passage to, discovered, 1553.
- Aruba** isle, planted by Holland, 1634.
- Azores** isles discovered by Portugal, 1419.
- Baffin's bay** discovered, 1622.
- Bahama** isles discovered, 1629; taken possession of by the English, December, 1718.
- Barbadoes** discovered and planted, 1614.
- Barbuda** isle first planted by England, 1628.
- Barrington** isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored, June, 1793.
- Batavia**, in the island of Java first fortified by Holland, 1618.
- Bermuda** isles discovered, 1527; settled, 1612.
- Boston**, in New England, built, 1630.
- Botany bay** settlement first sailed from England, March 21, 1787.
- Bourbon** (formerly Mascareen) isle, planted by France, 1672.
- Brazil** discovered, 1486; settled by the Spaniards, 1515; settled by Holland, 1624; taken from Holland by Portugal, 1654.
- Britain** discovered to be an island about 90.
- Caledonia**, in America, settled, 1699.
- California** discovered by Cortes, 1543.
- Canada** discovered by Cabot, 1499; explored by the French, 1508, 1594, and 1534; settled, 1540; Quebec built, 1603; taken first by England, 1628.
- Canary** isles discovered, 1344, and granted Spain; explored, 1393.
- Cape Blanco**, on the coast of Africa, discovered, 1441.
- Cape Breton** discovered by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored, 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.
- Cape de Verd** islands discovered, 1447.
- Cape of Good Hope** discovered, 1487; planted by Holland, 1651.
- Cape Horne** first sailed round, 1616; straits discovered, 1643.
- Carolina** discovered, 1497; planted, 1629.
- Caribee** isles discovered, 1595.
- Cat** isle one of the Bahamas, the first discovery in America by Columbus, 1492.
- Cayenne** isle first planted by France, 1635.
- Ceylon**, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
- Chatham** isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored, June, 1793.
- Chili** discovered by Spain, 1518; invaded by the Spaniards, 1540.
- China** first visited by the Portuguese, 1517; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.
- Christopher's**, St. isle of, discovered, 1595; settled by the English, 1626.
- Congou** kingdom discovered, 1482; settled by Portugal, 1432.
- Crimea** settled by Russia, 1784.
- Cuba** discovered, 1492; settled in 1511.

- Curacao settled by the Dutch, 1634.
 Darien settled, 1700.
 Davis's straits discovered, 1585.
 De la Plate, river, discovered, 1512.
 Descada isle was discovered by Columbus, 1494.
 Domingo, St. isle of, discovered, 1492; city founded, 1494.
 Dominica discovered by Columbus, November 3, 1493.
 Easter isle discovered, 1722.
 East Indies discovered by the Portuguese, 1497; visited over-land by some English, 1591; first Dutch voyage, 1595; first voyage of the English company, 1601; first from France, 1601; first voyage of the Danes, 1612.
 Falkland, isles of, discovered, 1592.
 Florida discovered by Cabot, 1500; settled in 1763.
 Frobisher's straits discovered, 1578.
 Fox island in North Pacific ocean, discovered, 1760.
 Galapagos isles discovered, 1700; explored by captain James Colnett, 1793.
 Georgia colony erected by General Oglethorpe, 1739.
 Goree isle, on the Guinea coast, first planted by the Dutch, 1617.
 Granada isle settled by France, 1652.
 Greenland was discovered in 1585; settled, 1721, 1731.
 Gaudaloupe isle discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by France, 1638.
 Guinea coast discovered by the Portuguese, 1482; slave-trade commenced here by captain Hawkins, an Englishman, 1563.
 Helena St. discovered, 1502; first possessed by England, 1600; settled by the English, 1661.
 Hood's isle explored, June, 1793; one of the Galapagos, in the Pacific ocean.
 Hudson's bay discovered by captain Hudson, 1607.
 Iceland discovered by a Danish pirate in 860.
 Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509.
 Japan discovered, 1542; visited by the English, 1612.
 Kamtschatka discovered by the Russians, 1739.
 Ladrone isles discovered, 1521.
 Le Roach island, near Falkland's island, discovered, 1657.
 Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1633; settled by them, 1718; ceded to the United States, 1801.
 Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.
 Madeira, island of, discovered, 1344 and 1418.
 Magellan, straits of, discovered, 1520.
 Marigalante isle discovered, 1493.
 Maryland province planted by lord Baltimore, at the expense of 40,000*l.* 1633.
 Mauritius isle discovered, 1598; settled in 1721.
 Mexico conquered by the Spaniards under Cortez, 1519-21.
 Montreal discovered, 1534; settled, 1629.
 Montserrat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by England, 1632.
 Nevis planted by England, 1628.
 New Caledonia discovered, 1774.
 New England planted by the puritans, 1620.
 Newfoundland discovered by Cabot, 1497; settled, 1614.

- New Guinea discovered, 1690.
 New Holland discovered by the Dutch, 1627; settled by the English, 1787.
 New Jersey planted by the Swedes, 1637.
 New Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.
 New Zealand discovered, 1600; explored in 1769.
 New Plymouth built and settled, 1620.
 New York settled, 1664.
 Nootka, in the N. W. of America, discovered, 1778; settled by the English, 1789; captured by the Spaniards, 1790, but afterwards confirmed to the English by treaty.
 North East passage to Russia discovered, 1553.
 Nova Scotia settled, 1622.
 Nova Zembla discovered, 1553.
 Otaheite, or George III.'s island discovered, June 18, 1765.
 Owhy-he island discovered, 1778, where captain Cooke was killed.
 Palmyra, ruins of, in the deserts of Syria, discovered, 1678.
 Panama settled, 1516.
 Paraguay discovered, 1535.
 Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.
 Peru discovered, 1518.
 Phillipine isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.
 Pitt's straits, in the East Indies discovered, April 30, 1790.
 Porto-Rico discovered, 1497.
 Saba planted by the Dutch, 1640.
 Salem, in New England, settled, 1628.
 Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered, 1778.
 Savannah settled, 1732.
 Sierra Leona coast discovered, 1460.
 Society isles, in the Pacific ocean, discovered, 1765.
 Solomon's isles, in America, discovered, 1527.
 Somer's isles, discovered, 1527.
 Spain, New, discovered, 1518.
 St. Eustatia isle settled by Holland, 1632.
 St. Helena first possessed by the English, 1600; settled, 1651.
 St. Lawrence river discovered and explored by the French, 1608.
 St. Salvador, Guanihani, or Cat-island, was the first land discovered in the West Indies, or America, by Columbus, October 11, 1492.
 Suffolk isles discovered, 1764; first produced sugar, 1770.
 Surinam planted by England, 1640.
 Surat settled, 1603.
 Tate Island, East Indies, discovered, June 29, 1795.
 Tobago planted by the Dutch, 1642.
 Terceras isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.
 Terra Firma settled by the Spaniards, 1524.
 Trinidad, the isle of, discovered, 1498.
 Ukraine settled by Russia, 1752.
 Virginia discovered by sir Walter Raleigh, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1607; first marriage, 1608.
 West Indies discovered by Columbus, 1492.

English Sovereigns.

BEFORE the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own kings: and when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such kings were Cogidunus and Prastitagus, mentioned by Tacitus. Lucius, who is said to be the first Christian king, died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, during the reign of Honorius, that is, in 410, the kingly government returned to the Britons, who chose for their king Constantine, brother of Aldroinus, king of Britanny, in France, a prince of the British blood, to whom succeeded Constantine his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but, being harrassed by the Scots and Picts in 448, and to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 449. These, having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons till they were masters of the whole. And, though they were overthrown in many battles by king Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by king Arthur, yet the Britons were, soon after his death, so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange the fertile and plain part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, began to reign, 683, killed in battle Lothair, king of Kent; and Ethelwold, king of the West Saxons, turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy; Kent, the first kingdom, was in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom till Hengist erected it into one.

THE HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of Kent contained only the county of Kent: its kings were in number, 17. This kingdom began, 454; ended, 898. Its first Christian king was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of South Saxons contained the counties of Sussex and Surrey, its kings were eight. This kingdom began, 491; ended, 685. Its first Christian king was Adelwach.

The kingdom of East Saxons contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex: its kings were fourteen. This kingdom began, 527; ended, 827. Its first Christian king was Serbert.

The kingdom of Northumberland contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland: its kings were thirty-one. This kingdom began, 547; ended, 827. Its first Christian king was Edwin.

The kingdom of Mercia contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick,

Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford: its kings were eighteen. This kingdom began, 582; ended, 827. Its first Christian king was Peada.

The kingdom of East Angles contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely: its kings were fourteen. This kingdom began, 575; ended, 792. Its first Christian king was Redwald.

The kingdom of West Saxons contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its kings were seventeen. This kingdom began, 519; ended, 828. Its first Christian king was Kingillis.

The Saxons, though they were divided into seven kingdoms were, for the most part, subject only unto one monarch, who was styled king of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law unto the others, and succeeded to the number of forty-one, when England was invaded by William, duke of Normandy.

The several sovereigns of England, from 1066 to 1811, reigned as follows, to wit:—William, the Conqueror, from October 14, 1066, to September 9, 1087; William Rufus, from September 9, 1087, to August 1, 1100; Henry I. from August 1, 1100, to December 2, 1135; Stephen, from December 2, 1135, to October 25, 1154; Henry II. from October 25, 1154, to July 9, 1189; Richard I. from July 9, 1189, to April 6, 1199; John, from April 6, 1199, to October 19, 1216; Henry III. from October 19, 1216, to November 16, 1272; Edward I. from November 16, 1272, to July 7, 1307; Edward II. from July 7, 1307, to January 25, 1326; Edward III. from January 25, 1326, to June 2, 1377; Richard II. from June 2, 1377, to September 29, 1399; Henry IV. from September 29, 1399, to March 20, 1412; Henry V. from March 20, 1412, to August 31, 1422; Henry VI. from August 31, 1422, to March 4, 1460; Edward IV. from March 4, 1460, to April 9, 1483; Edward V. from April 9, 1483, to June 22, 1483; Richard III. from June 22, 1483, to August 22, 1485; Henry VII. from August 22, 1485, to April 22, 1509; Henry VIII. from April 22, 1509, to January 23, 1546; Edward VI. from January 23, 1546, to July 6, 1553; Mary, from July 6, 1553, to November 17, 1558; Elizabeth, from November 17, 1558, to March 24, 1602; James I. from March 24, 1602, to March 29, 1625; Charles I. from March 29, 1625, to Jan. 30, 1648; Charles II. from Jan. 30, 1648, to Feb. 6, 1685; James II. from Feb. 6, 1685, to Feb. 13, 1688; William and Mary, from Feb. 13, 1688, to March 8, 1702; Anne, from March 8, 1702, to August 1, 1714; George I. from Aug. 1, 1714, to June 11, 1727; George II. from June 11, 1727, to Oct. 25, 1760; George III. from Oct. 25, 1760, to 1811, prince of Wales, regent, 1811.

William I. duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born, 1027, paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051, betrothed his daughter to Harold II. 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on October 14, 1066; when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, December 29, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the pope for the crown of

England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in England by his second son.

William II. born, 1057; crowned at Westminster, September 27, 1078; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by sir Walter Tyrrell, August, 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother,

Henry I. born, 1068, crowned August 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, November 11, following; made peace with his brother Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Lewis of France, 1117; lost his queen, May 1, 1119; his eldest son, and two others of his children, ship-wrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; married Adelia, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Lovain, January 29, 1121; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died, December 1, 1135, aged 68; his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. He left 100,000*l.* in cash besides plate and jewels to an immense value.

Maude, daughter of Henry I. born 1101, married to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, 1109; had the English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her husband, 1127; married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed a right to the crown, September 30, 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; escaped to Gloucester on a bier; fled from a window of Oxford castle by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; returned to England, concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died at Rouen in Normandy, September 10, 1167, and buried in the abbey of Beec.

Stephen, born, 1105; crowned, December 2, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the earl of Gloucester, Maude's half-brother, February, 1141, and put in irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles at Dover, October 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Maude.

Matilda, Stephen's queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1136; died, May 3, 1151, at Henningham-castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Feversham.

Henry II. grandson of Henry I. born, 1133; married Eleanor, heiress of Guienne and Poitou, on Whitsunday, 1152, the divorced wife of Louis VII. king of France. He invaded England, January 7, 1153, and had homage done him as successor to king Stephen, in a council held at Oxford, January 13, 1152; returned into Normandy the spring following. He began his reign, October 24, 1154; arrived in England, December 8, and was, with his queen Eleanor, crowned at London the 19th of the same month; crowned

at Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned king of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, October 26, 1171, and reduced the island to his subjection in 1173; imprisoned his queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son John, lord of Ireland, 1176; had the same year an amour with Alice of France, the intended princess of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son Henry, June 11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; had his son Geoffrey trodden under foot, and killed at a tournament at Paris, August 19, 1186; made a convention with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fonteverard, in France, and succeeded by his son Richard.

Eleanor, queen to Henry II. died, 1204.

Richard I. was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, September 3, 1189; released the king and people of Scotland, from their oaths of homage they had taken to his father for 10,000 marks, December 5, 1189; embarked at Dover, December, 11; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by Leopold, duke of Austria, December 20, 1192; ransomed for 40,000l. and set at liberty at Mentz, February 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20, following; wounded with an arrow at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died, April 6, 1199; was buried at Fonteverard, and succeeded by his brother

John, the youngest son of Henry II. born at Oxford, December 24, 1166; was crowned, May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avis, and married Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulesme, and they were both crowned at Westminster, October 8, 1200; besieged the castle of Mirable, and took his nephew Arthur, prisoner, August 1, 1202, whom he caused to be murdered, April 3, 1203; the same year he was expelled the French provinces; imprisoned his queen, 1208; banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommunicated, 1209; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandolf, the pope's legate, May 25, 1213; absolved, July 20, following; obliged by the barons to confirm magna charta, June 9, 1215; lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, October 18, 1216; was buried at Worcester, where his corpse was discovered nearly entire in 1797, having been buried 580 years. He was succeeded by his son

Henry III. born October 1, 1207; crowned at Gloucester, October 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, January 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the king of Scots, 1242; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at

Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died with age at St. Edmonsbury, November 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

Eleanor, Henry III.'s queen, died in a monastery at Ambersbury, about 1292, where she had retired.

Edward I. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown, November 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy-land, with a poisoned dagger—recovered and landed in England, August 23, 1274; crowned at Westminster, August 19, following, with his queen; went to France and did homage to the French king, 1279; reduced the Welsh princes, 1287; Eleanor, his queen, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lincolnshire, 1296, and was conveyed to Westminster, when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place the corpse rested; married Margaret, sister to the king of France, September 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299, and brought to England their coronation chair, &c.; died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster—where, on May 2, 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried 466 years. He was succeeded by his fourth son,

Edward II. born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; was the first king of England's son that had the title of prince of Wales, with which he was invested in 1284. He ascended the throne, July 7, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French king, 1308; and was crowned, with his queen, at Westminster, Feb. 26, 1308; obliged by his barons, to invest the government of the kingdom in twenty-one persons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, December 13, 1313; declared his queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; conveyed his French dominions to his son Edward, September 10, 1325; dethroned, January 13, 1327; (was succeeded by his son Edward III.); murdered at Berkely castle, September 21, following, and was buried at Gloucester.

Edward III. born at Windsor, November 15, 1312; succeeded to the crown, January 13, 1322; crowned at Westminster, February 1, following; he married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, January 24, 1328; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, earl Mortimer, to be hanged at Tyburn, November 23, 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidown, 1339; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 60,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, 1341; made the first distinction between lords and commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, among whom was the king of Bohemia, 1346; the queen took the king of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken, August 16, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, now the house of commons, built, 1347; the order of the garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poitiers, their king and prince, taken, and the king of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the king of Scotland ransomed for 100,000*l.* 1357; (in which year Edward lost his eldest son, Edward the black prince, of a consumption); the king of France ransomed for 300,000*l.* 1359; four kings entertained at the lord mayor's feast, viz. England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 16,

1369; and was buried at Westminster; Edward died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to Edward the 'black' prince, who was born, June 15, 1330; created duke of Cornwall, in full parliament, March 7, 1337, the first in England that bore the title of duke; created prince of Wales, 1344; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, September 19, 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376, and was buried at Canterbury.

John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III, born 1340; married Blanch, daughter of the duke of Lancaster, 1359, by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title—she died 1369; and in 1372 he married the daughter of the king of Castile and Leon, and took that title. In 1396 he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford, from whom descended Henry VII. He died, 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's, London.

Richard II. born at Bourdeaux, January 6, 1367—had two royal god-fathers, the kings of Navarre and Majorca: made guardian of the kingdom; August 30, 1373; created prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not seven years old, and crowned, at Westminster, July 16, following; (the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378); married Ann, sister to the emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, January, 1382; who died without issue, at Shene, and was buried in Westminster abbey, August 3, 1395; married Isabella, daughter of the king of France, November 1, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry, duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, September 1, 1399; resigned his crown, September 29, following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret castle, February 13, 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

Thomas, duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. was smothered, February 28, 1367.

Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, half-brother of Richard II. died without issue, December 24, 1424, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted, in 1772, after his burial 348 years.

Henry IV. duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, October 13, 1399, when he instituted the order of the Bath, and created forty-seven knights; conspired against, January, 1400; defeated by the Welsh, 1402; married a second queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence, the 26th of January, following—and died in 1407; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following. He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son,

Henry V. who was born in 1388, and, when prince of Wales, was committed to prison for affronting one of the judges, 1413; crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the battle of Agincourt, October 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for 20,000*l.* to push his conquests, 1416. The

emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed knight of the garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catherine of France, on May 30, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster, the 22d of February, following; outlived Henry, and was afterwards married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. Henry died of a pleurisy, at Rouen, August 31, 1422, aged 34—was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

Henry VI. born at Windsor, December 6, 1421; ascended the throne, August 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, November 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, December 17, 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou, at Southwick, Hampshire, April 22, 1445, and was crowned at Westminster, May 30, following; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty 1461, and deposed March 5, following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV.; fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, October 6, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury, by Edward, May 4; the prince killed in cold blood, May 21, and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20, following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.

Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. was strangled by order of his nephew, Henry VI. and buried at St. Alban's, 1447; where his remains are yet to be seen.

Edward IV. born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; descended from the third son of Edward III. elected king, March 5, 1461; and before his coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 35,781 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the earl of Devonshire, March 13; was crowned at Westminster, June 23, 1461; sat publicly with the judges, in Westminster-hall, 1462; married lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of sir John Grey, of Groby, March 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26, following; Edward was taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick, in Yorkshire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horse's belly, 1467; escaped, and was expelled the kingdom, 1470; returned, March 25, 1471, and restored; caused his brother, the duke of Clarence, who had joined the earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, March 11, 1478; died of an ague, at Westminster, April 9, 1483, and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed in March 11, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the lineaments of his face. He was succeeded by his infant son,

Edward V. born November 4, 1470; proclaimed king in London, April 9, 1483; deposed, June 20, following, and with the duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

Richard III. duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. born, 1453; took prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married), 1471; perpetrated the deed of drowning the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1470; made protector of England, May 27, 1483; elected king, June 20, and crowned, July 6, following—and at York, September 8; lost his queen, March 6, 1485; slain in battle, at Bos-

worth, August 22, 1485, aged 32—was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by

Henry VII. born 1455, who landed at Milford-haven, August 7, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth-field, and was elected king, 1485; crowned, October 20, 1485; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. January 18, 1486, who was crowned, November 25, 1487, following; defeated Lambert Symnel, the impostor, June 16, 1487; received of the French king, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, 186,250*l.* besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; married his eldest son Arthur to princess Catherine of Spain, November 14, 1501; prince Arthur died, April 2, 1502; queen Elizabeth died in child-bed, February 11, following, and was buried at Westminster. Mary, his third daughter, married Louis XII. of France, August 12, 1514, by whom she was left without issue, and she remarried October following, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue; died, 1533, and was buried at St. Edmonds-bury, where her corpse was discovered, September 6, 1784, in a perfect state: she was grandmother of the unfortunate lady Jane Grey. Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1504; died of a consumption, at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51—was buried in Westminster, and succeeded by his son,

Henry VIII. born June 28, 1491; married Catherine, infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned, June 24, following; had a personal interview with Francis I. king of France, at Guisnes in Flanders, June, 1520, and again at Boulogne, October 21, 1532; received the title of defender of the faith, 1531; styled head of the church, 1532; divorced queen Catherine and married Anne Boleyn, May 2, 1533; Anne crowned, June 1, 1533; assumed the title of head of the church of England, in the presence of his whole court, January 13, 1535; he was excommunicated by pope Paul, August 30, 1535; Catherine, his first queen, died at Kimbolton, January 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his second queen, to death, May 19, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in child-bed, October 12, 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, January 6, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, August 8, following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with lady Rochford, February 12, 1542; the title of king of Ireland was confirmed by act of parliament, January 24, 1543, to the king and his successors; married Catharine Par, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, January 28, 1547, in the 56th year of his age; was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son,

Edward VI. born October 12, 1537; crowned, Sunday, February 20, 1547; who died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded, agreeable to his will, by his cousin.

Jane Grey, born 1537; proclaimed queen, July 9, 1553; deposed soon after and sent to the Tower, where she, with lord Dudley her husband, and her father, were beheaded, February 12, 1554, aged 17, by order of

Mary, born February 11, 1516; proclaimed, July 19, 1553; and crowned October 1, following; married Philip, of Spain, July 25, 1554; died of a dropsy, November 17, 1558—was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half-sister.

Elizabeth, born September 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1534; began to reign, November 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, January 15, 1559. Mary, of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and was imprisoned at Tutbury castle, January, 1569; Elizabeth relieved the protestants, in the Netherlands, with above 300,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the queen, by the duke of Alençon, 1571—but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary, of Scots, at Fotheringhay castle, in Northamptonshire, February 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish armada destroyed; 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the queen's favourite, beheaded, February 25, 1602; the queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603—was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary, queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

James I. born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; was crowned king of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Ann, princess of Denmark, August 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled king of Great Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7, following; lost his eldest son, Henry, prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18; married his daughter Elizabeth to the prince palatine of the Rhine, 1612; from whom his present majesty, George III. is descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned, September 14, 1618; lost his queen, March, 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

Charles I. born, Nov. 19, 1600; visited Madrid to procure a wife, March 7, 1623; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter to the king of France, the same year; crowned, February 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633; went to Scotland, August 1641; returned November 25, following; went to the house of commons, and demanded the five members, January, 1641-2; retired to York, March, 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham, August 25, following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots, at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots, for 200,000*l.* August 8, following; seized by colonel Joice, at Holmby, June 3, 1647; escaped from Hampton-court, and retreated to the isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; close confined in Hurst castle, December 1, following; removed to Windsor castle, December 23, and to St. James' house, January 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day, condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. His queen, Henrietta, died at France, August 10, 1669.

Oliver Cromwell, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned, May, 1650; made protector for life, December, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, October, 1654; re-admitted the Jews into England, in 1656, after their expulsion 368 years; refused the title of king, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, September 3, 1658, and succeeded by his son

Richard Cromwell, proclaimed protector, September 4, 1658; deposed, April 22, 1659; died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1712, aged 82.

Charles II. born, May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James', April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, January 1.

1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Dover, May 20, 1660, and restored to his throne; crowned, April 13, 1661; married Catherine, infant of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the city freedom, December 18, 1674; died, February 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catherine, his queen, died, December 21, 1705.

James II. born October 15, 1633; married Ann Hyde, September, 1660, who died, 1671; married the princess of Modena, November 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne, February 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 30, following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, following, aged 35; James' queen had a son born, June 10, 1688, fled from his palace, December 12, 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, December 23, following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, August 6, 1701.

William III. prince of Orange, born November 4, 1650; created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary, of England, November 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, November 4, 1688; declared king of England, February 13, 1689; crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690, and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, following; a plot laid for assassinating him, February, 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, February 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51; was buried April 12, following, and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown.

Mary, William's queen, born April 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) queen, regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

Anne, born February 6, 1665; married to prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683; by whom she had 13 children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned, April 13, following; lost her son, George, duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, October 28, 1708, aged 55; the queen died of an apoplexy, August 1, 1714, aged 49; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

George I. elector of Hanover, duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, born May 28, 1660; created duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706. Princess Sophia, his queen, mother of George II. died, June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed, August 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, September 18, following; died on his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburgh, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

George II. born October 30, 1683; created prince of Wales, October 4, 1714; married the princess Wilhelmina-Carolina-Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Ansbach, 1704; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; lost his queen of a mortification in her bowels, November 20, 1737, aged 54; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died suddenly, at Kensington, October 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

Frederick Lewis, prince of Wales, son of George II. born January 20, 1706; arrived in England, December, 1720; married Augusta, princess of Saxe Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbade the court the year following; died March 20, 1751, aged 44; having had issue, Augusta, born August 11, 1737; the present duchess of Brunswick; George-Augustus, the present king of England; Edward-Augustus, born March 25, 1759; died duke of York, September 17, 1769; Eliza-Caroline, born January 10, 1740; died September, 1759; William-Henry, born November 23, 1743; late duke of Gloucester; Henry-Frederick, born November 7, 1745; late duke of Cumberland; married, October, 1771, Anne Horton, daughter of lord Irnham, and died without issue, September 18, 1790; Louisa-Anne, born May 2, 1748; died May 21, 1768; Frederick-William, born May 24, 1750; died May 10, 1765; Caroline-Matilda, born July 22, 1751; died queen of Denmark, 1755. His princess died of a consumption, February 8, 1772, aged 52.

George III. eldest son of Frederick, late prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created prince of Wales, 1751; succeeded his grandfather, October 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte-Sophia, princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, September 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned September 22, 1761. His majesty was deranged in mind from October, 1788, to March, 1789; when on April 24, 1789, he went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral; again deranged in 1810, when a regent was appointed. Their issue are:

1. George, prince of Wales, born August 12, 1762; married, April 20, 1795, Carolina-Amelia-Augusta, the second daughter of the duke of Brunswick, (by Augusta, the eldest sister of his majesty,) born May 17, 1768, by whom he has issue, Charlotte-Caroline-Augusta, born January 7, 1796. Regent, 1811.

2. Frederick, duke of York, bishop of Osnaburgh, born August 16, 1763; married September 29, 1791, to Frederica-Charlotte-Ulrica-Catharina, princess royal of Prussia, who was born May 7, 1767.

3. William-Henry, born August 21, 1765; duke of Clarence, admiral in the royal navy.

4. Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, born, September 20, 1768; married May 18, 1797, to Frederick-William, duke of Wirtemberg, son-in-law to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel.

5. Edward, born November 2, 1767.

6. Sophia-Augusta, born November 8, 1768.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.

8. Ernest-Augustus, born June 5, 1771.

9. Augustus-Frederick, born January 27, 1773.

10. Adolphus-Frederick, born February 24, 1774.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776.

12. Sophia, born November 3, 1777.

13. Octavius, born February 25, 1779; died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born September 22, 1780; died August 20, 1782.

15. Amelia, born August 8, 1783.

Brother and Sister to his Majesty.

Princess Augusta, born August 11, 1737; married the present duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, January 16, 1764, by whom she has several children, among whom is the present princess of Wales.

Prince William-Henry, duke of Gloucester, born November 25, 1743; married, 1766, Maria, countess dowager of Waldegrave, by whom he has a daughter living, named Sophia-Matilda, born May 19, 1773; and a son, named William-Frederick, born at Rome, January 15, 1776. He has had also a daughter named Caroline-Augusta-Maria, born June, 1774; who died March 14, 1775.

Of the Popes of Rome, and their Succession.

- I. Saint Peter, was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, and was buried near the Vatican, in the Aurelian way, not far from the gardens of Nero, having sat (saith Platina) in that see, twenty-five years. He, together with the apostle Paul, was put to death in the last year of Nero's reign, A. D. 67, and was succeeded by
- II. Linus, by nation a Tuscan, who continued from the last year of Nero, to the times of Vespasian, the emperor, and was martyred by Saturninus, the consul, A. D. 78. He sat eleven years.
- III. Cletus, (or Anacletus) a Roman: he was martyred under Domitian, A. D. 91, and his body laid in the Vatican, near to that of saint Peter, after he had sat twelve years, one month, and eleven days.
- IV. Clement, a Roman, a modest and holy man: he was thrown into the sea, with an anchor tied about his neck, in the third year of Trajan, A. D. 100, having sat nine years, two months, and ten days.
- V. Euaristus, a Grecian: he ordained that the people's accusation should not be received against a bishop. He sat eight years, ten months, and two days, and died, A. D. 108.
- VI. Alexander, the first, a Roman, young in years, but old in his composed manners: he ordered that holy water, mixed with salt, should be used; and that water, mixed with wine, should be in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. He sat eight years, seven months, and two days, and died, A. D. 116.
- VII. Sixtus, the first, a Roman, ordered that holy things and vessels, should be touched by none but ministers; and that priests should minister in linen surplices. He was buried in the Vatican, A. D. 126, having sat ten years, three months, and twenty-one days.
- VIII. Telesphorus, a Grecian, instituted the lent of seven weeks before Easter, and the celebration of the masses in the night of our Saviour's birth. He sat seven years, three months, and twenty-two days, and died, A. D. 137.
- IX. Hyginus, a Grecian, of Athens: he ordained that one god-father or god-mother, at least, should be present at the baptism of a child. He sat four years, three months, and four days, and died, A. D. 141.
- X. Pius, the first, an Italian: he ordained that none of the Jewish heresy should be received to baptism; that the feast of the passover should be on the Sunday. He sat sixteen years, four months, and three days, and died, A. D. 157.

- XL. Anicetus, a Syrian, was crowned with martyrdom, A. D. 168, and buried in the church-yard of Calistus, in the Appian way, having sat eleven years, four months, and three days.
- XII. Sorter, a Campanian, sat nine years, three months, and twenty-one days; died, A. D. 177.
- XIII. Eutherius, a Grecian, of Nicopolis: he sent Fugatus and Damianus into Britain, at the request of king Lucius, to baptise him and his people. He sat fifteen years, three months, and two days, and died, A. D. 192.
- XIV. Victor, the first, an African: in his time was the controversy about the keeping of Easter. He sat nine years, three months, and ten days.
- XV. Zephyrinus, a Roman, succeeded him, A. D. 201. He ordained that wine in the sacrament should be consecrated in a vessel of glass, and not of wood as before. He sat eighteen years, seven months, and ten days.
- XVI. Calistus, the first, succeeded Zephyrinus, A. D. 219, a native of Ravenna, ordained a three-fold fast in the year; in the fourth, seventh, and tenth months, beginning the year as the Jews do. He sat five years, ten months, and ten days.
- XVII. Urbanus, the first, a Roman, ordained that churches should receive furzes and lands, given by devout persons, and the revenues to be parted among the clergy. He was martyred, A. D. 231, having sat six years, ten months, and twelve days.
- XVIII. Pontianus, a Roman, was banished into Sardinia, where he suffered great torments for the faith of Jesus Christ, and died, A. D. 235, having sat four years, five months, and two days.
- XIX. Anterus, a Grecian: he ordered that the noble acts of the martyrs should be recorded, and kept in the treasury of the church. He was martyred, A. D. 236, having sat only one month, and twelve days.
- XX. Fabianus, a Roman: he ordained that the christ in the Lord's supper, should be renewed every year, and the old one burnt in the church. He was martyred, A. D. 250, having sat fourteen years, eleven months, and eleven days. After him was a vacancy of eighteen months.
- XXI. Cornelius, a Roman, obtained the see, A. D. 251. He was banished and then beheaded, having sat two years, two months, and three days.
- XXII. Lucius, the first, a Roman, succeeded, A. D. 253, and was martyred; having sat two years, three months, and three days.
- XXIII. Stephanus, the first, a Roman: a controversy fell out between him and saint Cyprian, concerning the re-baptizing of those baptized by heretics, which Cyprian would not allow, but Stephanus was strenuous for. He was beheaded, A. D. 257; having sat two years, five months, and two days.
- XXIV. Sixtus, the second, an Athenian: while he endeavoured to refute and extinguish the Chiliasts, was taken, accused, and martyred, A. D. 259. He sat two years, ten months, and twenty-three days.
- XXV. Dionysus, withstood to his power the pride and heresy of Paulus Samosatinus. He is said to have converted the wife and daughter of the emperor Decius. He died, A. D. 271, having sat twelve years, two months, and four days.

- XXVI.** Felix, the first: he appointed yearly sacrifices in memory of the martyrs; that no mass should be said, but by sacred persons, and in consecrated places, except upon pressing necessity. He died a martyr, A. D. 275, and sat four years, three months, and fifteen days.
- XXVII.** Eutychianus, a Tuscan: he is reported to have buried with his own hands, three hundred and forty-two martyrs, and to have blest grapes and beans and such like upon the altar, and would have the martyrs buried in purple. He was martyred, A. D. 283, having sat nine years, one month and one day.
- XXVIII.** Caius, of Dalmatia, was a kinsman to Dioclesian the emperor: his brother Gabinius had a daughter called Susanna, who should have married the emperor Galerius; but all these were martyred. Caius sat thirteen years, four months, and eleven days: he died, A. D. 296.
- XXIX.** Marcellinus, a Roman, out of fear, offered incense to Mars, for which he was questioned by the council of Sinuesa, but no man condemned him. Repenting his fear, he reproached the tyrant to his face, and was martyred, A. D. 304. He sat eight years, two months and sixteen days.
- XXX.** Marcellus, the first, a Roman: Maxentius was incensed against him, because Lucina, a noble matron, had made the church her heir, hereupon the holy man was doomed to keep beasts in a stable, and was choked by the stench and filth, A. D. 309. He sat five years, six months, and twenty-one days.
- XXXI.** Eusebius, a Grecian: (his father a physician) the cross of Christ was found in his time, by Judas a Jew, and adorned and honored by Helena, the mother of Constantine. He died, A. D. 311, having sat two years, one month, and three days.
- XXXII.** Melchiades, an African: Constantine gave him the house of Plautius Lateranus, proscribed by Nero, which hath continued to this day by the name of the Lateran palace. He died, A. D. 314, having sat three years, seven months, and nine days.
- XXXIII.** Sylvester, the first, a Roman, is said to have baptised Constantine the emperor; others say it was done by Eusebius of Nicodemia. Constantine appointed this man to wear a crown of gold. He sat twenty-two years, ten months, and eleven days, and died, A. D. 336.
- XXXIV.** Marcus, the first, a Roman, brought in the singing of the Nicene creed, and the giving of the pall to the bishop of Ostia. He sat eight months and twenty days.
- XXXV.** Julius, the first, a Roman: Athanasius made his creed in his time at Rome, which was then approved by Julius and his clergy. He ordained prothonotaries to register the acts of the church. He sat sixteen years, two months, and six days, and died, A. D. 352.
- XXXVI.** Liberius, the first, a Roman, either through fear or ambition, subscribed to Arianism and Athanasius's condemnation; but recovered himself, and sat fifteen years, three months, and four days, and died, A. D. 367.
- XXXVII.** Felix, the second, a Roman, was intruded on the see, by order of the emperor Constantius, during the exile of Liberius in 355. Felix condescended to communicate with the Arians, though he was none of them; but afterwards in a tumult, A. D. 358, he was driven away by them, and Liberius re-instated. He died, A. D. 375.

- XXXVIII.** Damaſus, the firſt, a Spaniard, ſucceeded Liberius, A. D. 367. He accuſed Uſurers, and appointed Glôria Patri, &c. to cloſe up every psalm. He ſat eighteen years, three months, and eleven days, and died, A. D. 385.
- XXXIX.** Syricus, the firſt, a Roman: he excluded them that were twice married, and admitted monks, into holy orders. In his time the temple of Serapis was demolished and the idol broken. He ſat thirteen years, eleven months, and twenty-five days, and died, A. D. 398.
- XL.** Anaſtaſius, the firſt, a Roman: he was careful to reſſeſs the errors of Origen, and was the firſt that brought in the ſtanding up at the reading of the goſpel. He ſat four years and ten days, and died, A. D. 402.
- XLI.** Innocentius, the firſt, an Alban, a great ſtickler againſt the Pelagians: in his time Alaricus plundered Rome; Innocentius being then at Ravenna. He ſat fifteen years, two months, and twenty-five days, and died, A. D. 417.
- XLII.** Zoſemus, brought the uſe of tapers into the church, forbade prieſts to drink in public, or ſervants to be admitted into the prieſthood. He ſat one year, three months, and twelve days, and died, A. D. 418.
- XLIII.** Bonifacius, the firſt, a Roman, the ſon of Jocundus, a prieſt: he was choſen in a tumult and ſedition of the clergy: was oppoſed by Eulalius the deacon, but at laſt carried it againſt him. He ſat five years, eight months, and ſeven days.
- XLIV.** Cœleſtinus, the firſt, a Campanian: he ſent Germanus and Lupus into England, Paladius into Scotland, and Patriek into Ireland. He firſt cauſed the psalms to be ſung in Antiphony. He ſat nine years and ten months, and died, A. D. 432.
- XLV.** Sixtus, the third: he was accuſed by one Baſſus for ſeducing a nun, but was acquitted by the ſynod, and his accuſer ſent into exile. He built much, and therefore had the title of Enricher of the church. He ſat eight years, and died, A. D. 440.
- XLVI.** Leo, the firſt, diſſuaded Attila from ſacking Rome, Peter and Paul terrifying the Hunn, while Leo ſpoke to him. In his time the Venetians ſettled themſelves in the gulph, now ſo famous. He ſat twenty-one years, one month, and thirteen days, and died, A. D. 461.
- XLVII.** Hilarius, the firſt: in his time was the rectifying of the golden number, by Victorinus of Aquitain, and the bringing in of the Litany, by Mamerius Claudius, of Vienna. He ſat ſix years, three months, and ten days, and died, A. D. 467.
- XLVIII.** Simplicius, the firſt, a Tiburtine: he took upon himſelf the juuriſdiction of the church of Ravenna: decreed that none of the clergy ſhould hold a benefice of a layman. He ſat ſixteen years, one month, and ſeven days, and died, A. D. 483.
- XLIX.** Felix, the third, ſon of a Roman prieſt, decreed that no church ſhould be conſecrated but by a biſhop; oppoſed the propoſal of union by the emperor Zeno, to the great confuſion of the Eaſtern and Weſtern churches; ſat nine years, and died, A. D. 492.
- L.** Gelafius, the firſt, an African, ordered the canon of ſcripture, branding as counterfeit books, ſome that before paſſed for canonical or authentic; baniſhed the Manichees, and burned their books. He ſat four years, eight months, and ſeventeen days, and died, A. D. 496.

- LII.** Anastasius, the second, a Roman; excommunicated Anastasius, the Greek emperor, for favouring the heretic Acatius, whose heresy he afterwards himself favoured. He sat one year, ten months, and twenty-four days, and died, A. D. 408.
- LIII.** Symmachus, the first, a Sardinian, succeeded in opposition to Laurentius: he was a lover of the poor, and bountiful to the exiled bishops and clergy. He sat sixteen years, six months, and twenty-two days, and died, A. D. 514.
- LIV.** Hormisdas, the first: the emperor Justinus sent him his ambassadors with the confirmation of the authority of the apostolic see. He condemned the Eutycheians in a provincial synod; sat nine years and eighteen days, and died, A. D. 523.
- LIV.** Johannes, the first, a Tuscan, a man of great learning and piety; was cast into prison by Theoderick, and there killed by the stench and filth of it, A. D. 526. He sat three years and eight months.
- LV.** Fœlix, the fourth, a Samnite, excommunicated the patriarch of Constantinople; divided the chancel from the church; commanded extreme unction to be used to dying men. He sat four years, two months, and thirteen days, and died, A. D. 530.
- LV.** Bonifacius, the second, a Roman, decreed that no bishop should choose his successor; and that no pope (if it might be) should be chosen within three days after his predecessor's death. He sat two years and two days, and died, A. D. 532.
- LVII.** Johannes, the second, a Roman, condemned Anthemius, the patriarch of Constantinople: was surnamed Mercury for his eloquence. He sat three years and four months, and died, A. D. 535.
- LVIII.** Agapetus, the first, a Roman: sent ambassador, by king Theodatus, to pacify Justinian the emperor, for the death of the noble and learned queen Amalasuntha. He sat eleven months and nineteen days, and died, A. D. 536.
- LIX.** Sylverius, a Campanian; was deposed by the empress, for refusing to put out Menna and restore Anthemius, her favorite. He died in exile, A. D. 540, having sat one year, five months, and twelve days: and his death was in the third year of his exile; in the isle of Calmaria.
- LX.** Vigilius, the first, was made pope by the empress and Belisarius, during the life of Sylverius; but for breach of promise, to the empress, was brought to Constantinople, there, with a halter about his neck, drawn about the streets and banished, by Justinian; but soon after he was recalled to Rome; and died on his journey to Syracuse, A. D. 555. He sat fifteen years, seven months, and twenty days, after the death of Sylverius.
- LXI.** Pelagius, the first; ordained that heretics and schismatics should be punished with temporal death; and that no man, for money, should be admitted into orders. He sat four years, ten months, and twenty-eight days, and died, A. D. 559.
- LXII.** Johannes, the third: in his time the Armenians received the faith of Christ. He was settled in his chair by Narses; and sat thirteen years, eleven months, and twenty-six days, and died, A. D. 573.
- LXIII.** Benedictus, the first, a Roman: in his time the Lombards foraged Italy; the grief of this, and other calamities in Italy, occasioned the death of this pope, A. D. 577. He sat four years, one month, and twenty-eight days.

- LXIV.** Pelagius, the second, a Roman; was made pope during the siege of the city by the Lombards, without the emperor's consent, which election he sent Gregory to excuse. He sat thirteen years, two months, and ten days, and died, A. D. 590.
- LXV.** Gregorius, the first, surnamed the Great, called himself *Servus Servorum Dei*; sent Austin into England, to convert the Eastern Saxons; and withstood the claim of Universal bishop, or Head of the church. He sat thirteen years, five months, and ten days, and died, A. D. 604.
- LXVI.** Sabinianus, the first, the last of the Roman bishops, who declined that arrogant title, of Universal bishop, or Head of the church: he opposed all that Gregory had done; distinguished the hours of offices; sat one year, five months, and nine days, and died, A. D. 606.
- LXVII.** Bonifacius, the third: obtained of Phocas, the murderer of his lord, that popish supremacy which to this day is so much stood upon; and volutus and jubemus to be the style used by this priest. He enjoyed his pomp but a short time; for he sat but nine months, dying in November, 606.
- LXVIII.** Bonifacius, the fourth: he instituted All-hallow-day; dedicated the temple of Pantheon to the Virgin Mary; made his father's house a monastery; and died, A. D. 614; having sat seven years, eight months, and thirteen days.
- LXIX.** Deus Dedit, the first, a Roman: he loved and enriched the clergy; is said to have cured a leper with a kiss. He died, having sat only three years and twenty-three days, A. D. 617.
- LXX.** Bonifacius, the fifth, a Campanian: he privileged murderers and thieves that took sanctuary in the churches, and decreed that the hands of justice should not pluck them thence. He died, A. D. 625; having sat eight years and ten days. After his death was a vacancy for one year.
- LXXI.** Honorius, the first: he covered the church of saint Peter with the brazen tiles taken from the capitol. He also instituted the feast of the exaltation of the cross, and died, A. D. 639; having sat twelve years, eleven months, and seventeen days.
- LXXII.** Severinus, the first, a Roman; in his time Isaacius, the exarch of Italy, took away the Lateran treasure, to pay his soldiers, for which the pope dared not excommunicate him. He sat two months only.
- LXXIII.** Johannes, the fourth, a Dalmatian; with the remainder of the treasure redeemed some exiles of his countrymen: he busied himself about the celebration of Easter, and translation of the bones of martyrs; sat upwards of two years, and died, A. D. 641.
- LXXIV.** Theodorus, the first, a Grecian, son to the bishop of Jerusalem: he deprived Pyrrhus, patriarch of Constantinople, for the heresy of the Acephali. He died, A. D. 649; having sat eight years, five months, and eighteen days.
- LXXV.** Martinus, the first, an Italian; ordained priests to shave their polls and keep themselves single: he excommunicated Paulus, patriarch of Constantinople, for which he was banished into Puntus, where he died, A. D. 655. He sat six years, one month, and twenty-six days.
- LXXVI.** Eugenius, was less active and sped better: he ordained that bishops should have prisons for their priests, to repress their over-boldness. He sat only six months: died, A. D. 655.

- LXXVII.** Vitalianus, the first, brought the first organ into the divine service of the church of Rome: he excommunicated Marus, the archbishop of Ravenna. Theodorus and Adrian were sent by him into England to introduce the Latin service. He sat fourteen years and six months; and died, A. D. 660.
- LXXVIII.** Adeodatus, the first, was formerly a monk: earthquakes, comets, and tempests, such as never were before, did amaze men in his time. He died, A. D. 676; having sat seven years, two months, and five days.
- LXXIX.** Domnus, the first, had the church of Ravenna subjected to him, by Theodorus the archbishop, which before that time had pretended equality with that of Rome. He adorned the church porch of saint Peter with marble; sat two years, and died, A. D. 678.
- LXXX.** Agatho, the first, a Sicilian; ordained that the popes' sanctions should be as firmly kept as those of the apostles. He sent John, abbot of St. Martins, into England, to have our church service in tune, and with other superstitious injunctions. He is said to have died of the plague; sat five years, six months, and fifteen days, and died, A. D. 683.
- LXXXI.** Leo, the second, a Sicilian, skilled in Greek, Latin, and music: he ratified the sixth synod to confirm the mass, and restrain the Western priests' marriages; and brought in the kissing of the slipper. He sat only ten months.
- LXXXII.** Benedictus, the second, a Roman: he got to be first styled Vicar of Christ, and that the popes should be freely elected by the clergy, without the consent of the exarchs or emperors: this pope (as his predecessor) sat but ten months.
- LXXXIII.** Johannes, the fifth, a Syrian, was consecrated by the three bishops of Ostium, Portus and Valiturnum. He died in the first year of his popedom, the manner of his consecration being observed by his successors.
- LXXXIV.** Conon, the first, a Thracian, sent saint Killian the Scot, and some others, to convert some places in Germany, where they were martyred. He sickened upon his election, sat only eleven months, and died, A. D. 686.
- LXXXV.** Sergius, the first, a Syrian; for refusing to receive the canons of Trullo, was sent for by the emperor, but rescued by the Italians. He was taxed with adultery: sat fourteen years, eight months, and died, A. D. 700.
- LXXXVI.** Johannes, the sixth, a Grecian: some say that he was famous for feeding the poor in a great famine, and that he died a martyr. He sat four years, three months, and died, A. D. 705.
- LXXXVII.** Johannes, the seventh; sat three years, seven months, and seventeen days; and died, A. D. 708.
- LXXXVIII.** Sisennius, the first: this man had the gout, both in his hands and feet: he left provisions and materials for the city walls and temples. He sat but three weeks: it is suspected he had foul play.
- LXXXIX.** Constantius, the first: going to Constantinople, Justinian, the second, kissed his feet in sign of honour, which the ambitious succeeding popes drew, first into example, then into custom as it now continueth. He sat six years and twenty days: died, A. D. 714.

- XC. Gregorius, the second, a Roman; excommunicated Leo Isaurus, the emperor, for standing against images; forced Luitprandus, king of Italy, to confirm the donations of his predecessor Arithpest. He sat seven years, nine months, and died, A. D. 731.
- XCI. Gregorius, the third, a Syrian; espoused the quarrel about images; excommunicated the emperor; drove the Greeks out of Italy by the Lombards, and afterwards checked the Lombards by the assistance of the French under the conduct of Charles Martell. He sat ten years: died, A. D. 741.
- XCII. Zacharius, the first, a Gresian, deposed Childerick, king of France, and by the same high hand, turned Raches, king of Lombardy, and Caroloman, of France, from their thrones to be monks. He held the chair for ten years and three months, and died, A. D. 751.
- XCIII. Stephanus, the second, a Roman: he excited Pepin, of France, to turn Astolphus out of Lombardy, and bestow it on the pope, for freeing him of his oath; for this success he was the first that was carried on men's shoulders. He sat five years and one month; died, A. D. 576.
- XCIV. Paulus, the first, a Roman, and brother of Stephen; excommunicated Constantine Copronymus, the emperor, upon the old quarrel: he was an honourer of saint Petronella, the daughter of saint Peter. He sat ten years and one month, and died, A. D. 766.
- XCV. Stephanus, the third, a Sicilian: he brought in the worshiping and ceasing of images, and subjected Milan to his see. He sat five years and five months: died, A. D. 772.
- XCVI. Adrianus, the first: this pope having done Charles the Great a piece of service, he, to reward him, confirmed the gift of his father to the Roman see; adding the dukedoms of Spoleto and Benevento unto it: perhaps they call this Constantine's donation. He sat twenty-three years, ten months, and died, A. D. 798.
- XCVII. Leo, the third, to get the favour of Charles the Great, prostituted his keys and the Roman liberties at his feet, for which the Romans plucked him from his horse and whipped him; Charles coming to Rome to protect the pope is pronounced emperor. He sat twenty-one years, and died, A. D. 816.
- XCVIII. Stephanus, the fourth, decreed it should be in the power of the clergy to elect the pope, but not to consecrate him, only in the presence of the emperor's ambassador. He sat but six months and some days.
- XCIX. Paschal, the first, caused certain parish priests to be called cardinals, they are companions for kings, and are in number about seventy, but more or less at the pleasure of the popes. He sat seven years and three months, and died, A. D. 724.
- C. Eugenius, the second, took the authority in the territories of the church, to create dukes, earls, and knights, as the exarchs of Ravenna used to do. He was called "the Father of the poor," and sat three years. Died, A. D. 827.
- CI. Valentinus, the first, was a man too good to hold the chair long; great were his accomplishments, and exemplary his life; but he was soon gone, for he died on the fortieth day after his election.
- CII. Gregorius, the fourth: in his time the luxury of the clergy was very great, against which a synod was held at Aquisgrave. This pope sat almost eighteen years, and died, A. D. 844.

- CIII.** Sergius, the second, was the first that changed his disgraceful name, *Bocca di Porea*, or swine's mouth, into *Sergius*; which precedent his successors have since followed, at their creation changing their names. He died, A. D. 847.
- CIV.** Leo, the fourth, a Roman monk: he compassed the Vatican with a wall; gave a dispensation to *Ethelwulf* to leave his monastery, and reign in England; for which he gratified his holiness with yearly Peter-pence. He sat seven years, three months, and six days, and died, A. D. 854.
- CV.** Joan, is by most confessed to be a woman, and is usually called pope Joan. To avoid this like disgrace, the porphyry chair was ordained. She died in child-birth in going to the Lateran, A. D. 854; having sat only a few months.
- CVI.** Benedictus, the third, a Roman, was withstood by one *Anastasius*, but to no purpose. He made a shew of great humility, and therefore would not be buried in, but without the threshold of saint Peter's church. He sat three years, six months, and nine days, and died, A. D. 858.
- CVII.** Nicholas, the first, was the first that prohibited by law marriage to the Roman clergy. He deprived John, of Ravenna, for not stooping to him. He sat nine years, nine months, and thirteen days, and died, A. D. 868.
- CVIII.** Adrianus, the second: the emperor's ambassador excepted against his election, but had a delusive answer. The emperor *Lotharius* came to Rome to receive absolution of him, which has been much insisted upon. He sat upwards of five years, and died, A. D. 874.
- CIX.** Johannes, the eighth, crowned three emperors, Charles the Bald, Charles the Gross, and Lewis. He held a council at Treves, drove the Saracens out of Italy and Sicily, and died, A. D. 882; having sat ten years and two days, and was buried in saint Peter's.
- CX.** Martinus, the second, a Frenchman: died, A. D. 884; having sat only one year and five months.
- CXI.** Adrianus, the third, ordained that the election, or confirmation of the pope should no longer depend on the emperor, but that it should be left wholly to the Roman clergy. He died in the second month of his popedom, A. D. 885.
- CXII.** Stephanus, the fifth, a Roman: he abrogated the purging of adultery and witchcraft, by going over burning coals, and casting the suspected into water. He died, A. D. 891; having sat six years and eleven days.
- CXIII.** Formosus, the first, was so hated, that pope Stephen, the sixth, caused his body to be unburied, all his acts reversed, two of his fingers to be cut off, and then buried among the laity. Sergius, the third, took him up again, caused his head to be cut off, and the body to be thrown into the Tyber. He died the sixth month of his sixth year, A. D. 897.
- CXIV.** Bonifacius, the sixth, a Tuscan, is inserted in the catalogue only because he was rightly elected. He died upon the twenty-sixth day after his election.
- CXV.** Stephanus, the sixth, a Roman, abrogated all the acts of Formosus, his predecessor: which afterwards became customary, from his example, the following popes infringing, if not fully cancelling, all the acts of their immediate predecessors; this pope died, A. D. 901; the third year of his popedom.

- CXVI.** Romanus, the first, a Roman, made void all the decrees and acts of Stephen that was before him. He died in the third month of his popedom.
- CXVII.** Theodorus, the second, a Roman, restored the acts of Formosus, and his followers were in great esteem with him. In his time the Saracens broke into Apulia, and made great spoil; but were repelled by the Italians. The pope died, A. D. 901; having sat in his chair only twenty days.
- CXVIII.** Johannes, the ninth, a Roman, restored the acts of Formosus; and being therein opposed by the people, he fled to Ravenna, summoned a council of seventy-four bishops, who restored the acts of Formosus, and rescinded those of Stephen. He died, A. D. 904, having sat three years.
- CXIX.** Benedictus, the fourth, a Roman, for his humanity and clemency was created pope. Platina says, that in a bad time he preserved much gravity and constancy in his life, and died, A. D. 905, a few months after obtaining his chair.
- CXX.** Leo, the fifth, historians give no account of his country: he was made prisoner by his familiar friend, Christopher, and thereupon is thought to have died of grief, upon the fortieth day after receiving the popedom.
- CXXI.** Christophorus, the first, was so base that his country was not known: having obtained the chair by evil arts, he soon lost it—was thrust into a monastery, the then only refuge for the miserable, and this, in the seventh month of his usurpation of the seat, whereof he had deprived his friend.
- CXXII.** Sergius, the third, ordained the bearing of candles at the feast of the purification of the virgin Mary, from thence called candlemass-day: he imprisoned Christopher, rescinded the acts of Formosus, and died, A. D. 909, having sat 3 years and four months.
- CXXIII.** Anastasius, the third, a Roman, affixed no mark of ignominy upon any of his predecessors, and lived himself with that modesty and integrity, that there was nothing to be reproached in him. He died in the third year of his popedom, A. D. 912.
- CXXIV.** Landus, the first, a Roman, his life is so obscure that some will not allow him a place among the popes. Nothing is said of him but that he died in the sixth month, on the 21st day of it, and was buried in St. Peter's, A. D. 912.
- CXXV.** Johannes, the tenth, the bastard of pope Sergius, overthrew the Saracens. In a sedition he was taken and put in bonds, where he was stifled by a pillow, A. D. 928; having sat fifteen years, two months, and three days.
- CXXVI.** Leo, the sixth, a Roman, a modest and honest man: he took care of the service of God, as much as the corruption of that time would admit of. He died, A. D. 928; having sat but till the 15th day of his seventh month, much lamented by the Romans.
- CXXVII.** Stephanus, the seventh, a Roman; in his time Spereneus, duke of Bohemia, received the Christian faith. The pope himself was a man of much meekness and religion: he died, A. D. 931, having sat two years, one month, and twelve days.
- CXXVIII.** Johannes, the eleventh, a wicked, cruel, and libidinous man; was taken in adultery, and slain, by the husband of the woman, A. D. 936. He was supposed to have poisoned two hundred persons, among whom were Leo and Stephen, his predecessors. He sat four years and ten months.

- CXXIX.** Leo, the seventh, a Roman: in his time, Roson, bishop of Placentia, Theobald, bishop of Milan, and another great prelate, were all bastards of king Hugh, by his concubines, Besola, Rosa, and Stephana. He sat three years, six months and ten days, and died, A. D. 939.
- CXXX.** Stephanus, the eighth, a German; vexed with seditions, and in them so deformed with wounds, that he was ashamed to be seen in public. He died in the fourth year of his papacy, A. D. 943.
- CXXXI.** Martinus, the third, a Roman, a man of peace and piety, rebuilt ruinous churches, and gave great alms to the poor. He died in the fourth year of his papacy, A. D. 946.
- CXXXII.** Agapetus, the second, a Roman: in his time the Hungarians broke into Italy, and were overcome, in two set battles, by Henry, duke of Bavaria. This pope was a man of great innocence, and died in the tenth year of his papacy, A. D. 955.
- CXXXIII.** Johannes, the twelfth, a man, from his youth, polluted with all kinds of villainy and dishonesty; he was deposed by Otho, in a council, and slain in the act of adultery, A. D. 964, in the ninth year of his papacy.
- CXXXIV.** Leo, the eighth, crowned Otho emperor: he remitted unto him the right of choosing the popes, which had been for some time in the hands of the clergy and people, for which was ratified unto the papacy, Constantine's (or rather, Pepin's) donation. He died in his first year, A. D. 964.
- CXXXV.** Benedictus, the fifth, a Roman, from a deacon, advanced to the papacy; but the emperor did not approve of the election, he therefore took the pope with him, into Germany, who died of grief, at Hamburg, his place of banishment, A. D. 964, having sat only six months and five days.
- CXXXVI.** Johannes, the thirteenth, bishop of Narnia, was also wearied with seditions, and imprisoned, but freed by the emperor Otho. In his time bells began to be baptized, and had names given them. He died in his eighth year, A. D. 973.
- CXXXVII.** Donus, the second, a man of great modesty: he died in the first year of his papacy, and was buried in St. Peter's, A. D. 972.
- CXXXVIII.** Benedictus, the sixth, a Roman, first imprisoned, and then strangled, in the castle of St. Angelo, by Centius, a powerful citizen, A. D. 974. Platina fears Benedict deserved all he suffered, because none stirred in his quarrel. He died in his second year.
- CXXXIX.** Bonifacius, the seventh: the citizens opposed him, he therefore stole the church ornaments and treasure, and fled to Constantinople: he afterwards returned, and recovered his place; but soon after died of an apoplexy, A. D. 974, having sat only seven months and five days.
- CXL.** Benedictus, the seventh, a Roman, he turned out Gilbert, the conjurer, from the archbishoprick of Rheims, and restored Arnulphus. "He was a good man," saith Platina, "and died, A. D. 984, in his tenth year."
- CXLI.** Johannes, the fourteenth, was taken by the Romans, and imprisoned by Ferrueius, the father of Boniface. He died in his third month, with famine, grief of mind, and the filth of his prison, A. D. 984.
- CXLII.** Johannes, the fifteenth, a hater of the clergy, and of them: he was all for enriching his kindred. He died in his third month, saith Platina: by others he is supposed to have his ordination, and omitted in the catalogue of the

- CXLIII.** Johannes, the sixteenth, reputed a great scholar: he was driven from Rome into Hetruria, by Crescentius, the Roman consul, but he submitting himself, John returned. He died, A. D. 996, in the eleventh year of his papacy.
- CXLIV.** Gregorius, the fifth, projected the election of the future emperors by the princes of Germany, by which the Germans were distracted into factions, and the Romans weakened, by this means the popes were ultimately exalted above kings or emperors. He sat three years, and died, A. D. 999.
- CXLV.** Sylvester, the second, a Frenchman, first called Gerbertus, a magician. He is said to have contracted with the devil for the papacy, of which he afterwards repented. He died, having sat three years and ten days, A. D. 1003.
- CXLVI.** Johannes, the seventeenth, was given to magic. He took the choice of the popes from the people, appointed the feast of All Souls; and died, the 20th day of the fourth month of his papacy A. D. 1003.
- CXLVII.** Johannes, the eighteenth, crowned the emperor Conrade, and was always protected by him. He died in his seventh year, A. D. 1009.
- CXLVIII.** Sergius, the fourth, was the first, that on Christmas night, consecrated swords, roses, or the like, to be sent as tokens of love and honor, to such princes as deserved best, and whom he desired to oblige. He died, A. D. 1012.
- CXLIX.** Benedictus, the eighth, a Tuscan: he crowned the emperor Henry. In his time there was so great a plague, that the living scarce sufficed to bury the dead. He died in his thirteenth year, A. D. 1024.
- CL.** Johannes, the nineteenth, son to the bishop of Portua; some say, not in orders before he took the popedom. Platina says, he was a man of excellent life, and died, upon the ninth day of the eleventh year of his papacy, A. D. 1034.
- CLI.** Benedictus, the ninth, a conjurer, was wont, (with Laurence and Gracean, conjurers also, whom he had made cardinals), to wander in the woods to invoke devils, and bewitch women to follow them. He sat ten years, four months and nine days, and was deposed, A. D. 1045.
- CLII.** Sylvester, the fifth, was made pope while Benedict was living, but the other soon recovered his seat. When Sylvester had sat but forty-nine days, he created Casimer, a monk, king of Poland. He is seldom esteemed as pope.
- CLIII.** Gregorius, the sixth, received the keys when there were three popes extant at one time; but Henry, the emperor, expelled Benedict, Sylvester, and Gregory, (this last having sat two years and seven months), A. D. 1046.
- CLIV.** Climes, the second: he made the Romans renounce, by oath, the right they claimed of choosing popes; but Henry, the emperor, being gone, they poisoned this pope, A. D. 1047, when he had sat not full nine months.
- CLV.** Damasus, the second, a Bavarian, without consent of the clergy or people, seized on the popedom; but he enjoyed it only a short time, for he died upon the twenty-third day after his usurpation.
- CLVI.** Leo, the ninth, a German, a man of great piety, innocence, and hospitality to strangers and the poor. At Versailles he Ac

a council against Berengarius. He sat five years, two months and six days, and died, A. D. 1054.

CLVII. Victor, the second, a Bavarian, made pope by favour of Henry, the emperor. He held a great council at Florence, deprived divers bishops for fornication and simony, and died in his third year, A. D. 105.

CLVIII. Stephanus, the ninth, brought the church of Milan under the obedience of the popes of Rome, which, till that time, challenged equality with them. He died at Florence, the eighth day of his seventh month, A. D. 1057.

CLIX. Benedictus, the tenth, a Campanian, made pope by the faction of nobles; but by a council, held at Sutrinum, he was deposed and banished, having sat eight months and twenty days.

CLX. Nicholas, the second, took from the Roman clergy, the election of the popes, and gave it to the college of cardinals; caused Berengarius to recant his opinion against transubstantiation, and died in his third year, A. D. 1061.

CLXI. Alexander, the second, a Milanese, inclining to the emperor's right in choosing the popes, was imprisoned and poisoned by Hildebrand, A. D. 1073; having sat twelve years and six months.

CLXII. Gregorius, the seventh, commonly called Hildebrand, a turbulent man, excommunicated the emperor, Henry IV.; but, after many vicissitudes, the emperor compelled him to fly from Rome. He died in exile, in his twelfth year, A. D. 1085. He was the last pope whose election was sent to the emperor for confirmation.

CLXIII. Victor, the third, an Italian, defended all the acts of Gregory; but, not long after, he was poisoned, by his sub-deacon, in the chalice, having sat but ten months.

CLXIV. Urbanus, the second, a Hetrurian, excommunicated the emperor, set all Christendom in commotion, and thence was called Turbulens. He died in the twelfth year of his papacy, A. D. 1099.

CLXV. Paschalis, the second, caused the emperor, Henry IV. to submit to him, and attend barefoot at his door; he also excommunicated Henry V. and interdicted priests' marriages. He sat nineteen years, and died, A. D. 1118.

CLXVI. Gelasius, the second, a Campanian, was vexed with seditions all his time: some say, the knights templars had their beginning in his papacy. He sat but one year, and died, A. D. 1119.

CLXVII. Celestus, the second, a Burgundian: he appointed the four fasts, decreed it adultery for a bishop to forsake his see, and interdicted priests' marriages. He sat five years, ten months and six days, and died, A. D. 1124.

CLXVIII. Honorius, the second, a lover of learned men. Arrulphus, an Englishman was murdered in his time, for taxing the vices of the clergy. He died lamented, A. D. 1130; having sat six years and two months.

CLXIX. Innocentius, the second, opposed by an anti-pope, called Anacletus. He ordained that none of the laity should lay hands on any of the clergy, and died, in the fourteenth year and seventh month of his papacy, A. D. 1143.

CLXX. Celestinus, the second, was the inventor of that mad manner of cursing, with bell, book, and candle; besides which, it is only said of him, that he died in the fifth month of his papacy.

CLXXI. Lucius, the second, a Bononian: he mightily incited men to the holy war. In his time, a synod was held in France, against

- Peter Abelard, who thereupon changed his opinion. Lucius sat eleven months and four days, and was succeeded, A. D. 1145.
- CLXXII.** Eugenius, the third, a Pisan, a monk of the abbey of St. Bernard: he would not permit the Romans to choose their own senators. He died, A. D. 1153; having sat eight years and four months.
- CLXXIII.** Anastasius, the fourth, a Roman: In his time, there was a famine all over Europe. He gave a great chalice to the church of Lateran, and died, A. D. 1154; having sat one year.
- CLXXIV.** Adrianus, the fourth, an Englishman, (the only one who ever attained this station): he forced Frederick, the emperor, to hold his stirrup; and then, excommunicated him for claiming his right of signing his name before the popes. Being choked with a fly, at Anagnina, he died, A. D. 1169; having sat five years and ten months, leaving some letters and homilies, which are still extant.
- CLXXV.** Alexander, the third: he excommunicated the emperor, Frederick I. and obliged him to prostrate himself at his feet, when he (the pope) trod on his neck. He sat twenty-two years, and died, A. D. 1181.
- CLXXVI.** Lucius, the third, strove to abolish the Roman consuls, for which he was forced to quit Rome, and retire to Verona, where he died, A. D. 1185; having sat four years and two months.
- CLXXVII.** Urbanus, the third, a Milanese: in his time Jerusalem was taken by Saladine; with grief whereof the pope died, A. D. 1186. He sat one year and ten months.
- CLXXVIII.** Gregorius, the eighth, incited the Christian princes to the recovery of Jerusalem, in which endeavour he died, in the fifty-seventh day of his papacy.
- CLXXIX.** Clement, the third, excommunicated the Danes, for maintaining the marriages of their clergy; composed the differences at Rome, and died, A. D. 1191, in the fourth year of his papacy.
- CLXXX.** Celestinus, the third, put the crown on the emperor's head with his feet, and then struck it off again, saying, *per me reges regnant*. He sat seven years, and died, A. D. 1198.
- CLXXXI.** Innocentius, the third, brought in the doctrine of transubstantiation; ordained a pix to cover the host, and a bell to be rung before it; and first imposed auricular confession upon the people. He sat eighteen years, and was succeeded, A. D. 1216.
- CLXXXII.** Honorius, the third, who confirmed the orders of Dominick and Francis, and set them against the Waldenses; exacted two prebends of every cathedral in England. He sat eleven years and seven months, and died, A. D. 1227.
- CLXXXIII.** Gregorius, the ninth, thrice excommunicated the emperor Frederick. In his time began, the deadly feuds of the papal Guelphs and the imperial Ghibelines. He sat fourteen years and three months, and died, A. D. 1241.
- CLXXXIV.** Celestinus, the fourth, a man of great learning and piety; but being very old, and perhaps poisoned at his entrance, he kept his seat but eighteen days.
- CLXXXV.** Innocentius, the fourth, in a council, at Lyons, deposed the emperor Frederick. Terrified with a dream, of his being cited to judgement, he died, A. D. 1253; having sat eleven years and six months.

- CLXXXVI.** Alexander, the fourth, condemned the book of William de Sancto Amore, sainted Clara, pillaged England of its treasure, and died at Veterbium, A. D. 1160, in the seventh year of his papacy.
- CLXXXVII.** Urbanus, the fourth, formerly patriarch of Jerusalem: he instituted the feast of Corpus Christi day, solicited thereto by Eva, an anchoress. He sat three years, one month and four days, and died, A. D. 1264.
- CLXXXVIII.** Clement, the fourth, the greatest lawyer in France, had, before his election, a wife and three children; sent Octobonus into England to take the value of all church revenues. He sat four years, and died, A. D. 1268. After him, was a vacancy of two years.
- CLXXXIX.** Gregory, the tenth, an Italian, held a council at Lyons, whereat was present, Michael Palologus, the Greek emperor, who acknowledged there, the procession of the Holy Ghost from Father and Son. This pope sat four years, two months and ten days, and died, A. D. 1276.
- CXC.** Adrianus, the fifth, a Genoese, before called Octobonus, and legate in England, in the days of Henry III. He died before he was consecrated, in the fortieth day of his popedom.
- CXCI.** Johannes, the twentieth, a Spaniard, and physician; though a learned man, yet, unskilled in affairs. He sat but eight months.
- CXCII.** Nicholas, the third, first practised to enrich his kindred. He raised a quarrel between the French and Sicilians, which occasioned the massacre of the Sicilian vesper. He sat three years, and was then succeeded, A. D. 1281.
- CXCIII.** Martinus, the fourth, a Frenchman. He kept the concubine of his predecessor, Nicholas; removed all pictures of bears from the palace, lest his concubine should bring forth a bear. He sat four years and died, A. D. 1285.
- CXCIV.** Honorius, the fourth, confirmed the Augustine friars, and caused the Carmelites to be called "our Lady's brethren." He died, A. D. 1287; having sat two years and one day.
- CXCV.** Nicholas, the fourth, preferred persons solely out of respect to their virtue, and died of grief, to see church and state in a remediless confusion; having sat four years and one month, A. D. 1292. After him there was a vacancy for two years.
- CXCVI.** Celestinus, the fifth, a hermit, was easily prevailed on to quit the chair; the cardinals persuading him that it was above his ability: he resigned, was imprisoned, and died; having sat five months only.
- CXCVII.** Bonifacius, the eighth, by his general bull, exempted the clergy from being chargeable with taxes and payments to temporal princes; first set forth the decretals, and established the feast of Jubilee. He sat nine years and was succeeded, A. D. 1303.
- CXCVIII.** Benedictus, the tenth, a Lombard, was a man of great humility, and desired to compose all broils; but was poisoned, by a fig, A. D. 1303; having sat eight months and seventeen days.... After him was a vacancy of eleven months.
- CXCIX.** Clement, the fifth, first made indulgences and pardons saleable. He removed the papal see from Rome to Avignon, in France, where it continued for seven years. He sat eight years, and died, A. D. 1315. In his time the order of the knights templars was extinguished, and the grand master, with many of the brethren, were purg'd, at Paris.

- CC. Johannes**, the twenty-first: he sainted Thomas Aquinas, and Thomas of Hereford; challenged supremacy over the Greek church, and died, having sat eighteen years and four months, A. D. 1234.
- CCI. Benedictus**, the eleventh, a man of that constancy, as by no means to be swayed from that which he thought right. He died, A. D. 1348, in the ninth year of his papacy.
- CCII. Clement**, the sixth. A dreadful pestilence was in his time, in Italy, so that scarcely a tenth man remained alive. He died, A. D. 1363; having sat ten years, six months and twenty-eight days.
- CCIII. Innocentius**, the sixth, a lawyer, burnt John de Rupe Scomf for foretelling shrewd things of antichrist. He sat ten years, and died, A. D. 1363.
- CCIV. Urbanus**, the fifth, a great stickler for popish privileges: he confirmed the order of saint Bridget. Being poisoned, as it is thought, he died, A. D. 1370; having sat eight years and four months.
- CCV. Gregorius**, the eleventh, returned the papal chair to Rome: he excommunicated the Florentines; sat seven years, and five months, and died, A. D. 1377.
- CCVI. Urbanus**, the sixth. Gunpowder was invented in his time. He made fifty-four cardinals; held a jubilee, to gather money, and died, A. D. 1389; having sat eleven years and eight months.
- CCVII. Bonifacius**, the ninth, scarce thirty years old, when made pope; very ignorant, and a great seller of church livings. He sat fourteen years and nine months, and died, A. D. 1403.
- CCVIII. Innocentius**, the seventh, demanded the money of ecclesiastical benefices, both in France and England; but was stoutly denied. He sat but two years, and died, A. D. 1406.
- CCIX. Gregorius**, the twelfth, swore to resign for the peace of the church; but a collusion being discerned between him and Benedict, both were arrested, A. D. 1409.
- CCX. Alexander**, the fifth, a Cretan, a man of great sanctity and learning; he deposed Ladislaus, king of Naples and Apulia, and sat but eight months.
- CCXI. Johannes**, the twenty-second, (of Naples): by his consent, a council was assembled at Constance, where he himself was deposed, A. D. 1414. After him, was a vacancy of almost three years.
- CCXII. Martinus**, the fifth, condemned Wickliff, burned John Huss, and Jerome, of Prague, his followers. He sat fourteen years and some months, and died, A. D. 1431.
- CCXIII. Eugénius**, the fourth, a Venetian, refused to appear at the council of Basil, which thereupon deposed him, A. D. 1447. He sat sixteen years.
- CCXIV. Nicholas**, the fifth, (of Genoa): in his time the Turks took Constantinople. He built the Vatican, and died in the eighth year of his papacy.
- CCXV. Celestus**, the third, a Spaniard, sent preachers throughout Europe, to animate princes to war against the Turks. He sat but three years, and died, A. D. 1458.
- CCXVI. Pius**, the second, an Italian, approved of the marriage of the clergy; and turned out numerous cloistered nuns. He sat six years, and was succeeded, A. D. 1464.

- CCXVII. Paulus, the second: he exceeded all his predecessors in pomp and show; enriched his mitre with all kinds of precious stones; honoured the cardinals with a scarlet gown, and reduced the jubilee from fifty to twenty-five years. He sat seven years, and died, A. D. 1471.
- CCXVIII. Sixtus, the fourth, ordained a guard to attend his person; was the first founder of the Vatican Library, and brought in beads. He sat thirteen years, and died, A. D. 1484.
- CCXIX. Innocentius, the eighth, of Genoa; much given to excess in drinking and venery. He sat seven years and ten months, and died, A. D. 1492.
- CCXX. Alexander, the sixth, first openly acknowledged his nephews (as they call their natural sons) to be his sons; was incestuous with his daughter, and died, A. D. 1503, of poison, which was given him in mistake, by his servants, instead of some cardinals, whom he had invited to an entertainment, and for whom he had prepared it.
- CCXXI. Pius, the third, proposed to compel all Frenchmen to leave Italy; but died, in the interim, of an ulcer in his leg; having sat but twenty-five days.
- CCXXII. Julius, the second, more a soldier than a prelate, passing over a bridge of the Tiber, threw his key into the river, and brandished his sword; excommunicated Lewis, of France, sat ten years, and died, A. D. 1513.
- CCXXIII. Leo, the tenth, burnt Luther's books, declaring him a heretic; Luther did the like, at Wittenburg, with the pope's canon law, declaring him a persecutor, tyrant, and the very anti-christ. Leo died, A. D. 1522.
- CCXXIV. Adrian, the sixth, a Low-countryman, made shew, at his entrance, of reformation; but was diverted: the Lutherans began to spread, and the Turks to approach; these, and other things, broke him so that he died in his second year, A. D. 1523.
- CCXXV. Clement, the seventh, of Florence, in his time, Rome was sacked, and the pope made prisoner, by the duke of Bourbon; and the pope's supremacy was cast off, in England, by Henry VIII. Some say that he died of the lousy disease, A. D. 1534.
- CCXXVI. Paul, the third, called the council of Trent; prostituted his sister; committed incest with his daughter, and poisoned her husband; attempted the chastity of his niece, and being found in the fact, was marked by her husband. He was a necromancer, i.e. an astronomer: he was learned and judicious, and wrote well in verse and prose, and corresponded with Erasmus, and other learned men of his time. He died, A. D. 1549, aged 82.
- CCXXVII. Julius, the third, gave a cardinal's hat to a sodomitical boy, called Innocentius: in his time, Casa, archbishop of Bonaventum, printed a book in defence of sodomy. England reconciled to the mother church in queen Mary's time. Julius died, A. D. 1555.
- CCXXVIII. Marcellus, the second, a Hetruscan: he esteemed the Lutherans worse than Turks, and persuaded Charles V. and Ferdinand rather to turn their forces against them. He was pope but twenty-three days.
- CCXXIX. Paul, the fourth, the Neapolitan, a great patron of the Jesuits and their inquisition, in which had been made away one

hundred and fifty persons, for religion. Being hated for his cruelty, after his death A. D. 1569, his statue was cast into the Tyber. CCXXX. Pius, the fourth, continued the council at Trent, brought it to an end, and thereby settled and confirmed the interest of the church of Rome. His legates were forbid footing in England, by queen Elizabeth. Venerly and luxury shortened this pope's days, and was succeeded, A. D. 1566.

CCXXXI. Pius, the fifth, a Lombard: he commanded the prostitutes in Rome to be married or whipt: he had a hand in the death of king Charles of Spain, and of king James' father, of England, and in most of the treasons against queen Elizabeth, whom he excommunicated by bull. He left his seat, A. D. 1571.

CCXXXII. Gregorius, the thirteenth, a Bononian. The massacre at Paris was by this man's procurement: he altered the calendar to his new style, which anticipates the old account ten days: he excommunicated and ousted the archbishop of Collen because he married: would have deposed the king of Portugal, but was prevented. He sat thirteen years, and then was succeeded, A. D. 1585.

CCXXXIII. Sixtus, the fifth, of Marca Ancona: his parents were so poor that, when a boy, he was hired as a swineherd, but ran away, and attached himself to a Franciscan friar, saying he "would willingly suffer the pains of purgatory to be made a scholar." By his perseverance, talents, and learning, he obtained the highest honours of the convent. His ambition was boundless, when but a ragged errand boy to the friars, he promised "to pay for a pair of shoes when he should be pope." His hypocrisy was equal to his ambition, for when Pius V. gave him a cardinal's hat, (at which time he assumed the name of cardinal Montalto), he affected a total disregard of all secular concerns, and for fifteen years, pretended to be decrepit with age and disease, so as scarcely to move, even with a staff. Upon pope Gregory's death, the conclave being divided by the interest of the French and Spanish cardinals, and each fearing to risk the decision, they proposed the pontificate to Montalto, but he told the parties separately, "he was too feeble to govern, and too old to live long; that the care of the holy see must rest upon them, if he was chosen pontiff:" this fixed their decision.

As soon as the votes were counted, he threw away his staff, and called for the sacred robe; which, as the cardinals assisted in putting on, he pronounced a *sovereign panacea*: to one of them, who remarked the change in his person, he replied, "yes, I was then looking for the keys of heaven, but now, that I have found them, I may look upwards. When cardinal Farnese tendered his services in the duties of office, he dismissed him, gravely saying, that "he needed no assistance, but found himself capable of governing two such empires."

Notwithstanding the means by which he attained the triple crown, he used his power to the benefit of the citizens of Rome, by suppressing assassins, and checking many vices; firmly adhering to the motto he assumed with the pontificate: "I came not to send peace upon earth, but a sword."

He gave it as his opinion that there were but three potentates at that time, capable of governing; Sixtus V. queen Elizabeth, and Henry IV. of France and Navarre; although he had excommunicated them both. Sixtus died, A. D. 1590.

- CCXXXIV.** Urbanus, the seventh, a Genoese, ascended the chair after him: he enjoyed his popedom but one fortnight, dying before his inauguration.
- CCXXXV.** Gregorius, the fourteenth, of Milan: he held a jubilee, and exhausted the treasury of the church, which Sixtus before had sealed by an oath, to be employed in the recovery of the Holy Land: he cursed king Henry, of Navarre, as a relapsed heretic: his bulls were burnt by the hands of the hangman. He died of the stone, before he had sat one year.
- CCXXXVI.** Innocentius, the ninth, a Bononian, for the two months he was in, expressed a hatred against the king of Navarre, and a good liking for the Jesuits. One year, four months, and three days, made an end of four popes, A. D. 1592.
- CCXXXVII.** Clement, the eighth, made Henry, of France, turn papist to be quiet: was much troubled with the gout, but eased, as he said, when the archduke Maximilian kissed his gouty toes. He was succeeded, A. D. 1604.
- CCXXXVIII.** Leo, the eleventh: he came in with this motto over his triumphal pageant, "Dignus est Leo in virtute agni acciperi librum & solveri septem signacula ejus:" but a fever ended him before he had sat twenty-eight days.
- CCXXXIX.** Paul, the fifth, an Italian, promoted the powder plot; interdicted the state of Venice, whereupon the Jesuits were banished: the oath of allegiance to king James was forbidden, by breves from this pope. He sat sixteen years.
- CCXL.** Gregorius, the fifteenth, a Bononian, obtained the see; elected by way of adoration: he instigated the French against the protestants; sainted Ignatius Loyola, and quarrelled with the Venetians. He sat two years.
- CCXLI.** Urbanus, the eighth, a Florentine, was chosen, A. D. 1623: he advanced his kindred. In his time, the archbishop of Spoletta turned from papist to protestant, and from thence to papist again. He was a more polite scholar than most of them, and was succeeded, A. D. 1644.
- CCXLII.** Innocentius, the tenth, sat eleven years.
- CCXLIII.** Alexander, the seventh, was chosen, A. D. 1655; sat twelve years, and then was succeeded, A. D. 1667.
- CCXLIV.** Clement, the ninth, sat three years.
- CCXLV.** Clement, the tenth, obtained the chair, A. D. 1670, and sat six years.
- CCXLVI.** Innocent, the eleventh, obtained the chair in 1675, and continued thirteen years.
- CCXLVII.** Alexander, the eighth, made pope, A. D. 1689; and sat two years.
- CCXLVIII.** Innocent, the twelfth, came in, A. D. 1691; and sat upwards of eight years.
- CCXLIX.** Clement, the eleventh, succeeded, A. D. 1700; and sat twenty-one years; dying, A. D. 1721.
- CCL.** Innocent, the thirteenth, made pontiff: he sat near three years, and died, A. D. 1724.
- CCLI.** Benedict, the thirteenth, sat upwards of five years; dying, A. D. 1730.
- CCLII.** Clement, the twelfth, obtained the popedom, which he held ten years, and was succeeded, A. D. 1740.
- CCLIII.** Benedict, the fourteenth, who sat eighteen years; died, A. D. 1758.

CCLIV. Clement, the thirteenth, who died, A. D. 1769.

CCLV. Clement, the fourteenth, who died, A. D. 1775.

CCLVI. Pius, the sixth: he visited Vienna, 1782, to solicit the emperor in favour of the church; took shelter, from the French, in Naples, 1796; quitted Rome, when the French took possession, Feb. 1798; died, the prisoner of Buonaparte, Sept. 1799.

CCLVII. Pius, the seventh; crowned Buonaparte emperor of the French, Dec. 2, 1804; deprived of all his territories by Buonaparte, 1808; prisoner of Buonaparte, 1811.

Kings of Scotland.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having, according to their historians, possessed that kingdom for above two thousand years, without ever being entirely conquered; though they have been subdued at certain periods, by the Romans and English, and, in a great measure over-run by the Danes.... They boast a line of one hundred and fifteen kings, who can, all of them, deduce their pedigree from Fergus I. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ.

As to the origin of the Scots, there are various opinions, and the historians who contend for their great antiquity say, they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who in general suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons who fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellus, the seventeenth king of Scotland, (in the second year of whose reign, Jesus Christ was born), who died, A. D. 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>A. D.</i>
Caractacus,	- - - - -	32
Corbred I.	- - - - -	54
Dardanus,	- - - - -	70
Corbred II.	- - - - -	72
Luctatus,	- - - - -	104
Mogaldus,	- - - - -	107
Conarus,	- - - - -	142
Argadus,	- - - - -	146
Ethodius I.	- - - - -	161
Satrael,	- - - - -	183
Donald I.	- - - - -	197
Ethodius II.	- - - - -	216
Achiro,	- - - - -	230
Nathalocus,	- - - - -	242
Findocus,	- - - - -	252
Donald II.	- - - - -	262
Donald III.	- - - - -	263
Crathithinthus,	- - - - -	277
Finchormarchus,	- - - - -	320
Romachus,	- - - - -	368
Angusianus,	- - - - -	371
Fethelemanus,	- - - - -	373
Eugenius I.	- - - - -	374

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Fergus II.	403
Eugenius II.	419
Dongard,	451
Constantine I.	487
Congall I.	479
Goran,	501
Eugenius III.	546
Congall II.	558
Chinlane, or Cumatillus,	568
Aidan,	569
Kennet I.	604
Eugenius IV.	606
Ferehard I.	622
Donald IV.	632
Ferehard II.	646
Maldwin,	664
Eugenius V.	684
Eugenius VI.	687
Amberchelet,	697
Eugenius VII.	698
Mordae,	715
Etsinius,	730
Eugenius VIII.	761
Fergus III.	763
Solvatius,	766
Achaius,	787
Congall III.	819
Dongal,	824
Alpin,	831
Kennet II.	834
Donald V.	854
Constantine II.	858
Ethus,	874
Gregory,	876
Donald VI.	892
Constantine III.	903
Malcolm I.	938
Indulphus,	958
Duphus,	968
Cullenus,	973
Kennet III.	973
Constantine IV.	994
Grimus,	996
Malcolm II.	1004
Duncan I.	1034
Macbeth,	1040
Malcolm III.	1057
Donald VII.	1093
Duncan II.	1095
Donald VII. again,	1095
Interregnum I.	1096
Edgar,	1097
Alexander	1107
David I.	1124

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>A. D.</i>
Malcolm IV.		1153
William,		1166
Alexander II.		1214
Alexander III.		1249
Interregnum II.		1275
John Baliol,		1293
Robert I.		1306
David II.		1329
Edward Baliol,		1332
David II. again,		1341
Robert II.		1347
John Robert,		1390
James I.		1405
James II.		1437
James III.		1460
James IV.		1488
James V.		1513
Mary Stuart,		1542
James VI. began to reign, 1567. But on the death of Elizabeth, queen of England, he ascended that throne in 1603, and his descendants were the kings of England till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united under the title of Great Britain.		

Eminent and Remarkable Persons.

AARON, the first high priest of the Jews, born 1570, died 1453 B. C.

Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury, killed his park-keeper, January 20, 1631; died August 3, 1633, aged 71.

Abaddie, the Rev. James, born 1658, died 1727.

Adams, John, poet and minister, Rhode island, 1704—1740.

Adams, John, second president of the United States, from 1797 to 1801.

Adams, Samuel, governor of Massachusetts and a distinguished patriot, 1722—1803.

Adams, George, the mathematician, died August 7, 1795.

Abel, born in 3 of the world, killed by Cain 129, ditto.

Abelard, Peter, died 1142, aged 62.

Abraham entertained three angels, 1897; offered up Isaac 1871; died 1821 B. C. aged 175.

Abu, Behr, died 624, aged 63.

Abulfeda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.

Achilles died 1184 B. C.

Achmet III. emperor of the Turks, who encouraged printing in Constantinople, died 624, aged 63.

Adam died 3074 B. C.

Addison, Joseph, born 1672, died June 17, 1719.

Adrian, the emperor, visited Britain and built a strong rampart, and died 138, aged 72.

Adrian IV. pope, an Englishman, died 1159.

Æchylus the poet, died 456 B. C. aged 69.

Africanus, Julius, the historian, died 232.

- Agamemnon died about 904 B. C.
 Agard, Arthur, the antiquarian, died 1615, aged 75.
 Agis died 241 B. C.
 Aglionby, John, one of the translators of our Bible, died 1609.
 Agnes, St. died 308, aged 13.
 Agricola, the Roman general, died 93, aged 56.
 Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1534, aged 46.
 Agrippa, king of Judea, died 94, aged 54.
 Ahab died 897 B. C.
 Ajax, the son of Telamon, flourished 1149 B. C.
 Ajax, the son of Teucer, flourished 1154.
 Akenside, Dr. Mark, born 1721, died June 23, 1770.
 Alban, St. the first English martyr, died 303.
 Alberoni, cardinal, died 1752, aged 88.
 Alceus, the lyric poet, flourished 607 B. C.
 Alceus, the tragic poet, flourished 378 B. C.
 Alcibiades, the Athenian, died 404 B. C. aged 46.
 Alden, John, one of the first settlers in New England, died 1687, aged 89.
 Alexander the Great, born 356; succeeded Philip, 336; founded the Grecian empire, 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 B. C. aged 32.
 Alexander III. pope, compelled the kings of England and France to hold his stirrups, died 1181.
 Alexander, William, (lord Stirling) N. Y. a distinguished officer in the American revolution, died 1783, aged 57.
 Alfred the Great, died 901, aged 52.
 Alfred, son of Ethelred II. had his eyes put out by earl Godwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guildford, 1036; died at Ely soon after.
 Allen, James, expelled from the legislature of Massachusetts for censuring the governor in a speech; re-elected, but not allowed to take his seat; died 1755, aged 58.
 Allen, William, chief justice of Pennsylvania, flourished 1774.
 Allen, Moses, Massachusetts, minister, and zealous patriot in the pulpit and field, drowned 1779, aged 31.
 Allen, Henry, Nova Scotia, founder of a religious sect, died 1783.
 Allen, Ethan, Connecticut, Brigadier general in the American army, died 1789.
 Allison, Francis, minister, Philadelphia 1705—1777.
 Ally Cawn, made a nabob by col. Clive, June 23, 1765.
 Alphonsus X. of Castile, died 1284, aged 67.
 Alva, duke of, died 1582, aged 74.
 Ambrose, St. bishop of Milan, 374, died 397.
 Ambrosius, Aurelius, chosen king of the Britons, and crowned at Stonehenge, 465, died 508.
 Amerius Vespucius, first writer of American history, died 1526.
 Ames, Joseph, typographical historian, died 1769.
 Ames, Fisher, a distinguished orator and statesman, Massachusetts, died July 4, 1808.
 Amherst, lord Jeffery, soldier, died 1796, aged 80.
 Anseharis, the Scythian philosopher, lived 554 B. C.
 Anacreon died 474 B. C. aged 85.
 Ananias and his wife Saphira struck dead, 33.
 Anastasius died 518, aged 87.

- Anaxagoras died 438 B. C. aged 70.
 Anaxandrides, the comic poet, flourished 378 B. C.
 Anaxarchus flourished 340 B. C.
 Anaximander died 547 B. C. aged 64.
 Anaximenes died about 504 B. C.
 Anderson, James, commercial writer, died 1764.
 Andre, John, adjutant general in the British army, hanged as a spy, October 2, 1780.
 Andrew, St. martyred November 30, 69.
 Andronicus, the peripatetic, flourished 100 B. C.
 Andros, Edm. governor of New England, 1672, of New York, 1167, of Virginia, 1692; died 1714.
 Anello, Thomas, a fisherman of Naples, who rose to great power, and was assassinated, born 1623.
 Annet, Peter, pillored and persecuted for his moral writings, died 1679, aged 75.
 Annibal, a Carthaginian general, died 260 B. C.
 Anselm died 1109, aged 76.
 Anson, admiral, died 1762, aged 62.
 Anthony, Mark, the Roman orator, flourished 100, B. C.
 Anthony, Mark, the triumvir, died 30 B. C. aged 53.
 Anthony, the Great, St. died February 14, 356, aged 105.
 Anthony, St. of Padua, died 1231.
 Antiochus died 164 B. C.
 Antipater died 321 B. C.
 Antisthenes, the philosopher, lived 325 B. C.
 Antoninus, Pius, the emperor of the Romans, died 161.
 Antoninus, M. the orator, died 87 B. C. aged 56.
 Apollodorus, the architect, flourished 104.
 Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 B. C.
 Appian, the historian, flourished in 123.
 Aquinas, St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.
 Aram, Eugene, executed for a murder committed fourteen years before, 1759, aged 54.
 Arbuthnot, Dr. born 1671, died 1735.
 Arcefilaus, the academic, flourished 300 B. C.
 Archdale, John, governor of Carolina, 1695.
 Archelaus, of Macedon, patron of learning, 440 B. C.
 Archilocus invented Iambic verse 686 B. C.
 Archimedes, the mathematician, inventor of the sphere, killed at Syracuse 308 B. C.
 Archytas, the inventor of the vice and pulley, shipwrecked 400 B. C.
 Aretine, Peter, the poet, died 1556.
 Argal, Samuel, the deputy governor of Virginia, 1609.
 Argyll, marquis of, beheaded May 27, 1661.
 Argyll, earl of, executed at Edinburgh, 1685.
 Arion, the musician, flourished 630 B. C.
 Ariosto, the Italian poet, born 1474, died 1534.
 Aristarchus, the astronomer, died 260 B. C. aged 81.
 Aristarchus, the poet, lived 148 B. C.
 Aristides, the Grecian orator, lived 488 B. C.
 Aristophanes died 200 B. C. aged 80.
 Aristotle died at Calcide 323 B. C. aged 63.
 Arius, the heretic, died 336.

- Arkwright, sir Richard, inventor of the spinning jennies, died August 3, 1792.
 Arminius, James, founder of a sect, died 1609.
 Armstrong, Dr. born 1732, died 1779.
 Arnobius flourished 303.
 Arnold, Benedict, the traitor, died 1801.
 Arsaces died 255 B. C.
 Artaxerxes, king of Persia, died 242 B. C.
 Artemidorus flourished 146 B. C.
 Artemisa, wife of Mausolus, lived 350 B. C.
 Arthur, king of Britain, died about 542, aged 70.
 Arviragus, the general, flourished in 80.
 Arundel, earl of, who brought the Arundelian marbles to England, died 1645.
 Asaph, St. died 590.
 Ascue, Anne, burnt for heresy 1546.
 Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, killed 224 B. C.
 Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, persecutor of the Lollards, died February 19, 1414.
 Ash, Dr. author of the English grammar, &c. died aged 55, April, 1775.
 Athanasius, St. died 371, aged 73.
 Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher, flourished 177.
 Attalus, founder of the monarchy of Pergamus, and inventor of parchment, died 198 B. C.
 Attila, the Hun, died 454.
 Augustin, St. father of the Latin church, born 354, baptised 387, died 431.
 Augustin, St. landed on the isle of Thanet 597, made the first archbishop of Canterbury, died 694.
 Aurelian, the Roman emperor, the first who wore a diadem, assassinated 275.
 Aurengzebe died 1707, aged 90.
 Ausonius Decimus Magnus died about 304.
 Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1294.
 Bacon, Francis, lord Verulam, sent to the Tower 1623; died April 9, 1626, aged 57.
 Bacon, Nathaniel, an insurgent in Virginia, 1676.
 Bajazet, sultan, conquered by Tamerlane, died 1413.
 Baldwin, the emperor, died 1206.
 Balchen, admiral, lost in the Victory, man of war, October, 1774.
 Baldwin, Ab. statesman, president of the university of Georgia, died 1807.
 Bale, bishop of Ossory, the historian, born 1495, died 1563.
 Baliol, John, founder of Baliol college, Oxford, died 1209.
 Basham, Hugh, founder of Peter-house, Cambridge, died 1288.
 Balzac, the French writer, born 1594, died 1654.
 Banister, John, botanist, Virginia.
 Barbarossa, the famous corsair, died 1517, aged 43.
 Barclay, Robert, the quaker, born 1648, died 1690.
 Baron de Tot died 1793.
 Baronius died 1607, aged 69.
 Barratier, Phil. a Prussian. Hebrew lexicographer before 10 years of age. Master of the mathematics at 12, died 1740, aged nineteen years and eight months.

- Barry, John, first commodore in the United States navy, died 1803.
 Bartholomew, St. martyred August 24, 71.
 Barton, Elizabeth, holy maid of Kent, executed 1534.
 Bartram, John, botanist, Pennsylvania, died 1777, aged 76.
 Basil, St. died 378, aged 51.
 Bass, Ed. first bishop of Massachusetts, 1726—1803.
 Baskerville, John, of Birmingham, died January 18, 1775.
 Bathurst, earl of, died 1794.
 Baxter, Rev. Richard, born 1615, died 1691.
 Bayard, le chev. French warrior, died 1524.
 Bayer, the astronomer, died 1627.
 Bayle, Peter, died 1706, aged 59.
 Bayley, Matthias, North Carolina, died 1789, aged 136.
 Beaumont, Francis, the poet, born 1555, died 1615.
 Beaton, cardinal, murdered May 28, 1546.
 Beccari, Aug. first Italian pastoral poet, died 1550.
 Becket, Thomas, made chancellor to Henry II. 1157; made archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; impeached, 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to Henry, June 2, 1170; murdered in the cathedral church at Canterbury, December 29, 1170; canonized by Alexander III. Ash Wednesday, 1172; his bones enshrined in gold set with jewels, 1220; dismantled and striped of its treasures by Henry VIII. 1541.
 Bede, Venerable, died 785, aged 70.
 Bedford, duke of, made regent of France, 1422; died 1435.
 Belcher, Jonathan, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, 1618—1757.
 Belcher, Jonathan, son of the last, chief justice of Nova Scotia, died 1776.
 Belknap, Jeremy, writer, Massachusetts, 1744—1798.
 Bellai, cardinal du, died 1560.
 Bellamont, Richard, earl of, governor of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, 1695.
 Bellingham, Richard, governor of Massachusetts 1641, died 1672, aged 80.
 Bellarmine, born in Italy 1542, died 1621.
 Belleau, the French poet, died 1577.
 Belleisle, Marshall, and his brother, prisoners at Windsor-castle, 1745.
 Bellisarius deprived of all his dignities 561, died 566.
 Bembo, cardinal of Venice, died 1547, aged 68.
 Benbow, John, a brave British admiral, died 1702.
 Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines, died 546, aged 66.
 Benezet, Anthony, a celebrated philanthropist of Philadelphia, died 1784, aged 72.
 Benserades, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.
 Bentivoglio, cardinal, died 1644, aged 65.
 Bentley, the Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.
 Berenger died 1088, aged 90.
 Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, died 1753, aged 73.
 Berkeley, George, writer, died 1753, aged 69.
 Berkeley, sir William, governor of Virginia in 1639.
 Berkeley, Norborne, baron de Botetort, governor of Virginia in 1768, died 1770.
 Bernard, St. died 1170.

- Bernard, Dr. Edward**, the astronomer, born 1638, died 1696.
Bernard, sir John, (statue erected on the exchange) died 1764, aged 80.
Bernard, Francis, governor of New York and Massachusetts, died 1779.
Bernouilli, James, the mathematician, died 1705.
Bernouilli, Daniel, died 1782.
Berosus, the Chaldean historian, flourished 268 B. C.
Bertholdus, who discovered gunpowder, died 1340.
Bidloo, the anatomist, born 1649, died 1713.
Biron, duke of, executed in the Bastile, Paris, 1602.
Blackmore, sir Richard, died 1729.
Blackstone, Judge, author of the Law Commentaries, born 1723, died February 14, 1780.
Blackwell, Dr. executed at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.
Blair, Dr. author of the Grave, a poem, died 1782.
Blair, Dr. Hugh, lecturer on Rhetoric, died 1800.
Blair, James, first president of William and Mary college, Virginia, died 1743.
Blair, John, judge supreme court of the United States, died 1800, aged 69.
Blake, admiral, born 1589, died 1657.
Bland, Richard, political writer, Virginia, flourished 1766.
Bland, Theodoric, patriot and statesman, Virginia, died 1790, aged 49.
Bleecker, Ann-Eliza, poetess, New York, died 1783.
Blodget, Samuel, celebrated for chemical and mechanical improvements, and for founding Amoskeag canal at an advanced age, died 1804, aged 87.
Blois, Peter, the historian, died 1200.
Blood, seized the duke of Ormond with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, December 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown, May 9, 1671.
Boadicea, queen of the Britons, burnt London, and killed 70,000 of the inhabitants; poisoned herself 61.
Boccace, born in Tuscany 1313, died 1375.
Bochart, Samuel, of Rouen, born 1599, died 1667.
Bœrhaave, Dr. died September 23, 1738, aged 69.
Bœtius, the historian, died about 1450.
Boileau, the French poet, born 1630, died 1712.
Bohemia, queen of, visited England, May 17, 1667, and died there.
Bolingbroke, lord, died 1751, aged 73.
Bond, Thomas, physician, Philadelphia, flourished 1763.
Boaner, bishop of London, born 1512; deprived May 1550; died in the Marshalsea, September 5, 1569.
Booth, Barton, the player, born 1681, died May 1733.
Borda, C. died 1798.
Bordley, John B. writer on agriculture, Maryland, died 1804, aged 77.
Borgia, Cæsar, killed himself, March 12, 1503.
Boscawen, admiral, died 1761, aged 50.
Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, born 1627, died 1704.
Boswell, James, born 1740, died May 19, 1795.
Bougainville, the navigator, was killed in Paris, August 10, 1792.
Bourignon, Mad. the enthusiast, born 1617, died 1680.

- Bowdoin, John, L. L. D. governor of Massachusetts, died 1790, aged 64.
- Bowles, the widow of West Hannay, Berks, died April 4, 1749, aged 124.
- Boyer, William, the printer, born 1699, died November 18, 1777.
- Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.
- Boyle, Richard, earl of Cork, born 1566, died 1632.
- Boyle, Roger, inventor of the orrery, born 1621, died 1679.
- Boyle, Robert, the philosopher, died 1691, aged 65.
- Boyle, Charles, earl of orrery, born 1676, died 1731.
- Boyse, John, a divine, and one of the translators of the Bible, born 1560, died 1643.
- Boyse, Samuel, born 1708, died 1749.
- Boyston, Zabdiel, physician, first introduced the inoculation of the small-pox in America in 1721, died 1766, aged 87.
- Bradbury, Theophilus, a judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, died 1803, aged 63.
- Braddock, Edward, major general and commander in chief of the British forces in America in 1755, killed in an expedition against Fort du Queane.
- Bradford, William, second governor of Plymouth colony, died 1657, aged 69.
- Bradford, William, one of the first printers in America, died at Philadelphia 1752, aged 94.
- Bradford, William, also a printer, and editor of the Pennsylvania journal, died 1791, aged 73.
- Bradford, William, attorney general of the United States, and judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, died 1795, aged 40.
- Bradstreet, Simon, governor of Massachusetts, died 1697, aged 94.
- Bradley, Dr. James, the astronomer, died 1762, aged 70.
- Brahe, Tycho, born 1546, died 1601.
- Brandt, colonel, a famous Indian chief, educated at Dartmouth college, translated St. Mark's gospel into the Mohawk; died 1807.
- Brearily, David, chief justice of New Jersey, died 1790.
- Breckenridge, John, attorney general of the U. States, died 1806.
- Briant, Solomon, an Indian minister, died 1775, aged 80.
- Bright, Mr. of Malden, in Essex, died November 10, 1756, who weighed 44 stones, or 616 lb. aged 29.
- Briggs, Henry, born 1556, died 1631.
- Briggs, Dr. William, died 1764.
- Brindley, Mr. the duke of Bridgewater's engineer, died September 27, 1772.
- Britton, Thomas, the musical small-coal man, died 1714.
- Brookey, John, of Broad Rush Commons, in Devon, was 135 years old, and was living there July, 1778.
- Brown, R. founder of the Brownists, died 1630, aged 80.
- Brown, count, a celebrated general, slain 1757, aged 53.
- Brown, sir Thomas, physician, antiquarian, &c. died 1682.
- Brown, Edward, natural historian, died 1708.
- Brown, Moses, a divine, born 1703, died 1787.
- Browne, Isaac Hawkins, the poet, born 1706, died 1760.
- Browne, sir William, physician, born 1692, died 1774.
- Browne, Charles B. author, died 1809.
- Bruce, Michael, Scottish poet, died —.
- Bruce James, traveller, died 1794.

- Bruce, Robert, Scotch general and king, 1306, died 1339.
 Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, died 1101, aged 71.
 Brutus, Junius, died 509 B. C.
 Brutus, Marcus, died 24 B. C. aged 43.
 Bruyere died 1696, aged 56.
 Bryan, George, judge, Pennsylvania, died 1791.
 Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1554.
 Buchanan, George, born 1506, died 1582.
 Buckingham, duke of, killed at Portsmouth by Felton, August 23, 1628, aged 35.
 Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of, born 1627, died 1688.
 Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of, born 1649, died February 24, 1721.
 Bude, William, French writer, born 1467, died 1540.
 Bunyan, John, born 1628, died 1688.
 Burgoyne, John, lieutenant general, died 1792.
 Bell, Benjamin, surgeon, died 1806.
 Burgh, James, ingenious Scotch author, died 1775.
 Burgo, Luc. de, the first European writer on Algebra, died 1494.
 Burke, Edmund, died July 8, 1797, aged 68.
 Burleigh, lord Exeter, made minister of state to queen Elizabeth 1566, died 1598.
 Burnet, bishop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
 Burn, Richard, L. L. D. author of the Justice of Peace, &c. died, November 20, 1788.
 Burns, Robert, Scottish poet, died July 21, 1796, aged 38.
 Burr, Aaron, president of New Jersey college, died 1757.
 ———, ———, son of the last person, vice-president of the United States from 1801 to 1805.
 Buss, John, Dr. died in New Hampshire, aged 108.
 Butler, Richard, colonel, killed by the Indians in 1791.
 ———, Thomas, brother to the last, a remarkably brave and prudent officer during the revolution; tried by a court martial, by order of general Wilkinson, in 1803, on a charge of disobedience of orders in wearing his own hair; condemned and died of a broken heart 1805.
 Busby, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.
 Bute, John, earl of, died 1792.
 Buffon, count de, died 1787.
 Butler, Samuel, poet, born 1612, died 1680.
 Bylston, Nicholas, Massachusetts, died 1771, aged 56. See Harvard college.
 Byng, admiral, misbehaved off Minorca, May 20, 1756; brought prisoner to Greenwich, August 9, 1756; tried at Portsmouth and condemned, January 28, 1757; shot at Portsmouth on board the Monarch, ship of war, March 14, 1757.
 Byram, John, inventor of short hand, born 1691, died 1763.
 Cabot, Sebastian, died 1557, aged 70.
 Cade, Jack, the rebel, killed by Alexander Iden 1451.
 Cadmus, the first king of Thebes, 1094 B. C.
 Cæsalpinus, And. the first systematic writer on Botany, born 1519, died 1603.
 Cæsar, after fighting fifty pitched battles, and slaying above 1,192,000 men, was killed in the senate-house, 44 B. C.
 Cæsar, sir Julius, the antiquarian, died 1639.

- Caille, Nic. Lou. de la, astronomer, died 1762, aged 49.
 Calefini, Amb. the lexicographer in eight languages, died 1510.
 Caligula died 40, aged 29.
 Callimachus, the inventor of wildfire, died 670.
 Callimachus, the inventor of the Corinthian order of architecture, flourished 540 B. C.
 Calmet, the learned Benedictine, died in France, October 25, 1757, aged 86.
 Calvin died at Geneva, May 27, 1564, aged 45.
 Calvert, George, baron of Baltimore, founder of the province of Maryland, born 1582, died 1632.
 Calvert, Leonard, first governor of Maryland, brother of Cecilius, the proprietor and son to the preceding, took possession of the country March 27, 1634.
 Cambray, Fenelon, archbishop of, died 1716, aged 64.
 Cambden, earl of, statesman, died 1794.
 Cameron, Mary, died at Ivernes, May 1785, aged 130.
 Camoens, Portuguese poet, died 1679, aged 50: translated by Mickle and lord Strangford.
 Candaules, king of Lydia, 735 B. C.
 Candiac, John-James, who knew his letters at 13 months old, and at 7 years was master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. died 1726, aged but 7.
 Carracalla died 217, aged 43.
 Caractacus, king of the Britons, carried prisoner to Rome in 52.
 Caradoc of Llancarvon, the Welsh historian, died 1157.
 Cardan, Jer. died 1576.
 Carlos, Don, prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his father, through jealousy, 1568.
 Carleton, Guy, lord Dorchester, a distinguished British officer in America, during the revolution, died 1808, aged 84.
 Carneades, a philosopher, died 128 B. C. aged 90.
 Cartes, Rene des, philosopher, born 1596, died 1650.
 Carrier, Thomas, died at Colchester, Connecticut, 1735, aged 109.
 Carver, John, an enterprising traveller, born in Connecticut, 1732, died 1780.
 Casimir III. of Poland, died 1370.
 Caston, William, letter-founder, died January 24, 1766, aged 74.
 Cassander flourished 298 B. C.
 Cassandra flourished 1149 B. C.
 Cassini, J. Dom. mathematician and astronomer, died 1712.
 Catharine de Medicis died 1589.
 Cato killed himself February 5, 45 B. C. aged 48.
 Catullus born at Verona 87 B. C.
 Cavallerius, Bon. inventor of indivisibles, died 1647.
 Cave, Edward, the compiler of the first periodical magazine, born 1691, died 1754.
 Cavedon, Thomas, British circumnavigator, died 1592.
 Caverely, sir Hugh, the first person who used guns for the service of England, died 1389.
 Caxton, William, the first printer in England, 1474, died 1491, aged 70.
 Cecrops, first king of Athens, 1556 B. C.
 Celsus, a great physician, flourished 160.
 Cervantes, Mich. de, born at Madrid, died 1620, aged 69.

- Chambers, Ephraim, author of the Dictionary, died 1740.
 Chambers, sir William, architect, died March 8, 1796.
 Champlain, Samuel de, founder of Quebec, died 1635.
 Charlemagne died 813, aged 74.
 Charlevoix, Peter Francis Xavier de, historian, Canada, died 1761, aged 78.
 Charles XII. of Sweden killed at Frederickshall, in Norway, November 30, 1718, aged 36.
 Chase, Samuel, justice of the supreme court of the United States, died 1811.
 Chatterton, Thomas, poet, born 1752, died 1770.
 Chaucer, Geoffrey, born 1328, died 1400.
 Chauncey, Charles, second president of Harvard college, died 1672, aged 82.
 ——— son to the former, eminent divine, Boston, died 1787, aged 83.
 Chazelles, the French mathematician, died 1710.
 Cheselden, William, the anatomist, died 1752.
 Chesterfield, earl of, polite philosopher, died 1773.
 Cheyne, George, the physician, died 1748.
 Chicheley, Henry, founder of All Souls college, Oxford, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1443.
 Chittenden, Thomas, first governor of Vermont, died 1797, aged 67.
 Christiana, queen of Sweden, resigned the crown, June 6, 1654; died at Rome, April 9, 1689.
 Chrysostom, St. made bishop of Constantinople 398; banished 404, aged 83.
 Churchill, Rev. Charles, born 1731, died 1764.
 Cibber, Mrs. the actress, died 1766, aged 57.
 Cibber, Colley, born 1671; made poet-laureat December, 1730; died 1758.
 Cicero, born 107: made an oration against Verres 70; his second oration against the Agrarian law, and banished April, 57; put to death 43 B. C. aged 64.
 Cincinnatus, Quintus, made dictator of Rome from the plough, 456 B. C.
 Cinna died 84 B. C.
 Clarence, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered in the Tower 1478, aged 27.
 Clarendon, Hyde, earl of, born 1612; banished December 12, 1667; died December 7, 1674.
 Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel, born 1675, died May 17, 1729.
 Claude, John, French writer, died 1687.
 Claudian, born at Alexandria about 395.
 Clayton, Elizabeth, now (1810) living at Fredericksburg, Virginia, aged 120.
 Clemens, Alexandrinus, flourished 192.
 Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 50; killed herself 30 B. C. aged 41.
 Cleveland, John, popular poet, died 1658.
 Clive, Mrs. Catherine, the actress, died 1785.
 Clive, lord, defeated the Nabob, June 26, 1757; created a peer 1762; killed himself, November, 1774, aged 49.
 Clum, Mrs. near Litchfield, died January 23, 1772, aged 128; had lived 103 years in one house.
 Cobb, Ebenezer, died in Massachusetts, aged 107 and upwards.

- Codrus, the last Athenian king, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 B. C.
- Coke, lord chief justice, born 1549, died 1634.
- Coles, Elisha, the grammarian, died 1680.
- Cole, William, philosopher, died 1662.
- Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, died 1519.
- Coligni, admiral, killed 1572.
- Collinson, Peter, botanist, died 1786.
- Colnett, James, was the first explorer of the western coast of Japan, 1791.
- Columbus, Christopher, discovered America 1492, died 1506.
- Columbus, Bartholomew, map and chart maker, died 1514.
- Commynes, historian of Flanders, died 1509.
- Condamine, M. de, F. R. S. died February 8, 1774, aged 74.
- Conde, prince of, the great, died 1686.
- Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, born 515 B. C.
- Congreve, William, born 1672, died 1729.
- Conon, of Samos, Greek astronomer, flourished 300 B. C.
- Constantine the Great died 337, aged 66.
- Constantius, emperor of Rome, died at York, 306.
- Cook, captain James, the navigator, killed February 14, 1779.
- Cooper, earl of Shaftsbury, died 1713.
- Copernicus, of Thorn, in Prussia, died 1543, aged 70.
- Coram, captain Thomas, projector of the Foundling hospital, died March 29, 1751, aged 84.
- Corelli, Signora, the learned Italian lady, received the triumph of a coronation at Rome, July 31, 1776.
- Coriolanus banished from Rome 491 B. C.
- Cormack, James, of Banffshire, aged 106, died 1806.
- Cornbury, lord, earl of Clarendon; governor of New York in 1703; of detestable character.
- Corneille, Peter, dramatic poet, died 1684, aged 78.
- Corneille, Thomas, ditto and historian, died 1709.
- Cornelius Nepos died about 25 B. C.
- Cornwallis, marquis, K. G. died in India, 1806.
- Cortes, Ferdinand, died 1547, aged 62.
- Cosmo de Medicis died 1464, aged 75.
- Costard, George, astronomical writer, 1782.
- Cotes, Roger, the mathematician, died 1716.
- Cotte, the French architect, died 1735.
- Cotton, sir Robert, the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.
- Coventry, sir John, maimed and defaced, December 25, 1670.
- Cowley, Abraham, born 1618, died 1667.
- Cowper, William, poet, died 1800.
- Cox, bishop, translator of the Bible, died 1581.
- Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, introduced to king Henry VIII. 1529; burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1556.
- Cressus, king of Lydia, flourished 562 B. C.
- Cromwell, lord, made vicar-general, October, 1535; beheaded July 28, 1540.
- Cruden, Alexander, author of the Concordance, died 1770.
- Ctesias, the historian, died about 384 B. C.
- Cullen, Dr. William, of Edinburgh, died February 5, 1790, aged 80.
- Cumberland, Richard, critical author, died 1718.
- Cumberland, Richard, author, died 1811.

- Cunningham, the poet, died 1773.
 Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 B. C.
 Curtius, Quintus, lived in 64.
 Cyprian, St. martyred 258.
 Cyril of Alexandria flourished 412.
 Cyril of Jerusalem flourished 350.
 Cyrus died 529 B. C.
 D'Ablancourt, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.
 Dacier, Andrew, French writer, born 1651, died 1722.
 Dacier, Madame, born 1651, died August 6, 1730.
 Dædalus, the architect, flourished 987 B. C.
 D'Alembert, Mons. the mathematician, died October 27, 1783.
 Dampier, William, the navigator, died 1699.
 Daniel sent captive to Babylon 606; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream 603; cast into the lions' den 538; predicted the Persian empire 534 B. C.
 Daniel, the French historian, born 1649, died 1723.
 Dante, an Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.
 Darius the Mede, king of Persia, 538 B. C.
 Darius, the last king of Persia, slain 330 B. C.
 Darnley, lord, married Mary, queen of Scots, 1561; murdered and blown up, February 10, 1567.
 Darwin, Dr. Erasmus, author of the Botanic Garden, Zoonomia, &c. died 1804.
 D'Aubigne, French writer, born 1550, died 1630.
 David succeeded Saul in Israel 1055; committed adultery with Bathsheba 1035; married her 1034; died 1015 B. C.
 David, king of Scotland, died in London, February 22, 1731.
 Davie, Mary, died in Massachusetts, 1752, aged 116.
 Davies, Samuel, president of Princeton college, died 1761, aged 36.
 Davis, John, English navigator, died 1685.
 Day, John, printer, the first introducer of the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.
 Deane, Silas, member of congress, &c. died in poverty, in England, 1780.
 Death, captain, killed in an engagement, December 23, 1777.
 Decker, Thomas, contemporary with Ben. Johnson.
 Dee, John, born 1527, died 1608.
 Deering, sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, May 9, 1711.
 Defoe, Daniel, political writer, died 1731.
 Delany, Dr. historian, died 1768.
 De L'Isle, Joseph Nicholas, astronomer, died 1772.
 De L'Isle, William, geographer, died 1726.
 De Lima, don John Taveria, a native of Portugal, died 1738, aged 198 years.
 Democritus died 361 B. C. aged 109.
 Demoiivre, celebrated mathematician, died 1754.
 Demosthenes recalled from banishment 322; poisoned himself 313 B. C. aged 60.
 Demster, Thomas, historian and commentator, died 1625.
 Denham, sir John, born 1618, died 1669.
 Dennis, John, born 1656, died 1733.
 Denham, Dr. William, born 1657, died April 1735.
 Derriek, Samuel, master of the ceremonies at Bath, died 1769.
 Derwentwater, earl of, lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, February 24, 1716.

- Descartes, born at Touraine 1556, died 1650.
 Desbouliears, Anthony, French writer, born 1638, died 1694.
 Desmond, Thomas, earl of, beheaded in Ireland 1468.
 Despard, colonel, executed for high treason, 1803.
 Desportes, Philip, French writer, born 1546, died 1606.
 Deucalion died 1500 B. C.
 D'Ewes, sir Symond, born 1602, died 1650.
 De Witt, John, statesman, born 1624, died 1672.
 Dickinson, Jonathan, first president of New Jersey college, died 1747, aged 60.
 Dickinson, John, president of Pennsylvania and Delaware, died 1808.
 Dias, Michael, the navigator, died 1512.
 Dido flourished 833 B. C.
 Digby, sir Everard, born 1581; hanged with other conspirators in the powder plot, January 30, 1606.
 Digby, sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.
 Diodorus, Siculus, lived 45 B. C.
 Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 B. C. aged 89.
 Diogenes, Laertius, flourished 147.
 Dionysius, of Alexandria, flourished 285 B. C.
 Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, died 368 B. C.
 Dionysius, Halicarnassens, lived 30 years B. C.
 Dionysius, the Areopagite, flourished in 100.
 Diophantus, the first writer on Algebra, 365.
 Dodd, Rev. Dr. executed for forgery, June 27, 1777.
 Dodsley, Robert, poet and bookseller, died 1764, aged 61.
 Dougherty, Michael, one of the first settlers of Georgia, died May 1808, aged 135. The day before his death he walked two miles.
 Dolon, the first comic actor, flourished 562 B. C.
 Domitian died 96 after Christ, aged 45.
 Doria, Andrew, Genoese admiral, died 1560, aged 84.
 Draco flourished 624 B. C.
 Drake, sir Francis, set sail on his voyage round the world, 1577; died January 28, 1595, aged 50.
 Drakenburgh, Christian Jacob, died in Denmark, 1770, aged 146.
 Drayton, William Henry, political writer, president of congress, chief justice, died 1776, aged 37.
 Drayton, William, associate judge supreme court of the United States, died 1790, aged 58.
 Drinker, Edward, of Philadelphia, died 1782, aged 102.
 Drusius, John, born at Oudenarde 1550, died 1616.
 Dryden, John, born 1613, died May 1, 1700.
 Dudley, D. of Northumberland, (whose son married lady Jane Grey) beheaded on Tower-hill February 12, 1554.
 Dulany, Daniel, eminent lawyer in Maryland before the revolution, died 1804.
 Duncan, king of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth, 1053.
 Duncan, lord, admiral, died 1804.
 Duns Scotus died 1308, aged 33.
 Dunstan, St. died 988.
 Dyer, John, English poet, born 1700.
 Eachard, Rev. Laur. the historian, born 1671, died 1730.
 Eaton, William, general, the hero of Dern, died 1811, aged 45.
 Edgar, Atheling, died about 1120, aged 70.

- Edwards, William, died at Caereu, near Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, in 1668, aged 166.
- Egialeus, king of Sycion, 2089 B. C.
- Eginhart, the historian, died 829.
- Eli, the eleventh judge of Israel, broke his neck at Shiloh 1116 B. C. aged 98.
- Eliot, John, divine, Massachusetts, the apostle of the Indians; published a translation of the Bible into the Indian tongue in 1663; psalms in Indian metre, &c.; died 1690, aged 86.
- Elijah prophesied 911; supported by the widow of Sarepta 910; taken up into Heaven 896 B. C.
- Elisha died 830 B. C. having prophesied 60 years.
- Ellis, Mr. W. died at Liverpool, August 1780, aged 130 years and a half.
- Ellsworth, Oliver, chief justice of the United States, died 1807, aged 63.
- Elzevir, Lewis, a celebrated Dutch printer, flourished 1598.
- Elzevir, Daniel, ditto, died 1680.
- Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor, accused of incontinency 1042; stripped of her possessions 1043; sent to Wherwall nunnery 1051.
- Empedocles flourished 455 B. C.
- Enneas, the Trojan general, died 1177 B. C.
- Ennius, Quintius, born 239 B. C. died aged 70.
- Enoch translated into Heaven 987 of the world, aged 365.
- Epaminondas, Theban general, slain 363 B. C.
- Epicetetus lived in 94.
- Epicurus born 342, died 270 B. C.
- Epimetheus, the inventor of earthen vessels, died 171 B. C.
- Erasmus born at Rotterdam 1467, died 1536.
- Esop died 556 B. C.
- Euclid died about 280 B. C. aged 74.
- Eudisia died 460, aged 60.
- Eugene, prince, commanded at the battle of Hochstet, August 5, 1704; victorious at Turin, September 7, 1706; victorious at Oudenarde, 1708; wounded before Lisle, 1708; defeated the grand vizier at Peterwarden, August 5, 1716; died April 10, 1735, aged 73.
- Euler, Mons. the mathematician at Petersburg, died September 18, 1783.
- Euripides died 407 B. C. aged 77.
- Eusebius flourished 315.
- Eutropius flourished 428.
- Eutychius born 876, died after 900.
- Evagrius, ecclesiastical historian, flourished 380.
- Everemont, St. died September 9, 1703.
- Ewing, John, provost, university of Pennsylvania, philosopher and divine, died 1802, aged 71.
- Ezra flourished 447 B. C.
- Fairbrother, Mr. died at Wigan, in Lancashire, aged 138, in May, 1770.
- Fairfax, sir Thomas, the general, died 1671.
- Fancourt, Samuel, the first promoter of circulating libraries, died 1768.
- Falstolfe, sir John, died 1459, aged 80.
- Faugeret, Margaretta V. poetess, New York, died 1801, aged 33.

- Paulkner, George**, of Dublin, printer, died 1778.
- Faust, or Faustus, John**, claimant of the invention of printing, died 1466.
- Faux, Guy**, executed in Parliament-yard, January 31, 1606.
- Fenelon**, archbishop of Cambray, died 1716.
- Ferguson, James**, the astronomer, died November 16, 1776.
- Fielding, sir John**, died September 6, 1780.
- Fingal**, the king of Caledonia, died 283.
- Fitzgerald, George Robert**, hanged at Castlebar, June 12, 1780.
- Fitzgerald, lord Edward**, executed as a rebel under martial law in Dublin, May, 1798.
- Fitzgerald, captain**, commonly called the fighting Fitzgerald, died 1804.
- Fitzjames, James**, duke of Berwick, natural son of James II. slain before Philipsburgh, 1734.
- Flamstead, John**, astronomer, born 1646, died 1719.
- Fletcher, John**, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.
- Fleury, Claude**, French writer, born 1640, died 1723.
- Fleury, cardinal**, died 1743, aged 90.
- Fontaine, John de la**, born 1621, died 1698.
- Fontenelle** died January 9, 1757, aged 100.
- Foote, Samuel**, the English Aristophanes, died October 21, 1777, aged 59.
- Forester, John Rainhold**, navigator, died January 9, 1799, aged 70.
- Foster, Samuel**, the mathematician, died 1652.
- Fothergill, Dr.** died December 26, 1780, aged 69.
- Fouquet, marshall Bellisle**, died 1761.
- Fournier, P. S.** the Parisian letter-founder, died 1168.
- Fowler, John**, an English printer, died 1758.
- Fox, George**, founder of the Quakers, born 1624, died 1690.
- Fox, John**, martyrologist, born 1517, died 1587.
- Fox, Charles James**, died September 13, 1806.
- Francis, St.** died 1227, aged 46.
- Franklin, Dr. Benjamin**, philosopher and statesman, died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.
- Freane, Charles de**, French writer, born 1610, died 1638.
- Froben, John**, an eminent German printer, died 1517.
- Frobisher, Martin**, admiral, died 1594.
- Fryth, John**, burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.
- Furst, Walter**, Swiss patriot, flourished 1310.
- Fust, or Faustus, of Mentz**, one of the earliest printers, died 1466.
- Galba**, the Roman emperor, died 69, aged 73.
- Galen**, born at Pergamos about 131, died 201.
- Galileo**, mathematical instrument maker, born in Italy 1564, died 1642.
- Galvani, L.** died 1798.
- Gemseliel**, chief of the synagogue, died in 63.
- Garrick, David**, the English Roscius, died January 20, 1779, aged sixty-two years and ten months; first appeared on the London stage in 1741.
- Garth, sir Samuel**, died January, 1719.
- Gascoigne, George**, inventor of telescopic sights, died 1645.
- Gascoigne, sir William**, judge, who committed the prince of Wales for insulting him on the bench, died 1413.
- Gates, Horatio**, major general, died 1806, aged 78.

- Saveston**, the favourite of Edward II. beheaded, June 19, 1312.
Say, John, poet, born 1688, died 1782.
Saza, Theodore, died 1476.
Sed, William, an improver in printing, died 1740.
Sellibrand, Henry, mathematician, died 1636.
Genghis-kan, the illustrious warrior, died 1720.
Gent, Mr. of York, the printer, died 1778, aged 87.
Geoffrey, of Monmouth, British historian, died 1152.
Gerbert, afterwards pope Sylvester II. introduced the Arabic figures into Europe about 1000.
Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1302.
Geaner, M. German poet, died 1788.
Gibbon, Edward, historian, died January 16, 1794, aged 56.
Gibbs, James, architect, died 1784.
Gilberd, William, English chemist, died 1603, aged 63.
Gildas, the historian, born 493, died 570.
Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.
Gioia, Flavio, a Neapolitan, inventor of the European compass, died 1600.
Glauber, the chemist, died 1600.
Gloucester, duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered between two feather-beds, February 28, 1397.
Gloucester, Humphrey, duke of, fourth son of Henry IV. murdered and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.
Gloucester, Richard, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward, prince of Wales, 1483; drowned the duke of Clarence, his brother, in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478.—Vide Richard III.
Glynne, Serjeant, died September 1779.
Gobelin, Gilles, French dyer, flourished 1632.
Goddard, Jonathan, first promoter of the Royal Society, died 1674.
Godfrey, of Bolougne, died 1100.
Godfrey, Thomas, inventor of the instrument called *Hadley's quadrant*, born at Philadelphia, died 1740.
Godry, sir Edmond, murdered October 17, 1678.
Godwin, earl of Kent, invaded England, 1052; tried for the murder of Alfred, the same year, and bought his pardon; choked in protesting his innocence at table with the king, 1053.
Goffe, William, one of the judges of Charles I. fled to Boston in 1660, died 1679.
Goldsmith, Dr. Oliver, died April 4, 1774, aged 46.
Gordon, William, historian, Massachusetts, died 1807, aged 78.
Gordon, lord George, died in Newgate, November 1, 1793.
Gower, sir John, first English poet, died 1404.
Graham, George, improved clocks, and invented the compound pendulum, 1751.
Grandier, burnt in France for witchcraft, 1634.
Granville, lady, burnt to death, 1804.
Gratioti flourished 1151.
Gray, Thomas, the poet, died July 30, 1771, aged 54.
Grayson, William, Virginia, a conspicuous member of congress, died 1790.
Greuterix, who healed by stroking, born in Ireland, 1629, died after 1680.
Greaves, John, English mathematician, born 1602, died 1652.
Greene, Nathaniel, major general, died 1796, aged 47.

- Gregory, St. died 270, after 30 years episcopacy.
 Gregory, James, the mathematician, died 1678, aged 40.
 Gregory, Dr. James, died 1778.
 Grimston, sir Harbottle, law writer, died 1683.
 Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft, 1583, died 1645.
 Guericke, Otto de, invented the air-pump, 1684.
 Guicciardini, Italian historian, died 1540, aged 58.
 Guise, duke of, murdered 1558.
 Gunter, Rev. Edm. the mathematician, died 1726, aged 46.
 Gurney, William, the short-hand writer, died 1770.
 Gustavus, Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed in battle, November 6, 1632.
 Gustavus III. king of Sweden, shot at a masquerade by count Ankerstroem, March 16, 1792.
 Gustavus Vasa died 1560, aged 70.
 Guthrie, William, died 1770.
 Guttemberg, John, one of the candidates for the invention of printing, at Mentz, in Germany, died 1467.
 Guy, Thomas, bookseller, died December 27, 1724, aged 79, and left 200,000l. for maintaining his hospital.
 Guyon, Lady, the quietist, born 1648, died 1717.
 Gyles, Henry, eminent painter on glass, flourished 1687.
 Habakkuk, the prophet, flourished 731 B. C.
 Haggai, the prophet, flourished 520 B. C.
 Hawkesworth, Dr. Joseph, died 1775.
 Halde, J. B. Du, historian, died 1743.
 Hale, sir Matthew, died December 25, 1676, aged 66.
 Haller, Dr. of Berne, Switzerland, died December 1777, aged 75.
 Halley, Edmund, born 1656, died 1742.
 Haman hanged by order of Ahasuerus, 509 B. C.
 Hampden born 1594, killed in battle June 24, 1643.
 Hamilton, Alexander, first secretary of the treasury, United States, eminent as a soldier, statesman, and lawyer; murdered in a duel July 11, 1804, aged 47.
 Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.
 Hammond, Mr. died 1743, aged 30.
 Handel, George Frederick, died April 12, 1759, aged 74.
 Hannibal died 162 B. C.
 Hanno flourished 453 B. C.
 Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1661, stabbed at the council-board, March 8, 1711, died 1724.
 Harrison, John, inventor of the watch for discovering the longitude, died March 24, 1776, aged 84.
 Harvard, John, founder of Harvard college, died 1638.
 Harvey, Dr. William, who discovered the circulation of the blood, born 1578, died 1657, aged 79.
 Hawkings, sir John, English admiral, died 1595.
 Hawkings, sir Richard, the navigator, died 1600.
 Hawkesworth, Dr. John, died November 17, 1773, aged 50.
 Heath, James, English chronological historian, died 1664.
 Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 B. C.
 Heidigger, J. J. the famous humourist, died 1749.
 Heinetken, Christopher, the learned prodigy of Lubeck, who was master of several languages at four years old, when he died, 1725.
 Heister, Laur. anatomist, died 1758.

Helena, rape of, by Paris, 1198, B. C.

Heliodoras flourished 400.

Helmont, J. Baptist Van, philosopher and chemist, died 1644.

Helvetius, the learned, died 1772.

Henley, John, commenced orator, July 10, 1726, died October 14, 1756.

Henry, Patrick, orator, of Virginia, died 1799.

Henry, Dr. historian, died November 24, 1790, aged 72.

Henry III. of France, murdered by a monk, August 1, 1589.

Henry IV. of France, killed by Ravilliac, May 14, 1610.

Henry, Dr. W. historian of England, died 1790.

Hephestion, the Macedonian general, died 325 B. C.

Herodotus born 484, died 413 B. C.

- Herod reigned in Judea, 55; put his wife Mariamne to death, his mother-in-law, Alexandria, 28; his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council, 6 years B. C. died November 25, 4 B. C.

Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1757.

Hervey, James, English divine and poet, died 1758.

Hesiod lived 944 B. C.

Hetherington, Rev. William, died December 2, 1778, who left 20,000*l.* for a fund to relieve fifty blind persons, each with 10*l.* annually.

Hicks, William, left 300*l.* per annum to the Marine Society, died 1763.

Hill, sir John, the botanist, died November 22, 1775.

Hipparchus flourished between 160 and 125 B. C.

Hippocrates died 361 B. C. aged 98.

Hiram, of Tyre, died 900 B. C.

Hobbes, Thomas, died 1679, aged 90.

Holt, lord chief justice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.

Home, Henry, lord Kaimes, Scotland, died 1782.

Homer born about 1041, flourished 907 B. C.

Hood, Robin, and Little John, noted highwaymen, 1189.

Hooke, Robert, inventor of the pendulum watches, born 1635, died 1703.

Hopkinson, Francis, celebrated for his taste and genius in relation to the fine arts, died 1791.

Horace born 65, died 8 B. C.

Horne, Dr. bishop of Norwich, died 1792.

Horrebow, Peter, Danish mathematician and astronomer, died 1674.

Horrox, Jeremiah, the astronomer, born about 1619, died 1641.

Horsa slain by Vortimer in 455.

Hosier, English admiral, died 1723.

Hotham, sir John, and his son, beheaded January 1, 1645.

Hotspur, Henry Percy, killed July 22, 1403.

Hovedon, Roger de, the historian, wrote 1193.

Howard, Mr. the philanthropist, died January 20, 1790.

Howe, lord viscount, slain in America, July 8, 1758, aged 34.

Hudson, Henry, celebrated English navigator, died 1611.

Huet, Peter Daniel, French writer, born 1674, died 1721.

Hume, David, died August 25, 1776, aged 65.

Hunter, Dr. John, the anatomist, died October 16, 1793, aged 64

Huss, John, the martyr, burnt July 15, 1415.

Hutton, Dr. James, Edinburgh, died 1797.

Huxham, Dr. died 1768.

- Huygens, Dutch astronomer, born 1629, died 1695.
 Hyde, Dr. Thomas, the first librarian of the Bodleian library, died February 18, 1703.
 Hyginus, bishop of Rome, the first pope, martyred 168.
 Hypathia died about 415.
 Ignatius made a bishop by St. Peter and Paul, died 107.
 Ignatius, Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, died 1556, canonized by Paul V. 1609.
 Ilive, Jacob, English printer, died 1763.
 Inachus, first king of Argos, 1849 B. C.
 Ingulphus, the historian, lived 1100.
 Innocent XI. pope, died August 2, 1689.
 Irenæus died 202, aged 82.
 Isaac, Abraham's son, died 1717 B. C. aged 180.
 Isaiah began to prophesy 786, put to death 696 B. C.
 Isocrates, Athenian orator, died 338 B. C. aged 89.
 Jacob stole the blessing from Esau 1776; went into Egypt 1782; and died 1689 B. C. aged 147.
 Jacob, Giles, English law writer, died 1744.
 James, St. put to death aged 41, made patron to Spain 706.
 James, St. the less, bishop of Jerusalem, martyred 62.
 James I. of Scotland, murdered by his uncle, 1437.
 James III. of Scotland, killed by his nobility, 1487.
 James IV. of Scotland, killed at Flowden, September 9, 1513.
 Jansenius, Cornelius, died 1638.
 Jason flourished 937 B. C.
 Jefferies, lord chief justice, sent to the Tower by the lord mayor of London, December 12, 1688, where he destroyed himself, April 18, 1689.
 Jenyns, Soame, died 1787.
 Jephthah took his rash vow 1187, died 1182 B. C.
 Jeremiah began to prophesy 629, foretold the Jewish captivity 607, and died 577 B. C.
 Jerome, St. born 329, died 420.
 Jerome, of Prague, burnt May 30, 1416.
 Jesus, son of Sirach, lived 247 B. C.
 JESUS CHRIST was born December 25, in the year of the world 4005, died April 3.—Vide Religious Institutions.
 Joan d'Arc, or the Maid of Orleans, burnt 1451, aged 24.
 Joanna of Naples strangled her husband, October 5, 1345.
 Joan, pope, died 857.
 Job died 1553 B. C. aged 189.
 Joel prophesied 800 B. C.
 John, King of France, taken prisoner by Edward, the black prince, and brought to England, but afterwards ransomed for 500,000l. 1357; died at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, on a visit, 1364.
 John, of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. was born 1339; created duke of Lancaster, 1362; appointed regent to Richard II. 1377; supported Wickliff against his opposers, 1378; had his palace at the Savoy destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384; assumed the title of king of Castile and Leon, having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385; died February, 1399.
 John, St. the baptist, died 32.
 John, St. the evangelist, died December 27, 99, aged 91..

- Johnson, Br. Samuel, the lexicographer, died Dec. 14, 1784, aged 78.
 Johnson, Ben, died 1637, aged 64.
 Jones, Inigo, born 1573, died 1651.
 Jones, sir William, one of the greatest and best of modern philosophers, died 1795.
 Jortin, Dr. John, English divine and writer, died 1770.
 Joseph and Mary, with Jesus, returned to Nazareth, three years before the common era.
 Joseph sold to the Egyptians, 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; made governor of Egypt, 1715; died in Egypt, 1635 B. C. aged 110.
 Joseph II. emperor of Germany, poisoned March 1, 1792.
 Josephus, Flavius, Jewish historian, died 93.
 Julian, the apostate, sent a vicar into Britain, 368, died 363, aged 31.
 Julius Cæsar, born July 10, 100; landed at Deal, August 26, 55; killed March 15, 44 B. C.
 Justin Martyr flourished 140.
 Justin, St. died 163, aged 64.
 Justin lived about 250.
 Juvenal born 45, died 127.
 Juxon, William, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1663.
 Kalb, baron de, major general, killed at the battle of Camden, 1780.
 Kempis, Thomas à, died 1471.
 Kennicott, Dr. Benjamin, died August 24, 1783, aged 83.
 Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn, 1534.
 Kent, William, English architect, died 1748.
 Kepler, John, born at Wirtemberg 1571, died 1630.
 Keyser, J. G. historian and traveller, died 1743.
 Kidder, bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed in bed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, 1703.
 King, captain, companion of captain Cook, died November 1784.
 King, John, Glen. English topographer, died 1787, aged 55.
 Kirch, Christian Frederick, Prussian astronomer, died 1740.
 Knight, Mr. cashier of the South-sea company, absconded with 100,000l. 1720; compounded with government for 10,000l. and returned to England in 1743.
 Knox, John, the reformer, born 1515, died 1572.
 Knox, Henry, major general, died 1806, aged 56.
 Kouli Kan usurped the Persian throne, March 11, 1732; assassinated June 8, 1747, by his nephew.
 Kunkell, John, eminent chemist, died 1702.
 Langhorne, Dr. John, the writer, died September 1, 1779.
 La Soeur, Hubert de, the statuary, died 1650.
 Latimer, bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, October, 1555.
 Laud, archbishop, beheaded January 10, 1645, aged 71.
 Laurens, Henry, president of congress, died 1792, aged 70; directed his body to be burned.
 ——— John, son of the preceding, joined the army in 1777, and was present and foremost in every action under gen. Washington, until 1782, when he was killed, aged 26.
 Lavater, G. physiognomist, died 1801.
 Lay, Benjamin, an eccentric and benevolent Quaker, died 1760, aged 80.
 Lazarus raised from the dead 33; died December 17, 63.
 Leake, sir John, English admiral, died 1720.

- Ledyard, John, the celebrated traveller, born in Connecticut, died at Cairo, 1789.
- Lee, the Rev. Mr. who invented the stocking frame, resided at Cambridge, 1689.
- Lee, Charles, major general, died 1782.
- Lee, Richard Henry, president of congress, Virg. died 1794, aged 63.
- Lee, Arthur, M. D. minister plenipotentiary, &c. died 1792.
- Leese, Anna, founder of the sect of Shakers, died 1784.
- Leibnitz, born at Leipzig, 1646, died 1716.
- Leland, John, the antiquarian, died 1552, aged 45.
- Leland, William, of Ireland, died January 1732-3, aged 139.
- Leo I. the emperor, ordered 300,000 books to be burnt, 476.
- Leo IX. the first pope that kept an army, 1054.
- Leo X. the pope who conferred the title of "defender of the faith" on Henry VIII. of England, died 1521.
- Leofricus, the first bishop of Exeter, died 1073.
- Lesley, bishop of Ross, born 1527, died 1596.
- Lesley, the great writer, died April 13, 1722.
- Lestock, admiral, tried and acquitted, June 1746.
- Lever, sir Ashton, collector of the museum, died January 30, 1788.
- L'Estrange, sir Roger, born 1617, died December 11, 1704.
- L'Enclos, Nimon de, died 1706, aged 80.
- Llewelin, last prince of the Welch, defeated 1284.
- Llewelin, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.
- Lewis XV. of France, narrowly escaped being burnt July 1, 1747; stabbed by Damien, January 5, 1757; died May 10, 1774, aged 64; having reigned fifty-nine years.
- Lewis XVI. deposed August 10, 1793; beheaded January 21, 1793, and his queen beheaded, October 16, following.
- Lilburne, John, whipt February 19, 1638, died August, 1657.
- Lilio, Aloys, inventor of the Gregorian calendar, 1570.
- Lilley, William, the astrologer, born 1602, died 1681.
- Linn, John Blair, divine and poet, died 1804, aged 28.
- Linnaeus, Dr. the botanist, died at Upsal, in Sweden, Jan. 10, 1773, aged 71.
- Livius, Titus, born B. C. 58, died A. D. 18.
- Locke, John, born 1632, died November 28, 1704.
- Logan, James, founder of the Logonian library at Philadelphia, died 1751, aged 77.
- Logan, an Indian chief, died about 1775.
- Lollard propagated his opinions 1315, burnt 1351.
- Lombard, Peter, flourished 1158.
- Lombe, sir Thomas, introduced the silk mill, died 1739.
- Longinus, the orator, put to death, 273.
- Lowell, John, L. L. D. justice of the supreme court of the U. States, died 1802, aged 59.
- Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, November 11, 37; condemned and bled to death in a bath, April 30, 64.
- Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, reigned 77 years; founded the first church in London, at St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the see of an archbishop, (till removed to Canterbury), 179.
- Lucretius, born at Rome 95; put an end to his life in a raging fit, 52 B. C.
- Ludlow, Edmund, the republican writer, died 1693.
- Luke, St. died about 70, aged 80.

- Luther, Martin, began the reformation 1518, died 1546.
 Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, born 926; established his laws, 884; died in Crete, 872 B. C.
 Lyons, Israel, jun. the mathematician, of Cambridge, died May 1, 1775, aged 32.
 Lysimachus, died 281 B. C. aged 80.
 Lyttelton, lord, born 1700; married 1742; created a peer 1756; died August 25, 1773.
 Macaulay, Graham, Mrs. the historian, died June 23, 1791.
 Macindlay, esq. of Tipperary, died June 1773, aged 143.
 Machiavel died 1530.
 Mackenzie, George, born 1636, died 1691.
 MacLaurin, Colin, the mathematician, died 1746.
 Macklin Robert, died in New Hampshire, aged 115; at the age of 80 he rode 66 miles in one day, and returned the next.
 M'Pherson, translator of Ossian, died 1797.
 Magellan, Ferdinand, the navigator, died 1520.
 Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.
 Mahomet, born at Mecca May 5, 570; began his system 612; the sect commenced 622; died June 18, 631.
 Maintenon, Madame de, died 1719, aged 84.
 Maire, James le, Dutch navigator, died 1682.
 Maittaire, Michael, eminent writer, died 1747.
 Malachi flourished 397 B. C.
 Malbone, Edward G. eminent portrait painter, Rhode Island, died 1807.
 Malebranche, born at Paris 1638, died 1715.
 Malherbe, Francis, French writer born 1555, died 1622.
 Mallet, David, dramatic author, died 1765.
 Malmesbury, William of, wrote in 1140.
 Malpighi born in Italy 1628, died 1694.
 Manasseh chosen high priest, 253 B. C.
 Mandeville, sir John, the traveller, died 1372.
 Manlius, M. thrown down the Tarpeian rock, 484 B. C.
 Manly, John, captain in the navy of the United States in 1775, died 1793, aged 60.
 Manning, Cromwell's spy, executed abroad, 1655.
 Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII. died June 29, 1509.
 Margaret, countess of Salisbury, daughter of the duke of Clarence brother to Edward IV. beheaded May 27, 1441, aged 70.
 Mariana, Juan, historian of Spain, died 1624, aged 87.
 Mark, St. died in 68.
 Marlborough, John, duke of, died June 16, 1732, aged 72.
 ——— Sarah, duchess of, died October 18, 1744.
 Martin, St. died about 402.
 Martin, Benjamin, English mathematician, died 1782.
 Martial, born at Bilboa 34, died 109.
 Martyr, Peter, born 1500, died at Zurich, November 12, 1562.
 Marvel, Andrew, the patriot, born 1620, died 1678.
 Mary de Medicis, queen-mother of France, visited England 1638.
 Mary, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 60.
 Mary, queen of Scots, fled to England May 16, 1568, (vide Sovereigns), beheaded February 8, 1589, aged 44.
 Maskelline, Neville, English astronomer, died 1772.

- Maso, of Florence, inventor of engraving, died 1450.
- Mason, George, Virginia, member of congress, died 1792, aged 67.
Refused to sign the constitution of the United States, though a delegate at that time.
- Mather, Cotton, a distinguished divine in Boston, died 1728, aged 65.
- Matthew, St. died in 65.
- Matthews, admiral, discarded the navy service October 23, 1744.
- Matthias was high priest 6 B. C.
- Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, died 1625.
- Maximillian, the emperor, enlisted as a captain, and subject under Henry VIII. when he invaded France, 1513.
- Mayer, Tobias, the astronomer, died 1762.
- Mayersbach, the celebrated water doctor, died January 1798.
- Mazarine, cardinal, died 1661, aged 59.
- Mela, Pomponio, a Spanish geographer, died 45.
- Melanethon, Philip, died 1560, aged 63.
- Mercator, Gerard, Flemish geographer, died 1594.
- Mercator, Nicholas, of Holstein, astronomer, died 1690.
- Mercer, Hugh, brigadier general, killed at the battle of Princeton, 1777.
- Merlin, the prophet, lived in 477.
- Metastasio, the Italian poet, died 1782, aged 84.
- Methuselah died 1656 of the world, aged 969.
- Metius, James, of Antwerp, inventor of telescopes, died 1612.
- Meton, inventor of the Metonic circle, 430 B. C.
- Mezeray, the French historian, born 1610, died 1683.
- Micah, the prophet, flourished 754 B. C.
- Michaelis, Prof. died 1791.
- Middleton, sir Hugh, who brought the New river water to London, died 1589.
- Mifflin, Thomas, major general, and governor of Pennsylvania, a Quaker, one of the most active and zealous patriots of the American revolution, died 1799, aged 57.
- Mildmay, sir Walter, founder of Emanuel college, Cambridge, died 1640.
- Milton, John, born 1608, died blind 1674.
- Minos, the law-giver, reigned at Crete 1432 B. C.
- Minot, George Richard, historian, Massachusetts, died 1802, aged 44.
- Minto, Walter, professor at Princeton college, died 1796, aged 43.
- Mirabeau, the French statesman, died April, 1791.
- Mist, the printer, imprisoned June, 1721.
- Moliere, born 1620, died 1672.
- Molineaux, William, astronomer, born 1656, died 1698.
- Moil, Herm. English geographer, died 1732.
- Monboddo, lord, author of Origin and Progress of Languages, 1790.
- Monis, Judah, first Hebrew instructor in Harvard college, baptised in 1732, died 1764, aged 82.
- Monk, general, arbiter of England's fate 1659, made duke of Albemarle, July 13, 1660, died January 4, 1669-70.
- Monmouth, Jeffery, of, wrote in 1152.
- Monmouth, duke of, beheaded 1685, aged 35.
- Monro, Dr. Alexander, sen. died 1751.
- Mouro, Dr. John, died December 27, 1791, aged 77.

- Montagne, Michael de, died 1602, aged 50.
 Montague, lady Mary Wortley, elegant writer, died 1762.
 Montcalm, Louis Joseph de, killed on the plains of Abraham, before Quebec, 1759.
 Montgomery, Richard, major general of the Americans, killed at the attack of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, aged 38.
 Montfaucon, died 1741, aged 86.
 Moore, Philip, English divine, translator of the Bible into the Manks' language, &c. died 1783.
 More, sir Thomas, beheaded July 5, 1534, aged 55.
 Morris, Robert, superintendant of the finances of the United States, died 1806, aged 72.
 Moses, born 1571; the ten plagues of Egypt sent, 1492; received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; died 1451 B. C.
 Moulin, Charles du, French writer, born 1600, died 1666.
 Mountain, Mr. the mathematician, died May 5, 1770.
 Muntzer, Thomas, founder of the sect of Anabaptists, put to death 1525.
 Murray, William Vans, of Maryland, minister to France, and member of congress, died 1803, aged 42.
 Nahum, the prophet, flourished 758 B. C.
 Napier, John, inventor of logarithms, died 1623, aged 67.
 Naylor, the Quaker, whipped, &c. December 4, 1656.
 Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, 606 B. C.
 Negro woman died at Jamaica, aged 134, 1806.
 Nehemiah, the prophet, flourished 450 B. C.
 Nelson, lord, killed at the battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
 Nero murdered his mother 65, died 68, aged 32.
 Nevernois, duke de, died 1798.
 Newhoff, Theodore, king of Corvica, died in London, 1757.
 Newton, sir Isaac, born December 25, 1643; knighted by queen Anne 1705; died March 20, 1726-7.
 Newton, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Bristol, eminent writer, died 1782.
 Nicolle, Peter, born in France 1625, died 1698.
 Nicomedes, the mathematician, inventor of the geometrical curve, called conchoides, flourished 220.
 Nicot, J. introducer of tobacco into France, died 1600.
 Nisbet, Charles, divine, first president of Dickenson college, Pennsylvania, died 1804, aged 67.
 Noah directed to build the ark 1536 of the world, 120 before the flood; died 1998 B. C. aged 950.
 Nonius, Spanish physician and mathematician, inventor of the angles of 45 degrees in every meridian, died 1577.
 Noden, Frederick, eminent designer and engraver, died 1742.
 Norman, John, the first lord mayor of London that went by water to Westminster to be sworn, 1453.
 Norris, sir John, English admiral, died 1749.
 Northumberland, Dudley, beheaded for attempting to put lady Jane Grey on the English throne, 1553.
 Northumberland, earl of, beheaded at York, 1572.
 Nugent, Thomas, L. L. D. died May 27, 1772.
 Norwood, Richard, measured a degree in England 1632, which was the first accurate measure.
 Obadiah prophesied 587 B. C.
 Oelave, Thomas, English poet; successor to Chaucer, flourished 1420.

- Occum, Sampson, Massachusetts, an Indian preacher and writer, educated by Dr. Wheelock, died 1792, aged 69.
- O'Connor, Roderic, last Irish monarch, died 1198, very old.
- Oecolampadius, the reformer, died 1531, aged 49.
- Oedipus, king of Thebes, 1266 B. C.
- Ogle, sir Chaloner, brave English admiral, died 1750.
- Oglethorpe, James, general, founder of Georgia, died 1785, aged 97.
- Oldcastle, sir John, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar 1418; the first Protestant martyr.
- O'Leary, Arthur, died 1801.
- Orange, William I. prince of, assassinated June 30, 1584.
- Origen died 254, aged 69.
- Orlando, Furioso died 1772.
- Orleans, duke of, assassinated at Paris, November 23, 1407, by order of the duke of Burgundy.
- Orleans, the infamous duke of, (or Egalite) was guillotined November 5, 1793.
- Orono, chief of the Penobscot Indians, Massachusetts, died 1801, aged 113. His people are all catholics. His wife, madam Orono, died 1809, aged 109.
- Orme, R. historian of India, died 1801.
- Ormond, duke of, impeached June 21, 1715; degraded from nobility, and retired to France August following; 10,000*l.* reward offered by Ireland for taking him, January 19, 1718-19; 5000*l.* offered by the English, March, 1718-19; died in France, and was brought to England and buried at Westminster, May 22, 1749.
- Orpheus, the poet flourished 576 B. C.
- Osborn and his wife murdered at Tring, Hertfordshire, for supposed witchcraft, April 22, 1751.
- Ossian, the Caledonian bard, flourished as a poet 300.
- Ostervald, John Frederick, the divine, born 1663, died 1747.
- Otho, emperor of Germany, visited England 1207.
- Otis, James, patriot and statesman, died 1783.
- Ottoman, first emperor of the Turks, 1323.
- Otway, Thomas, English poet, born 1651, died 1685.
- Overbury, sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, September 17, 1613, aged 32.
- Ovid born at Sulmo 43 B. C. died 15 after Christ.
- Ozanam, James, an eminent mathematician, born 1640, died 1717.
- Paley, Dr. Archibald, deacon of Carlisle, died 1805.
- Palladio, the architect, flourished 1570.
- Palliser, sir Hugh, died March 19, 1796, aged 75.
- Pan, Mallet du, died 1806.
- Pantaloön, Sa, the Spanish ambassador's brother, executed for murder, July 6, 1654.
- Par, Robert, died at Kinvor, Salop, September 21, 1757, aged 124.
- Par, Thomas, died 1635, aged 152. He lived in ten reigns.
- Paracelsus died 1534, aged 48.
- Paris, Matthew, the historian, died 1359.
- Parnell, Thomas, English divine and poet, died 1718.
- Parry, Dr. executed for a plot against queen Elizabeth, 1585.
- Partridge, John, the astrologer, born 1644, died 1715.
- Pascal, Blaise, born at Auvergne 1623, died 1662.
- Paterculus, Vall. flourished about 30.
- Paterson, William, governor of New Jersey, justice supreme court, died 1806.

- Patrick**, St. first bishop in Ireland, died 491, aged 123.
- Patten**, Margaret, died near Paisley, in Scotland, in 1739, aged 138.
- Paul**, St. converted 33, caught into the third heaven 44; visited Athens and Corinth 50; died June 29, 67.
- Peckam**, John, archbishop of Canterbury, the first writer on perspective, 1279.
- Pelham**, Henry, English statesman, died 1754, aged 60.
- Pendleton**, Edm. Virginia, member of the first congress, died 1803, aged 83.
- Penn**, sir William, English admiral, died 1670.
- Penn**, William, settler of Pennsylvania, born 1644, died 1718, aged 74.
- Pennant**, Thomas, the tourist, died December 16, 1798, aged 73.
- Perey**, Henry, earl of Northumberland, last male heir of that family, died 1669.
- Persicles**, Athenian general, died 439 B. C. aged 70.
- Perkins**, William, died in New Hampshire 1732, aged 116.
- Perrault**, Charles, French writer, died 1688.
- Pertius**, Flaccus, born December 4, 42, died aged 28.
- Pertinax** died 193, aged 66.
- Peter**, St. baptised Cornelius, and established a bishop at Antioch 37, established the see of Rome 41, died 76.
- Peter I.** of Russia, visited England 1697; disinherited his eldest son, February, 1716-17; condemned him to death, June 26, 1718; took the title of emperor, October, 1721.
- Peter II.** married his prime minister's daughter, November 30, 1729; died of the small-pox, January 19, 1730.
- Peter III.** deposed and murdered, July 16, 1672.
- Petrarch**, Francis, born at Arezzo 1304, died 1374.
- Phœdrus** born 47 B. C. died 31 after.
- Phalaris**, the tyrant of Crete, died 561 B. C.
- Pharamond**, first French monarch, died 428.
- Pharaoh** ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed 1573; drowned with his army, Monday, May 11, 1491 B. C.
- Phidias**, the statuary, lived 486 B. C.
- Philetos**, of Cos, grammarian, flourished 280 B. C.
- Philip**, Indian king of Mount Hope, Rhode Island, killed by captain Church, 1676.
- Philip**, king of Macedonia, murdered by Pausanius, 336.
- Philip**, of Castile, driven by a storm to England, 1505.
- Philip**, Dormer Stanhope, lord Chesterfield, died 1773.
- Philips**, Ambrose, dramatic poet, died 1748.
- Philips**, Catherine, the celebrated Orinda, died 1644.
- Philpot**, John, an alderman of London, stabbed Wat Tyler in Smithfield, 1381.
- Picart**, John, the mathematician and astronomer, died 1693.
- Picus**, prince of Mirandola, memorable for his extraordinary genius and memory in languages, died 1494.
- Pilate** made governor of Judea 27, slew himself 40.
- Pindar**, the poet, died 435 B. C. aged 80.
- Pitt**, Thomas, governor of Madras, possessor of the great diamond, father of the earl of Chatham, died 1726.
- Pitt**, William, earl of Chatham, died May 11, 1778, aged 70, and buried at the public expense in Westminster Abbey, June 9, following.

- Pitt, William, premier of England for twenty-six years, died Jan. 23, 1806, buried in Westminster Abbey at the public expense.
- Pizarro, admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
- Platina, the historian, died 1481, aged 60.
- Plato died 384 B. C. aged 80.
- Plautus died 184 B. C.
- Pliny, the elder, died in 79, aged 50.
- Pliny, the younger, lived in 92.
- Plutarch died 119, aged 69.
- Pocohuntas, daughter of Powhatan, emperor of the Indians of Virginia, received at the court of king James, 1616, died 1617.
- Pococke, Dr. Richard, bishop of Meath, the traveller, died 1765.
- Poggius, the reviver of Greek and Latin literature, died 1459.
- Pole, cardinal, died November 18, 1558, aged 58.
- Polignac, cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
- Pollio, a Roman orator and poet, who occasioned the first library being opened at Rome for public use, died in 42.
- Polybius born at Megalopolis 205 B. C.
- Pomfret, Rev. Mr. the poet, died young 1700.
- Pompadour, the marchioness, died in 1765.
- Pompey killed in Egypt 48 B. C. aged 59.
- Pomponius Mela, the geographer, died in 40.
- Poole, Matthew, English divine and writer, died 1669.
- Pope, sir Thomas, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1588.
- Pope, Alexander, died 1744, aged 55.
- Pope Pius VI. expelled Rome by the French, and led in exile to France, February 4, 1798; died April 19, 1799, aged 81.
- Popple, William, English dramatic author, died 1764.
- Porteous, captain, attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14, 1736; accused of murder and convicted, but respited by queen Caroline, June 23, 1736; put to death by the mob at Edinburgh, September 7, 1736.
- Postlewaite, Malachy, English writer, died 1767.
- Powhatan, father of Pocohuntas, died 1618.
- Pratt, Ephraim, died in Massachusetts, 1804, aged 116.
- Preble, Edward, commodore United States' navy, died 1807, aged 46.
- Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688, died 1776.
- Pretender, the young, son of the preceding, born November 31, 1720, died January 31, 1788, without male issue. His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany, and was born in 1763, and died 1789. His brother, the cardinal, was born March 6, 1735.
- Prideaux, Humphrey, historian and critic, born 1648, died 1734.
- Priestley, Dr. Joseph, natural philosopher, theologian, politician, &c. &c. died in Pennsylvania, 1804, aged 71.
- Pringle, sir John, physician, died 1782.
- Prior, Matthew, died September 18, 1721, aged 56.
- Provinzale, eminent in Mosaic, born 1535, died 1579.
- Prynne, William, born 1600; tried by the star-chamber 1633; stood in the pillory, May. 1634; again, 1637; took his seat in the Long parliament, November 28, 1640; died October 24, 1669.
- Psalmazar, George, the pretended Japanese, died 1763.
- Ptolemy, philosopher, flourished 284 B. C.

- Pustendorf died 1694, aged 63.
 Pulaski, count, brigadier general, killed in the assault on Savannah, 1779.
 Pulteney, William, struck out of the list of privy-counsellors, July 1, 1751, died earl of Bath, 1764.
 Pussel, John, died 1804, aged 102.
 Putnam, Israel, brigadier general, Massachusetts, died 1790, aged 72.
 Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus 295; lost 20,000 men in battle with the Romans to their 5000; killed by a woman throwing a tile at him 273 B. C.
 Pythagoras died 497 B. C. aged 71.
 Quarles, Francis, English poet and writer, died 1644.
 Quincy, Dr. John, eminent English physician, died 1723.
 Quintilian died about 94.
 Quirini, cardinal, the learned traveller, died 1755.
 Quivedo, the Spanish poet, died 1647.
 Rabelais, Francis, born 1483, died 1558.
 Rabutin, count de Bussy, born 1622, died 1693.
 Raleigh, sir Walter, beheaded October, 1618, aged 65.
 Ramsay, Allen, Scotch poet, died 1784.
 Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1573.
 Rapin, Rene, died 1687, aged 72.
 Rapin, de Thoyras, English historian, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.
 Radcliff, Dr. John, died and left 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford, November 1, 1714. His statue erected December 21, 1723. Library began May 12, 1737.
 Raynal, Abbe, the historian, died March, 1796, aged 84.
 Read, an alderman of London, sent as a common soldier for refusing the king an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.
 Reaumur, M. de, the French philosopher, born 1683, died 1757.
 Record, Robert, first English writer on algebra, about 1557.
 Regiomontanus, John Muller, astronomer, poisoned at Rome, 1476.
 Reynolds, sir Joshua, president of the Royal academy of painting, died 1792, aged 68.
 Rhees, the last king of South Wales, killed 1094.
 Ricci, Lawrence, the last general of the society of Jesuits, born August 2, 1708; made general of the order, May 21, 1758; imprisoned at Rome, September, 1773; died November 24, 1776, aged 72.
 Richardson, Samuel, moral writer. died 1761, aged 72.
 Richlieu, cardinal, died 1642, aged 57.
 Ridley, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, October 16, 1555.
 Rittenhouse, David, of Pennsylvania, an eminent and self-educated philosopher, invented an orrery; died 1796, aged 65.
 Robert, duke of Normandy, died in prison, 1107.
 Roberts, Charles, died in Virginia, 1796, aged 116.
 Robertson, of Hopetoun-hall, near Edinburgh, died 1793, aged 137.
 Robertson, Dr. William, historian, author of Charles the fifth, history of Scotland, of America, and of India, died June 11, 1793, aged 72.
 Robin Hood died 1247.
 Robins, Benjamin, English mathematician and engineer, died 1751.
 Rochefoucault, duke of, died 1680, aged 68.
 Rochester, William, earl of, died 1680, aged 32.
 Rodney, admiral lord, died May 24, 1792.
 Roebuck, Dr. Jo. projector of Carron foundery, Scotland, died 1794.

- Roger de Hoveden, the historian, flourished 1198.
 Rogers, captain Woods, English navigator, died 1732.
 Rollo, first duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France, 876.
 Romney, lord, died 1793.
 Rooke, Admiral sir George, died 1763, aged 47.
 Rosamond, born 1168; shut up at Woodstock, 1177.
 Roscius flourished 60 B. C.
 Roscommon, earl of, English poet, died 1684.
 Roubilliac, the sculptor, died January 11, 1763.
 Rousseau, John James, French poet, died July 2, 1778, aged 72.
 Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureat, August 11, 1715; died December 6, 1718, aged 44.
 Rowe, Elizabeth, died February 20, 1737, aged 63.
 Rowley, William, contemporary with Shakespeare.
 Rowley, eminent English mathematician, died 1728.
 Roxburgh, John, duke of, died 1804.
 Roy, general, died 1790.
 Roy, Julian, French mechanic, 1759.
 Rupert, prince, died November 29, 1681, aged 62.
 Rushworth, John, born 1607, died 1690.
 Russel, admiral, died 1627, aged 75.
 Ruyter, Dutch admiral, died 1676, aged 69.
 Rymer, Thomas, English antiquarian and historian, died 1713.
 Rysbrack, Jull. the sculptor, died 1770, aged 78.
 Sacheverel, Rev. Dr. silenced March 23, 1710; died 1724.
 Sale, George, translator of the Alcoran, died 1736.
 Sallustius died 34 B. C.
 Sancho, Ignatius, the African, died 1780.
 Sanderott, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1616; committed to the Tower, tried and acquitted, 1688; deprived 1689; died November 26, 1693, aged 77.
 Sandys, George, the traveller, died 1643.
 Sanson, Nicholas, eminent French geographer, died 1667.
 Sappho lived 603 B. C.
 Sarpi, father Paul, born 1552, died 1623.
 Savage, Richard, born 1698; condemned for murder 1727; pardoned 1728; died 1743.
 Savary, M. traveller, died 1787.
 Saunderson, Dr. N. the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
 Saxe, count, died 1750, aged 54.
 Scaevola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porcenna, for killing the secretary, when he intended to have slain Porcenna himself, 508 B. C.
 Scaliger, Julius Caesar, died 1558, aged 75.
 Scaliger, Joseph, French writer, died 1669, aged 69.
 Scanderbeg died 1467, aged 63.
 Scarborough, sir Charles, English anatomist, died 1702.
 Scarron, Paul, French writer, born 1610, died 1660.
 Schomberg, duke of, landed in Ireland August 13, 1690; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
 Schwartz, Bartholomew, discoverer of gun-powder, died 1349.
 Scott, Reginald, eminent English writer, died 1599.
 Scotus, John, died 883.
 Socrates, Marius, the historian, flourished 1006.

- Scrimshaw, Mrs. Jane, died in Rosemary-lane work-house, Tower-hill, aged 127, December 6, 1711.
- Scudery, Magdalen de, French writer, died 1701.
- Seaton, Reverend Thomas, who instituted the prize poems at Cambridge, born about 1684, died 1750.
- Secker, Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1768.
- Sedley, sir Charles, poet, born about 1636, died about 1730.
- Sejanus died 31.
- Seldon, John, born 1584, died October 30, 1654.
- Semiramis, queen of Assyria, died 1065 B. C.
- Sensen, born at Costube A. D. 1, died in 64.
- Servetus burnt at Geneva October 27, 1553.
- Settle, Elkanah, born 1645, died 1724.
- Severus died 211, aged 56.
- Sévigné, marchioness de, born 1626, died 1696.
- Seward, William, F. R. S. 1798.
- Sewell, Dr. George, eminent physician, died February 8, 1727.
- Seymour, lord, made lord high admiral 1547; married the widow of king Henry VIII. March, 1548, who died in child-bed September following: he was beheaded on Tower-hill, March 20, 1549.
- Shadwell, Thomas, born 1640, died November 20, 1692.
- Shaftsbury, earl of, born 1671, died 1713.
- Shakespeare, William, born 1564, died April 3, 1616.
- Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, born 1618; shot in his coach May 3, 1679.
- Shenstone, William, English poet and miscellaneous writer, died 1763.
- Sherard, William, founder of the botanic professorship at Oxford, died 1728.
- Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1686, died 1738.
- Sheridan, Thomas, English actor and writer, died 1788.
- Shiply, William, projector of the society of arts, manufactures, &c. died 1804.
- Sherlock, Dr. Thomas, bishop of London, died 1761.
- Shore, Jane, mistress of Edward IV. did penance, 1483; her husband executed for coining, 1496.
- Sibbald, James, bookseller and author, died 1803.
- Sidney, sir Philip, born 1554; killed in battle, September 23, 1586.
- Sidney, Algernon, beheaded December 7, 1685.
- Sigebert, the historian, died 1118.
- Sigismund, the emperor, visited England 1419, died 1438.
- Simnel, Lambert, crowned king in Ireland, 1487.
- Simon Magus, the first heretic, came to Rome 41.
- Simonides, the poet, flourished 503 B. C.
- Simpson, Thomas, English mathematician, died 1763.
- Sisyphus, first king of Corinth, 1504 B. C.
- Sloane, sir Hans, born 1660, died January 11, 1753.
- Smellie, Dr. William, eminent anatomist, died 1763.
- Smellie, W. printer; translator of Buffon, died 1795.
- Smith, Dr. Adam, author of the "Wealth of Nations," &c. died 1790.
- Smith, Isaac, judge of New Jersey, died 1807, aged 68.
- Smith, William, D. D. eminent for eloquence and the advancement of literature, died at Philadelphia, 1802.
- Spollet, Dr. Tobias, the historian, died September 17, 1771.

- Snell, Hannah, the female soldier, had a pension settled on her, June, 1730.
- Sobieski, John, king of Poland, died 1696.
- Socrates put to death 401 B. C. aged 70.
- Solander, Dr. naturalist, died May 13, 1782.
- Solon, the law-giver, born 540 B. C. died aged 80.
- Sophocles died 496 B. C. aged 90.
- Speed, John, the historian, died July 1639, aged 76.
- Spencers; father, son, and grandson: the father was hanged at Bristol, aged 90, in October 1329; the son was hanged at Hereford, November 24, following; the grandson was beheaded at Bristol, 1400.
- Spencer, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.
- Spooner, Mr. at Tamworth, Warwickshire, died aged 57, who weighed 40 stone 9 pounds, and measured 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders, April 30, 1775.
- Stackhouse, Thomas, English divine and historian, died 1752.
- Standish, Miles, the hero of New England, died 1656.
- Stanislaus, the abdicated king of Sweden, burnt by accident, February 6, 1768, aged 89.
- Stanislaus, Poniatowsky, the last king of Poland, who was deprived of his kingdom 1795, died February 11, 1798, aged 65, at Petersburg.
- Stanley, George, of Hamington, near Salisbury, died 1719, aged 151 years.
- Stantoun, sir George, author of *Embassy to China*, died 1801.
- Statius born about 41, died about 102.
- Steele, sir Richard, died September 1, 1729, aged 53.
- Stephen, the martyr, died September 26, 33.
- Sterne, Rev. Lawrence, died 1768.
- Stevens, George Alexander, dramatic poet, died 1787.
- Stevens, George, the editor of *Shakespeare*, died January 21, 1806, aged 65.
- Steuben, Frederick William, baron de, major general, died 1794, aged 61.
- Stiles, Ezra, president of Yale college, died 1795, aged 68.
- Stith, William, president of William and Mary college, historian.
- Stone, John H. governor of Maryland, died 1804.
- Strabo flourished about 30 B. C.
- Stuyvesant, Peter, the last Dutch governor of New York, in 1647.
- Struensee and Brandt, Danish counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 28, 1772.
- Stuart, Dr. Gilbert, the historian, died August 13, 1786.
- Stukely, Dr. the antiquarian, died 1765.
- Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, June 14, 1381.
- Suetonius, the historian, flourished 110, died 118.
- Suidas, the learned lexicographer, lived in 1087.
- Sullivan, John, L. L. D. major general, and president of New Hampshire, died 1795, aged 54.
- Sullivan, James, brother to the preceding, governor of Massachusetts, died 1808, aged 65.
- Sully, duke de, died 1641, aged 83.
- Sulpicius, the historian, died 420.
- Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, born 1532, died 1611.

- Sumner, Increase, governor of Massachusetts, died 1799, aged 53.
 Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, died October, 1745, aged 78.
 Swieten, baron Van, died June, 1772.
 Sysigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing the death of Alexander, starved herself, 324 B. C.
 Tacitus lived in 70.
 Tamerlane, conqueror of Asia, born 1336, died 1405.
 Tasso, Orlando, musician, died 1594.
 Taylor, William, died in North Carolina, 1794, aged 114.
 Tell, William, shot Grisler, the Austrian governor, 1317.
 Temple, sir William, died 1669, aged 69.
 Terentius Publius, the friend of Scipio, the best writer of comedies in the Latin language, died 150 B. C.
 Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 B. C.
 Thales, the philosopher, born 640, died 572 B. C.
 Themistocles, the Athenian general, died 449 B. C.
 Theobald, Lewis, English dramatic writer, died 1742.
 Theocritus flourished 285 B. C.
 Theodore, king of Corsica, abdicated his kingdom, 1737; died in an obscure lodging in Soho, London, 1756.
 Theopis, the poet, flourished about 539 B. C.
 Thomas, John, an Indian, died in Massachusetts, 1727, aged 110.
 Thomson, James, died August 27, 1748, aged 46.
 Thompson, Mrs. near Dublin, aged 135; October, 1796.
 Tickell, Thomas, English poet, died 1740.
 Tice, Mr. died at Hagley, Worcestershire, Feb. 26, 1774, aged 125.
 Timoleon, of Syracuse, died 337 B. C.
 Torquatus, M. caused his own son to be put to death for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 B. C.
 Tracy, Uriah, an eminent statesman, died 1807, aged 54.
 Treat, Robert, governor of Connecticut, died 1710, aged 89.
 Trumbull, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut, died 1785, aged 75.
 Turenne, Marshall, a great French general, killed 1676.
 Tycho Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546, died 1610.
 Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed 1381.
 Ulysses flourished 1149 B. C.
 Valentin, the first professed polytheist, lived in 110.
 Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603, died 1676.
 Vanburgh, sir John, died March 26, 1726.
 Van Swieten, the physician, died 1772.
 Vanini, burnt at Thoulouse, February 19, 1619, aged 33.
 Varro, Terentius, celebrated writer, died 28 B. C. aged 88.
 Vasco di Gama, a Portuguese, discoverer of the East Indies, 1524.
 Vauban, Seb. Mareschal, engineer, died 1707, aged 74.
 Vernon, admiral, died 1757, aged 73.
 Vertot, French historical writer, died 1735.
 Vesputius, Americus, a Florentine, first historian of the West Indies, died after 1497.
 Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, in 63; died at Brundisium, in Italy, 18 B. C.
 Virginius, slew his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Appius Claudius, 446 B. C.
 Vitruvius, the architect, flourished 135 B. C.
 Voltaire, M. de, died 1778, aged 85.
 Wales, Samuel, professor of divinity in Yale college, died 1754.

- Walker, Rev. Mr. defended Londonderry, 1689; slain at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
- Wallace, sir William, eminent Scotch general, betrayed and murdered by the English, 1304.
- Waller, Edmund, English poet, died 1687, aged 81.
- Walpole, sir Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1674; committed to the Tower, 1712; took his seat in the house of Peers, February 11, 1741-2; died 1745.
- Walpole, Horatius, earl of Oxford, died 1797.
- Walsh, English poet, born 1659, died 1708.
- Walton, Brian, bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, died 1661.
- Walworth, lord mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler with the city mace, 1381.
- Warren, Joseph, major general, killed 1778, aged 35.
- Warwick, earl of, the king-maker, defeated and slain at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441.
- WASHINGTON, GEORGE, born February 22, 1732, died December 13, 1799, aged 67.
- Wayne, Anthony, major general, died 1795, aged 51.
- Watts, Dr. Isaac, born 1673, died 1749.
- Wedderburn, Alexander, earl of Roslyn, died 1805.
- Wedgewood, Josiah, the celebrated potter, died January 3, 1795.
- West, Gilbert, died 1756.
- Wesley, Rev. John, died March 29, 1791, aged 88.
- Wharton, Philip, duke of, declared a traitor, April 3, 1729, died May 31, 1731.
- Wheatley, Phillis, an African, poetess, died at Boston, 1784, aged 31.
- Wheelock, Eleazar, eminent divine, who educated and converted several Indians, first president of Dartmouth college, died 1779, aged 69.
- Whiston, William, the astronomer, born 1667; died 1752.
- Whitfield, Rev. George, preached in the fields, 1735; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770; aged 56.
- Whittington, sir Richard, lord mayor of London, 1377.
- Wickliffe, opposed the pope's supremacy, 1377; died 1385; and forty years after burnt for being a heretic.
- Wilkes, John, died December 26, 1797, aged 73.
- Williams, general Otho, a brave and accomplished officer in the revolutionary army of the United States, died July, 1795.
- Wilson, Samuel, of London, bequeathed 20,000*l.* to be lent out in small sums to industrious tradesmen, 1771.
- Wit, John de, murdered at the Hague, August 10, 1672.
- Wolfe, general, killed before Quebec, September 13, 1759, aged 33.
- Wolsey, minister to Henry VIII. 1513, archbishop of York, 1514; cardinal, 1515; chancellor, December 24, following; legate, 1518; resigned the seals, October 18, 1529; stripped of all his possessions, and died of grief, November 18, 1530, aged 59.
- Worde, Winkin de, the printer, died 1534.
- Wren, sir Christopher, architect, died 1725, aged 91.
- Wyat, sir Thomas, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.
- Wythe, George, chancellor of Virginia, died 1806, aged 81. He taught the Greek language to one of his slaves.
- Xavier, Francis, died 1552.

Xenophon died at Corinth 359 B. C. aged 90.
 Yates, Mrs. Mary, of Shiffnal, died August, 1776, aged 128.
 Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.
 Zeno died 264 B. C. aged 98.
 Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, died 265.
 Zephaniah, the prophet, flourished 641 B. C.
 Zinzendorff, founder of the Moravians, died 1760.
 Zoroaster flourished 600 B. C.

LIST of several of the most eminent Painters of the Old-School—with a scale of their different merits; found among the papers of a distinguished Artist, lately deceased.

School.

Name.

Lom.	ALBANO, born 1578, died 1660.
Flem.	Albert Durer, born 1470, died 1538.
Rom.	Andrea del Sarte, born 1478, died 1530.
Flor.	
Rom.	Baroque, born 1528, died 1612.
Ven.	James Basso, born 1553, died 1613.
Ven.	John Bellin, born 1421, died 1501.
Fr.	Bourdon, born 1513, died 1588.
Fr.	Le Brup, born 1620, died 1690.
Ven.	Claude Lorraine.
Lom.	Carracci, born 1557, died 1606.
Lom.	Corregio, born 1494, died 1534.
Rom.	Daniel de Volterra, born 1509, died 1556.
Flem.	Diepembek, born 1608.
Lom.	Dominichino, born 1581, died 1641.
Ven.	Giorgioni, born 1477, died 1611.
Lom.	Guerchino, born 1598, died 1666.
Lom.	Guido, born 1575, died 1642.
Flem.	Holben, born 1498, died 1544.
Flem.	James Jourdans, born 1594, died 1678.
Flem.	Luc. Jordano.
Rom.	Julio Romano, born 1446, died 1500.
Lom.	Lanfranc, born 1581, died 1647.
Rom.	Leonardo da Vinci, born 1445, died 1520.
Flem.	Lucas de Leide, born 1495, died 1535.
Rom.	Michael Angelo Buonarotti, born 1474, died 1564.
Lom.	Michael de Corravaggio.
Ven.	Mutiens, born 1528, died 1590.
Flem.	Otho Venius, born 1556, died 1634.
Ven.	Palma, the elder, born 1460, died 1556.
Ven.	Palma, the younger, born 1544, died 1628.
Rom.	Parmesan.
Ven.	Paul Veronese, born 1532, died 1588.
Rom.	Perrin del Vague, born 1500, died 1547.
Rom.	Pietro da Cortona, born 1596, died 1669.
Rom.	Pietro Perugino, born 1524, died 1602.

Composition.	Design.	Colouring.	Expression.
14	14	10	6
8	10	10	8
12	16	9	8
14	15	6	10
6	8	17	0
4	6	14	0
10	8	8	4
16	16	8	16
18	18	16	0
15	17	13	13
13	13	15	12
12	13	5	8
11	10	14	6
15	17	9	17
8	9	18	4
18	10	16	4
9	9	13	12
9	16	10	13
10	8	16	6
13	12	9	6
15	16	4	14
14	13	10	5
15	16	4	14
8	6	6	4
8	17	4	8
6	8	16	6
6	8	13	4
13	14	16	10
4	6	16	0
12	9	14	6
10	15	6	5
15	10	16	3
15	16	7	6
16	14	12	6
4	12	10	4

<i>School.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Composition.</i>	<i>Design.</i>	<i>Colouring.</i>	<i>Expression.</i>
Rom.	Polidore de Carravaggio, born 1595, died 1643.	10	17	0	15
Ven.	Pordenon.	8	14	17	5
Fr.	Poussin, Nich. born 1594, died 1665.	18	17	6	15
Rom.	Primatrice, died 1570.	15	14	7	10
Rom.	Raphael, born 1483, died 1520.	17	18	12	18
Flem.	Rembrandt, born 1606, died 1668.	15	6	17	12
Flem.	Rubens, born 1577, died 1640.	18	13	17	17
Rom.	Salviati, Fra. born 1510, died 1563.	13	15	8	8
Fr.	Sueur, Le, born 1617, died 1655.	15	15	4	15
Flem.	Teneirs, born 1582, died 1649.	15	12	13	6
Rom.	Pietro Testa, born 1611, died 1650.	11	15	0	6
Ven.	Tintoret, born 1512, died 1594.	15	14	16	4
Ven.	Titian, born 1477, died 1576.	12	15	18	6
Flem.	Van Dyck, born 1599, died 1641.	15	10	17	13
Rom.	Vanius, born 1556, died 1634.	13	15	12	18
Rom.	Tadce Zuccre, born 1529, died 1586.	13	14	10	9

KINGS OF FRANCE, FROM HUGH CAPET.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>A. D.</i>
Hugh Capet,		987
Robert,		996
Henry I.		1031
Philip I.		1059
Lewis VI.		1106
Lewis VII. the Younger,		1137
Philip II. the August,		1180
Lewis VIII.		1223
Lewis IX.		1226
Philip III. the Hardy,		1271
Philip IV. the Fair,		1285
Lewis X.		1314
John I.		1316
Philip V.		1316
Charles IV. the Fair,		1322
Edward III. of England crowned,		—
Philip V. the Courtois,		1328
John II.		1350
Charles V. the Wise,		1364
Charles VI. the Well-beloved,		1380
Charles VII. the Victorious,		1422
Henry VI. of England proclaimed,		—
Lewis XI.		1461
Charles VIII.		1483
Lewis XII.		1498
Francis I.		1515
Francis II.		1559
Charles IX.		1560
Henry III.		1574

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Henry IV.	1589
Lewis XIII.	1610
Lewis XIV.	1643
Lewis XV.	1715
Lewis XVI. began to reign, 1774; deposed, August 10, 1793; be- headed, January 21, 1793—and the country declared a republic.	
Lewis XVII. died in prison, June 4, 1795, of poison.	
Lewis XVIII. living in England, 1811.	
Napoleon Buonaparte crowned emperor, December 2, 1804.	

KINGS OF SPAIN, FROM FERDINAND THE GREAT.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Ferdinand the Great, under whom } Castile and Leon were united, }	from 1027 to 1035
Sancho the Strong,	1065
Alphonso the Valiant,	1072
Alphonso VII.	1109
Alphonso VIII.	1122
Sancho III.	1137
Ferdinand II.	1158
Alphonso IX.	1158
Henry I.	1214
Ferdinand III.	1216
Alphonso X.	1252
Sancho IV.	1284
Ferdinand IV.	1295
Alphonso XI.	1312
Peter the Cruel,	1350
Henry II.	1368
John I. the Bastard,	1379
Henry III.	1390
John II.	1406
Henry IV.	1454
Ferdinand and Isabella, (the first styled Catholic),	1474
Philip I.	1504
Charles I.	1516
Philip II.	1555
Philip III.	1591
Philip IV.	1621
Charles II.	1665
Philip V. resigned, 1700.	—
Lewis,	1724
Philip re-assumed,	1725
Ferdinand VI.	1746
Charles III.	1759
Charles IV. began to reign, 1788; resigned in favour of his son Ferdinand, since called Ferdinand VII. March 20, 1808.	
Joseph Buonaparte appointed king of Spain, by his brother Na- poleon, May, 1808.	

EMPERORS OF GERMANY, FROM CHARLEMAGNE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Charlemagne,	800
Lothario I.	840
Lewis II.	855
Charles the Bald,	874
Lewis III.	875
Charles the Fat,	879
Arnold,	888
Guy and Lambert,	891
Lewis the Infant,	899
Conrad I.	911
Henry the Fowler,	918
Otho the Great,	936
Otho II.	973
Otho III.	983
Henry II.	1002
Conrad II.	1024
Henry III.	1039
Henry IV.	1056
Henry V.	1106
Lothario II.	1125
Conrad III.	1137
Frederick I.	1151
Henry VI.	1190
Philip,	1197
Otho IV.	1208
Frederick II.	1212
William, or Conrad IV.	1230
Rodolphus of Hapsburg,	1273
Adolphus of Nassau,	1291
Albert I. of Austria,	1298
Henry VII.	1309
Lewis V.	1314
John, and Philip V. the Long,	1317
Charles VI.	1342
Gunther of Schwabzburg,	1349
Wenceslaus,	1378
Frederick and Robert Palatine,	1400
Joseph of Moravia, and Sigismund of Luxemburg,	1410
Albert II. of Austria,	1438
Frederick III.	1449
Maximilian I.	1493
Charles V.	1519
Ferdinand I.	1558
Maximilian II. of Hungary,	1564
Rodolphus II.	1576
Mathias,	1612
Ferdinand II.	1619
Ferdinand III.	1639
Leopold I.	1656
Joseph I.	1705
Charles VI.	1711

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Charles VII. of Bavaria,	1742
Francis I. of Lorraine,	1745
Joseph II.	1765
Leopold II.	1790
Francis* II.	1792

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSES OF RUSSIA, FROM PETER I.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Peter the Great,	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727
Anne,	1730
John V. (two months old),	1740
Elizabeth,	1741
Peter III.	1762
Catherine II.	1763
Paul,	1796
Alexander, the present emperor,	March 28, 1800

KINGS OF POLAND, FROM SIGISMUND, SON OF THE
KING OF SWEDEN.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Sigismund III.	1583
Uladislaus VII.	1632
John II.	1648
Michael, a Russian prince,	1669
John III. Sobieski,	1674
Frederick II. elector of Saxony,	1697
Stanislaus I.	1704
Frederick II. again,	1710
Frederick III.	1733
Stanislaus II. (count Poniatowski), began to reign 1764; resigned the dignity in 1795, when his kingdom was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia: he died at Petersburg, February 11, 1798.	

KINGS AND QUEENS OF SWEDEN, FROM SIGISMUND I.
KING OF POLAND.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Sigismund I.	1592
Charles IX.	1606
Gustavus II. Adolphus,	1611
Christiana, (aged six years),	1633
Charles X.	1654
Charles XI. (aged four years),	1660
Charles XII. (aged fifteen years),	1699
Ulrique, sister to Charles, (aged fifteen years),	1718

* The present emperor, who took the title of "Emperor of Austria," August 11, 1804.

REMARKABLE PERSONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Adolphus of Holstein,	1751
Gustavus III.	1771
Gustavus IV. began to reign, 1793; deposed, March 14, 1809, and Charles XIII. his uncle, crowned, May, 1809.	
Bernadotte, one of Buonaparte's generals, crowned Prince, July, 1810.	

KINGS OF DENMARK, FROM FREDERICK I.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Frederick I.	1533
Christian III.	1554
Frederick II.	1558
Christian IV.	1589
Frederick III.	1648
Christian V.	1670
Frederick IV.	1699
Christian VI.	1730
Frederick V.	1746
Christian VII.	1807
Frederick VI. the present king,	1814

KINGS AND QUEENS OF PORTUGAL, FROM JOHN IV.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
John IV.	1640
Alphonso,	1646
Peter II.	1683
John V.	1706
Joseph,	1750
Mary, the present queen,	1777

KINGS OF PRUSSIA, FROM FREDERICK I. their first King.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign. A. D.</i>
Frederick I.	1701
Frederick II.	1713
Frederick III.	1740
Frederick IV.	1786
Frederick V. the present king,	1796

WESTPHALIA

Jerome Buonaparte created king, by his brother, in 1806, by whom he is compelled to marry a princess of Wirtemberg.

HOLLAND.

Louis Buonaparte created king, by his brother, June 5, 1806; abdicates the throne in 1810. Holland made a part of France by Napoleon Buonaparte.

WIRTEMBURG erected into a kingdom, by Buonaparte, 1806.

NAPLES.

King expelled by Buonaparte, and Joseph Buonaparte made king, 1806; but on his being appointed king of Spain by his brother, in 1808, Murat, a French general, was made king of Naples.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington	elected,	- - - - -	1789
	re-elected,	- - - - -	1793
John Adams	elected,	- - - - -	1797
Thomas Jefferson	elected,	- - - - -	1801
	re-elected,	- - - - -	1805
James Madison	elected,	- - - - -	1809

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Adams	elected,	- - - - -	1789
	re-elected,	- - - - -	1793
Thomas Jefferson	elected,	- - - - -	1797
Aaron Burr	elected,	- - - - -	1801
George Clinton	elected,	- - - - -	1805
	re-elected,	- - - - -	1809

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury from Sept. 10, 1789,			
			[to Jan. 31, 1795.
Oliver Wolcott,	ditto,	from Feb. 1, 1795,	to Dec. 31, 1800.
Samuel Dexter,	ditto,	from Jan. 1, 1801,	to May 6, 1801.
Albert Galatin,	ditto,	from May 14, 1801,	to
Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, from March 22, 1790, to Dec.			
			[31, 1793.
Edmund Randolph,	ditto,	from Jan. 1, 1794,	to August 20, 1795.
Timothy Pickering,	ditto,	from Dec. 10, 1795,	to March 31, 1800.
John Marshall,	ditto,	from May 13, 1800,	to Feb. 3, 1801.
Levi Lincoln, (acting as) do.		from March 5, 1801,	to May 1, 1801.
James Madison,	ditto,	from May 2, 1801,	to March 3, 1809.
Robert Smith,	ditto,	from March 6, 1809,	to March 31, 1811.
James Munroe,	ditto,	from April 1, 1811,	to
Henry Knox, secretary of war, from July 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1794.			
Timothy Pickering,	ditto,	from January 1, 1795,	to Dec. 9, 1795.
James M'Henry,	ditto,	from Jan. 27, 1796,	to May 31, 1800.
Samuel Dexter,	ditto,	from June 1, 1800,	to Dec. 31, 1800.
Henry Dearborn,	ditto,	from March 5, 1801,	to Feb. 16, 1809.
William Eustis,	ditto,	from March 7, 1809,	to
Benjamin Stoddart, secretary of the navy, from May 21, 1798, to			
			[March 31, 1801.
Robert Smith,	ditto,	from July 15, 1801,	to March 5, 1809.
Paul Hamilton,	ditto,	from March 6, 1809,	to

Universities founded, Academies instituted, &c.

- ABEERDEEN** founded, 1477.
Abo, Finland, 1610.
American academy of arts and sciences in Massachusetts, May 4, 1780.
Andrew's, St. Scotland, 1411.
Brown university, Rhode Island, 1770.
Bacon academy, Connecticut, 1803.
Burlington college, Vermont, 1791.
Baltimore college, 1807.
Cambridge began 626, according to some; others, 900; revived, 1110.
Cambridge, New England, 1630, called **Harvard college**, founded by John Harvard.
Cokesbury college, Maryland, 1785.
College of physicians at Philadelphia, 1787.
Columbian college, New York, 1787.
Conimbrã, Portugal, 1391; enlarged, 1503.
Divinity college, Massachusetts, 1808.
Dartmouth college, 1769.
Dickenson college, Pennsylvania, 1783.
Dublin, 1591.—Of arts, 1780.
Edinburgh founded by James VI. 1580.
Franklin college, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1787.
Greenville college, Tennessee, 1794.
Georgia university, 1788.
Glasgow, Scotland, 1480.
Goettingen, Hanover, 1734.
Henrico, Virginia, 1619.
Leyden, Holland, 1575.
Massachusetts' academies in number forty-eight, exclusive of the grammar and other schools in the various townships, 1812.
New England colleges, the graduates in 1807 were 200.
Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, 1738.
North Carolina university, 1789.
Oxford, 886.
Padua, Italy, 1179.
Paris, 799.
Pennsylvania university, 1779.
Philadelphia academy, 1783.
Petersburgh, Russia, 1747.—School of jurisprudence, 1805,—lectures in the Russian language.
Prague, Bohemia, 1360.
Prussian academies reformed, 1750.
Quebec, 1636.
Rhode Island college, 1764.
Salamanca, 1240.
Sorbonne, France, 1256.—Military, 1751.
St. John's college, Annapolis, 1784.

St. Mary's college, Baltimore, 1804.
 Transylvania university, Lexington, Kentucky, 1708.
 Union college, Schenectady, 1794.
 Washington college, Chester-town, Maryland, 1782.
 William and Mary college, Virginia, 1691.
 Williamstown college, Massachusetts, 1793..
 Vienna, 1236.
 Yale college, New Haven, 1700,

Remarkable Buildings:....Castles, Cathedrals, Colleges, Hospitals, and Public-works.

ADELPHI buildings, Strand, London, built 1770.
 Adrian's wall, built 121 B. C.
 Agricola built the rampart of division between England and Scotland, with the chain of castles from the Forth to the Clyde, 84.
 Albion mills built 1786, burnt 1792.
 Aldersgate, London, built 1616; pulled down, and sold for 91l. April, 1761.
 Aldgate, London, built 1608; pulled down, and sold for 177l. 10s. July, 1760.
 Amphitheatre, at Rome, built 69; has been deprived of its ornaments to adorn palaces, &c. but has fourteen modern chapels now erected within side. That at Verona is the next in size; and that at Nîmes next.
 Amsterdam Stadthouse, built 1638; the Exchange in 1634.
 Apollo's temple, at Delphos, built 434 B. C. burnt down 363.
 Appian way to Rome, made 312.
 Artists' room in the Strand, London, built 1772.
 Arts and Sciences house, in the Adelphi, London, built 1772.
 Asylum, near Westminster-bridge, London, instituted 1758.
 Babel Tower began to be built, 2247 B. C. and continued forty years building.
 Bank of England, London, first established, 1694; house built, 1732; enlarged, 1771, 1783, &c.
 Bastille, at Paris, the foundations laid April 23, 1369; not finished till 1383; destroyed by the mob, and the governor killed for resisting them, July 14, 1789.
 Bethlehem hospital, built 1553; rebuilt 1675.
 Bishop's gate, London, pulled down and sold, 1761.
 Blackfriars bridge, the first stone laid, October 31, 1760; finished 1770; cost 150,840l.
 Bodleian library, Oxford, rebuilt and founded, 1598.
 Bridewell, (late a palace of Henry VIII.) London, built 1522; converted to a hospital, 1553.
 British Lying-in hospital, Brownlow-street, London, instituted 1749.
 Buckingham house, in St. James' park, built 1703; bought for the residence of queen Charlotte, for 21,000l. 1760; her first residence there, May 19, 1762.
 Canterbury castle built 1075; cathedral built 1184.

- Castles, 1100 built in England, between 1140 and 1154.
 Charing-cross erected as it now is, 1678.
 Charter-house built 1371; converted into a hospital, 1611.
 Chatham, earl of, statue erected to, in Guildhall, 1782.
 Circus at Rome, built 605 B. C. contained 150,000 persons.
 Clarendon press printing-office, Oxford, founded 1711.
 Common Pleas, court of, in Westminster-hall, built 1741.
 Compters of London, built near Newgate, 1789 to 1791, cost 80,473*l*.
 Cottonian library settled for the public, 1701; damaged by fire, October 25, 1731.
 Covent-garden square built, 1633; church repaired 1789.
 Cripple-gate, London, pulled down, and sold for 91*l*. July, 1760.
 Custom-house, London, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718.
 Domitian's palace, at Rome, built in 80.
 Dover castle built by Julius Cæsar, 50 B. C.; tower built, 47; old church built, 156; priory built, 1130; pier built, 1549.
 Dublin castle, Ireland, built, 1220; parliament house began 1729, cost 40,000*l*.; destroyed by fire, February 27, 1792; custom-house began, 1781.
 East-India house, Leadenhall-street, London, built 1726.
 Edinburgh castle built, 950; first fortified, 1074; palace of Holyroodhouse built, 1528; New college foundation laid, 1789; New Bridewell, foundation laid, 1791.
 Edystone light-house, near Plymouth, first built, 1696; blown down, November 26, 1703; rebuilt, 1706; burnt down, December, 1758; rebuilt, October, 1759; again burnt down, 1770; rebuilt, 1774.
 Escurial, in Spain, built 1562; supposed to be the largest palace in the world.
 Eton college built 1441, rebuilt 1669.
 Fleet-market opened, September 30, 1737; obelisk erected, 1775.
 Fleet-prison burnt by the rioters, June 7, 1780.
 Fotheringhay castle, once the prison of Mary, queen of Scots, in Northamptonshire, built 1408.
 Foundling hospital, London, incorporated 1739; building began 1742; opened 1756.
 Freemasons' hall, Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, built 1775; consecrated May 23, 1776.
 George's, St. hospital, Hyde park corner, instituted October 19, 1733.
 George, Fort, in the East Indies, built 1620.
 Greenwich hospital instituted 1694.
 Guildhall, London, built 1416.
 Hampton court palace built 1525.
 Harvard college built 1630; burnt down and rebuilt 1764.
 Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, built January 18, 1502.
 Hertlebury castle, Worcestershire, built 1368.
 Holyrood-abbey, Edinburgh, built 1128; repaired 1758.
 Horse-guards, Westminster, built 1758.
 James' St. built 1530; converted to a palace, and the park made, 1536.
 Jerusalem temple built, 1094 B. C.
 India-house, Leadenhall-street, London, built 1726.
 Irish hospitals, Smith's school incorporated 1669; Bluecoat hospital incorporated, 1670; Royal, near Kilmainham, incorporated, 1683;
 Dublin workhouse established, 1728; Charitable infirmary opened,

- 1738; Stephen's hospital incorporated, 1730; St. Patrick's founded, 1745; incorporated, 1746; Lying-in hospital established, 1745; incorporated, 1757; Mercer's incorporated, 1750; St. Nicholas's opened, 1753; Lock instituted, 1755; Charitable loan instituted, 1757; Venereal opened, 1758; Dublin hospital, opened, 1762.
- King's-bench prison, in St. George's-fields, Southwark, built 1781; burnt by rioters, June 7, 1780; rebuilt, 1781; fifty apartments burnt, July 14, 1790.
- Loadenhall, London, built 1446.
- Lincoln's-inn, London, built 1239.
- Lock hospital, Knightsbridge, instituted 1746.
- London-bridge built of wood, 1016; burnt 1136; rebuilt with timber, 1163; built with stone, began in 1176, finished 1209; houses on it pulled down, and the whole repaired, 1758.
- London-lying-in hospital instituted, 1750.
- London-stone, in Canon-street, first placed there by the Romans, 15 B. C.
- London wall built 306.
- Louvre, in Paris, built 1552; its front built 1688.
- Ludgate, London, sold and pulled down, 1760.
- Luke's, St. hospital, Moorfields, began July 31, 1751; built in the City road, 1785.
- Magdalen hospital instituted, in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, 1758; in St. George's-fields, built 1773.
- Mansion-house, London, built 1739, inhabited 1752.
- Marischal college, Aberdeen, founded 1593.
- Minerva's temple, at Athens, built 450 B. C.
- Monument, London, began, 1671; finished, 1677; repaired, 1786.
- Moorgate, London, sold for 1661. and pulled down, 1761.
- Museum (late Montagu-house) purchased by parliament, 1753, inhabited by the military, 1780.
- Museum, the Leverean, built by Mr. Parkinson, 1786.
- New river first brought to London, 1614, their office in Salisbury court, built, 1770.
- Newton's, sir Isaac, statue erected in Trinity college, Cambridge, July 5, 1755.
- Notre Dame church, in Paris, built, 1270. Buonaparte crowned in it.
- Old Bailey Sessions-house, London, built, 1773.
- Oswego fort, on Lake Ontario, America, built, 1727; rebuilt in 1759.
- Pantheon, at Rome, built 25 B. C.
- Park, St. James', drained by Henry VIII. 1537; improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668.
- Parliament house, Dublin, built, 1729, at the expense of 40,000*l*. but was destroyed by fire, February 27, 1792.
- Paul's, St. London, built on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 610; burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240, having been 150 years in building; totally destroyed by fire, 1666; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710; and cost 1,000,000*l*. first service performed, December 2, 1697.
- Peter's, St. at Rome, began 1514, finished 1629.
- Pharos, of Alexandria, built 282 B. C.
- Physicians college, London, founded 1519.

Piet's walls between England and Scotland, built 85, by Agricola, repaired by Urbicus, 144; Adrian built one from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121; Severus from sea to sea, 203.

Propyleum, at Athens, built 432 B. C.

Pyramids, in Egypt, built 1430 B. C.

Radcliffean library, Oxford, began building, May 12, 1737; opened, April 13, 1749.

Rialto, at Venice, built 1570.

Rome's walls built and the sewers made, 602; the great Circus made, which would contain 150,000 persons, and the temple of Janus built, 207.

Royal Exchange, London, built, 1566; titled Royal by Queen Elizabeth, January 29, 1571; burnt, 1666; rebuilt, 1670.

Royal Observatory, in Greenwich park, built, 1675.

Royal Society academy, Strand, London, first stone laid, June 4, 1776.

Sancta Casa, or the Holy House of Loretto, pretended to have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illyria, in 1291; pillaged by the French, February 12, 1797, when the statue of the Madona was conveyed to Paris.

Scone abbey near Perth, founded 1114; burnt by the populace at the reformation, 1599; afterwards rebuilt; Charles II. was the last king crowned in the present Kirk. All the Scottish monarchs having been crowned in this abbey.

Shakespeare's monument, Westminster abbey, erected 1741.

Skipton castle, Yorkshire, built about 1070.

Small-pox hospital, Cold-bath-fields, instituted, September 26, 1746.

Somerset house, Strand, London, built 1549; pulled down, 1776, and began to be rebuilt in its present taste; the Navy office, Pipe office, Victualling office, and other public offices, removed into it in 1788; Terrace fell down, December 26, 1788; had 306,134l. 9.5d. granted by parliament to defray the expense of its erection to the year 1788, and 1500l. addition in 1798.

Sophia, St. at Constantinople, built, 566.

Sorbonne, at Paris, founded, 1256.

Stadthouse, at Amsterdam, built 1649; finished 1655.

St. Stephen's chapel, now the house of Commons, Westminster, built, 1115.

Stonehenge erected by Ambrosius, 476.

Temple, London, founded by the Knights-Templars, 1185; Middle

Temple hall rebuilt, 1572; their present church built, 1240.

Temple-bar built, 1672.

Thomas, St. hospital, Southwark, founded, 1553.

Thuileries, in Paris, built, 1577.

Tilbury fort built, 1145.

Tower of London, built, 1078; walled in, 1099.

Trajan's pillar erected in Rome, 114.

Trajan's piazza built at Rome in 100.

Trinity house, London, founded, 1515; incorporated, 1685; built on Tower-hill, 1795.

Vatican library founded, 1448.

Versailles palace, France, began, 1687; finished 1708.

Walmer castle, Kent, built, 1539; residence of late William Pitt.

Westminster abbey, built by Ethelbert of Kent, on the spot where stood the temple of Apollo, 914:

Westminster bridge began, September 13, 1738; centre arch finished, March 3, 1741-2; last arch, August, 1746; cost 426,650l.
 Westminster hall built by William Rufus, 1098; rebuilt, 1399, by Richard II. repaired, 1748; slated, 1750; beautified and repaired 1782.
 Westminster school founded, 1070; again, queen Elizabeth, 1560.
 Whitehall, Westminster, built by cardinal Wolsey, 1545.
 Windsor castle built 1364.

Laws, Courts of Justice, Oaths, Taxes, &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY, court of, erected 1357.
 Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath in 1702.
 Agrarian law introduced at Rome, 486 B. C.
 Ale and ale-houses in England made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex; first licenced, 1551.
 Aliens, juries for their trials to be half foreigners, 1430.
 Alien-bill passed, January 4, 1793.
 Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606.
 Ambassadors first protected by a law, 1709.
 American duties act passed, 1764; on tea, 1767.
 Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1702.
 Arbitration act passed 1698.
 Array, the first commission of, to raise a militia, 1422.
 Artificers' bill, to prevent their seduction, 1787.
 Assaying of gold and silver legally established, 1354.
 Assize of bread and ale, in England, established, 1266.
 Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster-hall, October 14, 1293.
 Bankrupts in England first regulated by law, 1543.
 Bachelor's tax, 1695; again, 1785—and 1796.
 Bayonne decree of Buonaparte for seizing American property in France, Holland, &c. April 17, 1808.
 Benefit of the clergy taken from murderers, October 24, 1513.
 Berkeley, judge, arrested on his seat, in the court of king's bench, and sent to prison, for giving his opinion in favour of ship money, February, 1640.
 Berlin decree of Napoleon Buonaparte against neutral commerce, November 21, 1806.
 Bill of rights passed, 1689.
 Bills of exchange regulated, 1698, and 1705.
 Birth of children taxed, 1695, and 1783.
 Boston port bill, for its removal, 1775.
 British orders in council against neutral commerce, November 11, 1807.
 Bread ordered not to be sold till 24 hours old, to lessen its consumption, March, 1800.
 Broad-swords forbidden by law to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24, 1724.
 Brokers regulated in London by law, 1697.
 Burials taxed, 1695, and 1783.

- Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.
 Cards and dice double taxed, April 8, 1756.
 Carriages taxed, 1747, 1776, 1782, and 1785.
 Chancery, court of, established 606; present one by William I. 1606.
 The first person qualified for chancellor, by education, was sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state than the president of a court of justice; first reference to a master, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor, sir Christopher Hatton, 1588.
 Charity schools instituted, to prevent the seduction of the infant poor to popish seminaries, March 25, 1687.
 Christenings taxed, 1783.
 Commercial treaty, and consolidated duties, 1787.
 Common pleas, court of, established, 1215.
 Conciliatory act with America passed, February 7, 1778.
 Copy-right secured, by an act passed in 1710.
 Coronation oath enacted, 1699.
 Counties first sent members to parliament by authority, 1258.
 County courts first erected, 896.
 Courts of justice instituted at Athens, 1272 B. C.
 Criminals were ordered transportation instead of execution, 1500; Henry VIII. executed 72,000 during his reign.
 Curfew bell established by William the Conqueror, 1068.
 Customs of England amounted to but 14,000*l.* in 1580; to 500,000*l.* in 1642; to 1,555,600*l.* in 1720; to 2,600,000*l.* in 1748. Its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1783.
 Deaths taxed, 1783.
 Dissolution of monasteries by act, 1539, to the value of 361,000*l.* per annum, by which 50,000 religious were maintained; equal now to 1,750,000*l.* There were 643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 374 chapels, and 110 hospitals.
 Drunkenness forbid by the canon law, to the clergy, 741.
 Elections made void by bribery, 1606, 1725, 1778, and 1788.
 Embargo for thirty days, in 1794; without limitation, Dec. 23, 1807; repealed, March, 1809.
 English language ordered to be used in all law pleadings, 1369.
 Engraving protected by a bill, 1775, and 1777.
 Exchequer chamber, court of, erected by Edward III. 1349.
 Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the transmarine exchequer in Normandy, 1079.
 Excise scheme introduced into the house of commons, and opposed by every trading town in the kingdom, 1733. The revenue was 3,847,000*l.* in 1746; and 5,530,114*l.* in 1786.
 Excommunication from Rome forbid to be used in England, under severe penalties, 1391.
 Feudal laws, the tenure of land, by suit and service, to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons, about 600.
 The slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1066. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring these persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers.
 Fiery Ordeal enforced, 1042.
 Forgery first punished with death in England, 1734.
 Fornication made capital for the second offence, 1660.
 Franking of letters claimed as a privilege of parliament, 1660.

Executioners forbid in England, 1484; tolerated by act of parliament, 1699; excommunicated by the pope, 1738.

French tongue abolished in the English courts of justice, 1562.

Gaming houses licensed in London, 1620.

Gaming prevented by an act, passed in 1739.

Great Seal of England first used, 1050.

Habeas Corpus act passed, 1641, and May 27, 1679; attempt made in the senate of the United States to suspend it, but rejected by the house of representatives, 1806.

Hair-powder tax begun in 1795.

Hanged, drawn, and quartered, first infliction of this punishment took place on a pirate, 1241.

Harlots, or common prostitutes, obliged to wear stripped hoods of party colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards, 27 Edward III. 1353.

Hearth, or chimney money, an oppressive tax on every fire-place or hearth in every house in England, 2s. per annum, 13 Charles II. 1692; abolished by William and Mary, 1689.

Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, April 29, 1729.

Highland dress forbid in Scotland by law, August, 1746; restored 1782.

High treason act passed, 1696; improved, 1795.

Hustings, the court of, in the city of London, is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature, in that city. The court of hustings was granted to the city, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052.

Impeachment, the first of a chancellor, and the first by the commons, 1386.

Impressed seamen's bill, 1740.

In Edward the third's time, the number of attorneys was limited to between three and four hundred for the whole kingdom; now there are above sixteen thousand within the bills of mortality.

In the United States they are estimated at 8,000, 1811.

Ireland relieved from subservience to the English privy council, 1782; regulation in trade, 1785.

Judges appointed, and the kingdom of England divided into three circuits, three to each, 1176.

Juries first instituted by Ethelred, 979: the plaintiff and defendant in those times used to feed them; whence the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after hearing evidence.

Justinian published his codex of the civil law, 529; and four years after, his work of the same kind, called the digest.

Land-tax, the first in England, 991; amounted annually to 82,000l. in 1018; every hide of land taxed 3s. in 1109; established one in 1695.

Latin tongue abolished in courts of law, 1731.

Law of Moses delivered, 1491 B. C.

Laws of Edward the Confessor composed, 1065.

Licenses for public houses first granted, 1551.

Literary property, statute in favour of, passed in 1709.

Longitude, a reward promised by parliament for the discovery of, 1714.

Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, established his body of laws, 884 B. C.

Magna Charta signed, June 15, 1512.

Mail coaches first established to Bristol, 1784; to other parts of England, and an act to regulate and encourage them, in 1788.

Marriages, banns of, first published in churches, about 1200; priests interdicted from marriage, 1015; act of solemnizing it by justices of the peace, 1653; first celebration of a marriage in Virginia, 1608.

Milan decree of Buonaparte against neutral commerce, December 17, 1807.

Monastery, the first founded, where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270.—The first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Martin, 360.—Constantine IV. sends for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, orders them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he orders their eyes to be put out, banishes them, and sells several monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770; they were totally suppressed by act of parliament in 1539.

Nantz, edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598: revoked by Louis XIV. 1685; by this bad policy 50,000 French protestants left France and came to England.

Navigation act first passed, 1381; again, 1541.

New style act passed, 1752.

Newspapers stamped, 1713.

Non-importation law, March, 1811.

Non-intercourse law, conditionally repealing the embargo, March 1809.

Notes and bills first stamped, 1782; advanced, 1796.

Ordeal by fire and water abolished, 1261.

Papal authority abolished by law in England, 1391.

Papists obliged to register their names and estates, 1717, 1762, 1780, 1781, 1784; taxed 100,000*l.* November 23, 1722; indulgencies granted them by parliament, 1778; excluded the throne, 1689.

Parliament began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in king John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the house of commons, January 23, 1265.

Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.

Peter-pence paid to Rome, 790; abolished, 1534; took its name from being collected on the 1st of August, St. Peter's day.

Pleading introduced, 786; changed from French to English, 1362; from oral to written in Edward III.

Polygamy forbid by the Romans in 393.

Poor, the first act for the relief of, 1597; poor rates amounted to 3,000,000*l.* 1774.

Popery abolished in England by law, 1536.

Powdered hair tax of one guinea took place, May 5, 1795.

Prince of Wales's debts paid by parliament, May 24, 1787; again in 1795.

State of the prince of Wales's debts, as laid on the table of the house of commons, June, 1795.

	L.	s.	d.
Debts on various securities, and bearing interest,	500,571	19	1

Amount of tradesmen's bills unpaid,	86,745	0	0
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Tradesmen's bills and arrears of establishment,			
from October 10, 1794, to April 5, 1795,	52,573	5	3

L.	639,890	4	4
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Printing presses licensed, July 12, 1799.

Printsellers' property secured, 1777.

Proclamation of neutrality, 1793.

Promissory notes regulated, 1705.

Protections by noblemen and foreign ambassadors restrained by parliament, 1773.

Rambouillet decree of Buonaparte, for the confiscation of American property in the ports of France, Holland, &c. March, 1810.

Registering wills first permitted in Middlesex, 1709.

Roman catholics in England relieved by an act passed 1776, and 1791; in Ireland, 1793.

Sanctuaries abolished in England, 1534.

Spanish decree, in imitation of the Berlin decree, February 18, 1807; in imitation of the Milan decree, January 3, 1808.

Ship-money exacted, 1634; abolished, 1641.

Shoes:—the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467.

Shoulder-knots first used 1672.

Silver coinage, 1696.

Sinking fund bill passed, 1717; again, 1786.

Slave:—a statute made, enacting, that any who live idly for three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him, for two years; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse-meat, and cause him to work, by beating, chaining or otherwise: and if, within that space he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by an hot iron, with an S. and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, a slave to his master, 1547; freedom by arrival in England, 1772; slavery abolished in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, 1793.

South-sea act passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720, by which many thousands were ruined.

Stamp duties instituted, June 28, 1694; increased, 1756; again, 1776; again, 1780, 1789, 1797.

Stamp act in America passed, 1764; repealed, March 18, 1766.

Stamp duties began in Ireland, March 25, 1774.

Stamps on newspapers began, 1713; increased, 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, and 1797.

— on notes and bills, 1782, 1791, and 1797.

Standard fixed by law for gold and silver, 1300.

Star-chamber court instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641.

Style altered, by act passed 1751.

Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms, or serving on juries, 1513.

Swearing on the gospels first used, 528.

Tail creating estates in, act passed 1279.

T

Taverns restrained by an act of Edward VI. 1552, to forty in London.

Taxes were raised arbitrarily, 1100; amounted to 7,513,340*l.* in 1754; and to 16,600,000*l.* in 1797.

Tax, land, since the revolution, 1688, 1*s.*—1693 to 1697, 4*s.*—1700, 2*s.* 1716, 4*s.*—1717 to 1721, 3*s.*—1756 to 1766, 4*s.*—1776 to 1799, 4*s.*

Threatening letters made punishable, by act passed 1730.

Tobacco, a proclamation against, used formerly for physic, and a tax laid on it without the consent of parliament, of 6*s.* 8*d.* per pound, besides 2*d.* formerly. It came from the Spanish West Indies, 1604; prohibited to be planted here, 1624; first taxed by name in 1685; subjected to excise laws, 1789; prohibited from being chewed publicly in Massachusetts, 1632.

Transportation of felons introduced, 39 Elizabeth, 1590.

Tythes first granted in 854.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES, COURTS, &c. IN THE UNITED STATES.

Community of property in Virginia abolished, 1615.

A legislature in Virginia established, 1691.

Charter of Virginia vacated, and the province made dependent on the crown, 1624.

Uniformity in religion compelled by law in Virginia, 1633.

Representatives first chosen in Massachusetts, 1634: hitherto the government had been a pure democracy.

Lord Baltimore establishes the government of Maryland, 1635.

First assembly convened in Maryland, 1636.

King Charles restores the assembly to Virginia, and directs the province to be governed according to English law, 1639.

The colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven united, 1643.

Massachusetts passes an act for evangelising the Indians, 1646.

First general assembly of Rhode Island, 1647.

Constitution of Maryland established, 1650.

Contest in Maryland, between the royalists and parliamentarians, the later victorious, 1652.

Government of Maryland enacted that no Roman catholic should be protected, 1653.

Charles II. proclaimed as king in Virginia, before his restoration, 1659.

Charles II. proclaimed by Massachusetts, 1661.

Province of Maryland restored to the proprietor. **Massachusetts** appoints two licensers of the press. **Church of England** established, and ministers without episcopal ordination forbidden to preach in Virginia. **Act of uniformity** in New England, 1662.

First assembly in North Carolina, 1669.

New Jersey sold to pay sir George Carterets' debts, 1679.

First assembly in Pennsylvania. **First assembly** in New York printing-presses forbidden in Virginia, 1683.

Massachusetts deprived of its charter, 1684.

New charter for Massachusetts established, 1694.

Church of England established in South Carolina, 1703.

Proprietary government in South Carolina overturned, 1719.

Congress met in Philadelphia, 1774.
 Constitution of Massachusetts established, 1780.
 Convention in Philadelphia to form a new constitution, 1787;
 which was adopted in 1789.
 National government removed to Washington, 1801.
 Urine:—the inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. command-
 ed by proclamation to keep all their urine, throughout the year,
 for making salt-petre, 1626.
 Usury forbid by parliament, 1341.
 Wales incorporated with England, 1536.
 Widower's taxed, 1695.
 Window tax passed, first 1696; increased, February 5, 1746-7; again,
 1778; increased, 1797.
 Witchcraft act passed, 1601; repealed March 25, 1736.
 Wool, exportation forbidden by an act passed 1763.
 Woollen cloths for burials first enforced by law, 1678.
 Wolves heads, tribute of, from the Welch princes, 975.
 York, duke of, had 40,000*l.* annuity settled on him, 1792.

Religious Institutions, Councils, Sacred Writings, &c. &c.

ACTS of the Apostles written, 63.
 Adam and Eve created, 4004 B. C.
 Advent Sunday first observed, 433; the number determined, 1000.
 Agnus Dei, or "O Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the
 world," &c. first appointed in the Litany, 687.
 Altars in churches first used, 135.
 Anabaptists began, 1525.
 Anathemas first brought into the church, 387.
 Andrew's, St. festival instituted, 359.
 Annunciation of the Virgin Mary observed, 350.
 Archdeacon, the first in England, 1075.
 Arian sect, 290.
 Arminian heretics, 1220.
 Articles of religion, six published by Henry VIII. 1536; forty-two
 published without consent of parliament, 1552; the forty-two re-
 duced to thirty-nine, January, 1563; received the authority of
 parliament, 1571; one hundred and four drawn up by archbishop
 Usher, for Ireland, 1615; established, 1634.
 Ascension-day first commemorated, 68.
 Assumption of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 813.
 Athanasian creed said to be written, 340.
 Auricular confession first introduced, 1215.
 Banns, publication of, for marriage instituted, 1210.
 Benefices began about 500.
 Bible history ceases 340 years before Christ; Septuagint version
 made, 284; first divided into chapters, 1253. The first English
 edition was in 1536; the first authorised edition in England was
 in 1539; the second translation was ordered to be read in
 churches, 1549; the present translation finished, September
 1611.

Bishops:—their translation first instituted, 239; were appointed by the people, 400; consented to be tributary to Rome, 1345; the first that suffered death in England by the sentence of the civil power, 1405; held their sees during pleasure, 1547; expelled Scotland, 1689; their whole order abolished by parliament, October 9, 1646; nine restored, and eight new ones consecrated, October 25, 1660; six suspended for not taking the oaths to king William, 1689; deprived, 1690.

Bishopries of England, the oldest: London, and archbishopric and metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, 185; Landaff, 185; Bangor, 516; Canada made a bishopric in 1793; bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, the first American bishop; the right reverend bishop White, of Philadelphia, and bishop Prevost, of New York, consecrated by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and three bishops, February 4, 1787; and an act of parliament was previously passed to exempt them from taking the customary oaths of allegiance. The right reverend John Carroll, the first Roman Catholic bishop in the United States, consecrated, August 15, 1790, and created by the pope archbishop in 1808, who likewise instituted four additional sees, the bishops of which were consecrated by the most reverend archbishop Carroll, in October and November, 1811.

Calvinist sect began, 1546.

Capuchins began, 1525.

Carthusians began, 1084.

Canonization first introduced by papal authority, 993.

Cardinals were originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used, 308; college of, founded by pope Pascal I, 817; did not elect the popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion), and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314; cardinal Cerasa was hanged by order of Pius IV. 1560; as was cardinal Poli, under Leo X.; title of eminence, first given them by pope Urban VIII. about 1630.

Catechism, a short one published by the bishop of Winchester, 1552.

Catholic, first given the Roman Christians, 38.

Christian, the term of distinction first given the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.

Christianity was propagated in Spain in 36; in Britain, 60; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century; made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century; reinstated in Greece, &c. in the 17th century.

Christmas-day first observed as a festival, 98.

Churches first built for Christians, 214.

Church-wardens and overseers instituted, 1127.

Circumcision instituted, 1897 B. C.

Commandments given to Moses, 1424 B. C.

Commandments, Creed, and Lord's prayer, translated into the Saxon language, 781.

Common prayer published in English, with the authority of parliament, 1548.

Conclave for the election of popes first ordered, 1274.

Confession, auricular, introduced, 1384.

Confirmation took place, 190.

Consecration of churches instituted, 183.

Consecration of bishops, the form ordained, 1549.

Corpus Christi, the festival of, appointed, 1365.

Councils:—that at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; at Antioch, 269; at Aries, 314; at which three English bishops were present; the first Nicene one, when three hundred and twenty-eight fathers attended, against Arius, 325; the first at Constantinople, when pope Damasus presided, and one hundred and fifty fathers attended, 381; that at Sardis, when three hundred and seventy-six fathers attended, 400; the first at Ephesus, when pope Celestine presided, and two hundred fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when pope Leo presided, and six hundred fathers attended, 451; the second at Constantinople, when pope Virgilius presided, and one hundred and sixty-five fathers attended, 553; one called the Milevetan council, 568; at Constantinople in 600; at Rome in 649; the third at Constantinople, when pope Agatho presided, and two hundred and eighty-nine fathers attended, 680; the second at Nice, when pope Adrian presided, and three hundred and fifty fathers attended, 787; the fourth at Constantinople, when pope Adrian presided, and one hundred and one fathers attended, 869; that at Vercellus, when pope Leo IX. presided, 1053; the Lateran one when pope Calixtus II. presided, and three hundred fathers attended, 1112; the second Lateran one, when pope Innocent II. presided and one thousand fathers attended, 1130; the third Lateran one, when pope Alexander III. presided, and three hundred fathers attended, 1175; the fourth Lateran one, when pope Innocent III. presided, and one thousand, one hundred, and eighty-five fathers attended, 1215 and 1217; at Lyons, 1255 and 1274; that at Vienna, when pope Clement V. presided, and three hundred fathers attended, 1311; one at Constance, when pope John XXII. and Martin V. presided, 1414; the sixth Lateran one, when pope Julian III. and Pius IV. presided against Luther, 1546.

Creation of the world, 4004 B. C.

Crucifixes painted in churches and chambers, first introduced, 461.

Crusade, the first, 1096.

Dispensations first granted by the pope, 1200.

Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571.

Epiphany, the feast of, instituted, 813.

Fasts established, 138.

Festival of the Jews, the principal, being the feast of the tabernacles, is celebrated by them to this day; it was instituted by Moses, in the wilderness, 1490 B. C. but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 B. C. They carried boughs loaded with fruit in procession.

Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all Christians, 68. Rogation days appointed, 469. Jubilees in the Romish church instituted by pope Boniface VIII. 1300. At first they were observed every hundred years, but future popes reduced them to fifty, and then to every period of twenty-five years.

Fools, festival of, at Paris, held January 1, and continued for two hundred and forty years, in which all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, 1198.

Franciscans began, 1206.

Grey friars began, 1122.

Hallelujah and Amen first introduced by Haggai, the prophet, 584. B. C.

Heretics, thirty came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped and thrust naked into the streets in the middle of winter, where none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.

Hermits began, 1257.

Holy Ghost, descent of, 34.

Holy war undertaken, 1096.

Holy water first used in churches, 120.

Homilies drawn up by archbishop Cranmer, 1547.

Huguenots, protestants, first so called in France, 1560.

Idolatry first abolished in Kent, 641.

Independence, such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themselves in religious matters. Presbyterians and anabaptists are now agreed with them; the anabaptists always were. Their first meeting-house founded in England was that by Mr. Henry Jacobs, 1616.

Indulgences first disposed of for money, 1190.

Inquisition, court of began. 1204; abolished in Naples, 1782; in Tuscany, 1785.

Invocation of the Virgin and Saints began to be practised, 593.

James', St. epistle written, 59.

James', St. the festival of, instituted, 1089.

Jesuit's society began, 1526; expelled England, 1604; France, 1602; Spain, 1767; Rome, 1773; order abolished, 1773; revived in Russia, 1784.

Lent, the fast of, instituted, 142; in Kent, 640.

Lights first used in churches in the day-time, 409.

Monks first associated, 328.

Moravians in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.

Nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted, 696.

Nicene creed made, 325.

Organs first used in churches, 751.

Passover instituted, 1491 B. C.; celebrated in the new temple, 515 B. C.

Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses written, 1453 B. C.

Pentecost established, 68.

Praying toward the east ordained by the pope, 532.

Predestination established, 470.

Protestants, 1520.

Psalms of David translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.

Puritans, 1545.

Quakers, 1550.

Reformation began in 1330.

Sabbatical year, the first, 1451 B. C.

Saturnalia festivals instituted at Rome, in December, 497 B. C.

Scribes and Pharisees commenced, 31 B. C.

Singing in churches established, 67.

Solomon wrote his Ecclesiastics, 981 B. C.

Standing at the reading of the gospel introduced, 406.

Swedenborgians, or the new church of Jerusalem, began 1780.

Talmud made, 117 B. C.

Tithes given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C.; first granted to the church in England, 786; established by law by the Lateran council, 1200.

Tithes first collected in England, 750.

Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, 150.

Trinity Sunday appointed by pope John, 1334.

Unction, extreme, practised the first century; in common use, 560.

Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.

Whitsuntide festival instituted, 813.

Wills, privileges of making, granted by Henry I. 1100.

Military and Religious Knights, and Titles of Honour.

ADMIRAL, the first in England, 1397.

Admiral, High, the first in England, 1387: held by commission since November, 1709.

Ædiles first created at Rome, 971 B. C.

Andrew, St. order of knighthood instituted in Scotland, 809; renewed in Scotland, 1452, and 1605; in Russia, 1698.

Baron, the title first by patent in England, 1388.

Baronets first created in England, 1611.

Bath, order of knighthood instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399; renewed, 1735.

Black Eagle, order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted, 1701.

Catholic Majesty, the title of, given to the king of Spain by the pope, 739.

Censors first created at Rome, 413 B. C.

Champion of England first used, 1377.

Christian King, the title first given to Lewis IX. of France, 1469.

Cincinnatus order began in America, 1783.

Common-council of London first appointed, 1208.

Consuls first made at Rome, 307 B. C.

Cornwall the first duke of, 1337.

Coroners, officers of the realm, 925.

Creation by patents, to titles, first used by Edward III. 1344.

Crescent, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1448.

Decemviri, first creation of, 450 B. C.

Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to Henry VIII. king of England, 1520.

Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.

Dictators began at Rome 498 B. C.

Doctor, degree of, began in England, 1607.

Don, a title first taken by the king of Spain, 759.

Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III. March 17, 1336.

Dukes first created in Scotland, 1398.

Dukes, Grand, first given to the dukes of Tuscany by pope Pius V. 1570.

Earl first used by king Alfred in 920, as a substitute for that of king.— the first created in England, October 14, 1066.

Electors of Germany began, 1298.

Eminence, the title of, first given to cardinals, 1644.

Esquire, first used to persons of fortune not attendants on knights, 1345.

Garter, order began, April 23, 1349; alteration in it, 1557, and 1789.

It is remarkable that this is the only order which has been granted to foreign princes. Of this illustrious order there have been eight emperors of Germany; five kings of France; three kings of Spain; one king of Aragon; seven kings of Portugal; one king of Poland; two kings of Sweden; six kings of Denmark; two kings of Naples; one king of Sicily and Jerusalem; one king of Bohemia; two kings of Scotland; five princes of Orange; and thirty-four foreign electors, dukes, margraves, and counts.

Gen's d'Arms order began, 360.

Gentleman, the first use of the distinction, 1430.

George, St. order began in Carinthia, 1279; in Spain, 1318; in England, 1349; in Austria, 1470; at Rome, 1496; in Genoa, time unknown; at Venice, 1200.

Gladiators, order of, began in Livonia, 1204.

High Constable of England, the title discontinued but on particular occasions, 1531.

King of England, the title first used, 820; of Ireland, 1549; of Great Britain, 1606.

King of France, the title assumed by the king of England, and his arms quartered with the English, and the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit" first used, February 21, 1340.

King of the French began, 1791.

Knighthood first used in England, 897.

Lord High Constable, the office of, hereditary till 1431.

Lord High Steward, the first appointed for a coronation was Thomas, second son of Henry IV.; the first for the trial of a peer, was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of John, earl of Muntingdon, in the same reign.

Lord Mayors of London first appointed annually, 1208.

Majesty, the title first used to Henry VIII. of England.

Malta, Knights of, alias Knights Hospitallers, alias Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem. The foundation of that order was laid by opening a house for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, 1046; became a regular monastic order, 1099, and a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called knights of Rhodes, 1310; being driven from thence by the Turks, the emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were called knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540; did great exploits against the infidels, 1595; conspiracy at Malta to destroy the whole order, for which one hundred and twenty-five Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.

Marshals of France instituted, 1436.

Master of the ceremonies first appointed, 1603.

Mérit, a military order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted, 1780.

Patrick, St. order of, in Ireland, began February 25, 1783.

Peers of France began, 778.

Poet laureat, the first in England, 1487.

Pope, the title first assumed, 154.

- Red Eagle**, in Prussia, revived, 1793.
Round Table, order of knighthood, began, 516; revived, 1344.
Secretaries of state first appointed in England, 1530.
Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.
Templars, Knights, the first military order established, 1118; all of them arrested in France in one day, being charged with enormous crimes and great riches, when fifty-nine of them were burnt alive in Paris, October 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip, of France, 1342.
Teutonic, or Marian order, began, 1192; revived in Prussia, 1523.
Titles of families abolished in France, 1790.
Tribunes of the people began at Rome, 495; military tribunes, with consular power, created, 445 B. C.
Viscount, the first in England, February 12, 1440.
Wales, Prince of, title began, 1281.

Companies, Societies, Offices, &c.

- ADELPHI Charity School of Philadelphia**, formed 1807; incorporated 1808.
Agricultural Society of New York, 1797.
 ————— of Philadelphia, formed 1785; revived 1804; incorporated 1809.
Ainwell School Society of Philadelphia, 1796.
American Philosophical Society, instituted 1743; incorporated 1780.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Boston, 1638.
Antiquarian Society in Massachusetts, 1792.
Artists' Society of London, 1753.
 ————— of Philadelphia, 1810.
Arts, Royal Academy of, London, 1768.
Arts and Sciences, American Academy of, in Massachusetts, 1780.
Athenian Society for vending domestic manufactures, Baltimore, 1810.
Baltimore Library, 1796.
 ————— College, 1807.
 ————— Water Company, 1805.
Bank of Amsterdam, 1609.
 ————— England, 1693; lent government in 1709, 400,000*l.*; in 1742 government was indebted to them 3,200,000*l.*
 ————— United States, chartered in 1791 for ten years; charter not renewed.
Bible Society of Philadelphia, 1808.
 ————— of Boston, 1809.
 ————— of Baltimore, 1810.
Boston Athenæum, 1807.
 ————— Episcopal Charitable Society, 1724.
 ————— Female Asylum, 1800.
 ————— Library, 1794.
Bricklayers' Society of Philadelphia, incorporated 1809.
British Museum, 1753.
Cabinet council first instituted, April 25, 1670.
Caledonian Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1790.
Carpenters' Mutual Benefit Society of Philadelphia, formed 1724; incorporated 1790.

- Cattle Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1809.
 Cincinnati, 1783; incorporated in Massachusetts, 1805.
 College of physicians of Philadelphia, formed 1787; incorporated 1789.
 Columbian Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, 1804.
 Christ Church Hospital in Philadelphia, for aged women of the episcopal church, founded by Dr. John Kearny.
 Domestic Society of Philadelphia, established 1805.
 Episcopal Female charity school at Baltimore, 1799.
 Faustus association at Boston, 1805.
 Female Society, for the employment of the poor, instituted at Philadelphia, by Ann Parrish, 1793.
 Female Association of Philadelphia, 1801.
 ——— Hospital Society of Philadelphia, 1808-9.
 Franklin donation: 1000l. to Philadelphia, and 2000l. to Boston, by the will of Dr. Franklin, in trust to the corporations of Philadelphia and Boston, for the purpose of loaning to young married artificers.
 Free education, provision made for, in Pennsylvania, April 4, 1809.
 Friends' school established at Philadelphia, 1689.
 Fund for supplying the poor with fuel, Philadelphia, annual proceeds in 1811, equal to 485 dollars, 90 cents.
 German American Mutual Assistance Society of Philadelphia, incorporated 1801.
 German Incorporated Society of Philadelphia, 1781.
 Gospel, society for propagating the, among the Indians, instituted in Massachusetts, 1787.
 Hairdressers' Society of Philadelphia, incorporated 1796.
 Herald's college instituted, 1340.
 Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1792.
 Humane Society, instituted at London, 1774.
 ——— in Philadelphia, 1780.
 Insurance Companies of the United States, viz.—Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company at Boston, capital 400,000 dolls. 1795.—Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company, funds, 300,000 dolls. 1798.—Boston Marine Insurance Company, capital 300,000 dolls. 1799.—Suffolk Insurance Company at Boston, capital 225,000 dolls. 1803.—New England Marine Insurance Company at Boston, capital 300,000 dolls. 1803.—Union Insurance Company at Boston, capital 300,000 dolls. 1804.—Commercial Insurance Office at Boston.—North American Insurance Company at Boston, capital 300,000 dolls.—Private insurance offices in Boston amount in number to five.—Newburyport Marine Insurance Company, 1799.—Merrimack Fire and Marine Insurance Company at Newburyport, 1803.—Union Marine and Fire Insurance Company at Newburyport, capital 100,000 dolls. 1807.—Maine Fire and Marine Insurance Company at Portland, 1800.—United Marine and Fire Insurance Company at Portland, 1807.—Salem Marine Insurance Company, capital 200,000 dolls. 1800.—Essex Fire and Marine Insurance Company at Salem, capital 300,000 dolls. 1803.—Union Marine Insurance Company at Salem, capital 200,000 dolls. 1804.—Social Insurance Company at Salem, capital 100,000 dolls. 1807.—Beverly Marine Insurance Company, capital 100,000 dolls. 1809.—Lincoln and Kennebeck Insurance Company at Wiscasset, 1803.—Marblehead Insurance Company, 1803.—Marblehead Social Insu-

rance Company, 1809.—Gloucester Marine Insurance Company, 1803.—Nantucket Marine Insurance Company, 1804.—Nantucket Union Marine Insurance Company, 1804.—Kennebeck Marine Insurance Company at Wells, 1804.—Hampshire Fire Insurance Company at Northampton, 1804.—Bedford Marine Insurance Company, 1805.—First insurance company in Philadelphia, 1720. Insurance Company of North America at Philadelphia, capital 600,000 dolls. 1794.—Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital 800,000 dolls. 1794.—Union Insurance Company, capital 500,000 dolls. 1804.—Phoenix Insurance Company, capital 600,000 dolls. 1804.—Delaware Insurance Company, capital 500,000 dolls. 1804. Philadelphia Insurance Company, capital 400,000 dolls. 1804.—United States Insurance Company at Philadelphia, capital 400,000 dolls. 1810.—Marine Insurance Company, capital 300,000 dolls. 1809.—Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company, capital 100,000 dolls. 1808.—The Philadelphia Contributionship, for insuring against fire, founded in 1752.—Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Philadelphia, 1784.—American Fire Insurance Company at Philadelphia, capital 500,000 dolls. 1811.—South Carolina Insurance Company.—Union Insurance Company, Charleston, South Carolina.—Fire Insurance Company, ditto.—New York Insurance Company.—Columbian Insurance Company, at New York.—United Insurance Company, ditto.—Marine Insurance Company, do. Commercial Insurance Company, do.—Phoenix Insurance Company, do.—Eagle Insurance Company, do.—Mutual Insurance Company, do.—Ocean Insurance Company, do.—New York Firemen.—Marine Insurance Company, Alexandria.

Irish Charitable Society at Boston, 1737.

Linman Society of Philadelphia, June 3, 1806.

London incorporated, 1308.

Magdalen Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1800; incorporated in 1802.

Marine Society of Baltimore, 1807.

Mariners' Society of Philadelphia, —

Masonic Hall at Philadelphia, consecrated on St. John's day, 1811.

Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, 1802.

————— Congressional Society, for the relief of widows and children of deceased clergymen, 1786.

————— Charitable Fire Company, 1794.

————— Charitable Mechanic Society, 1806.

————— Charitable Society, 1768.

————— Historical Society, 1791.

————— Humane Society, at Boston, 1791.

————— Medical Society, 1781.

————— Missionary Society, at Boston, 1799.

————— Society for promoting Christian knowledge, piety, and charity, 1808.

————— Society for promoting Agriculture, 1792.

Master Mechanic's Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1810.

Master Taylor's Society of Philadelphia, incorporated 1805.

Medical Society of Philadelphia, 1771.

————— Lyceum, 1804.

————— Dispensary at Boston, 1796.

————— at Philadelphia, 1786.

————— at Baltimore, 1807.

Methodist Charity School at Baltimore, 1795.

Mint-office in the Tower, established 1066.

———— in Philadelphia, 1792.

Museum, Peale's, at Philadelphia, 1784. By the persevering industry, talents, zeal, and science of Charles Peale, esq. has become one of the most respectable museums in the world.

Orphanage Charity School at Baltimore, 1807.

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at Philadelphia, 1805.

———— Hospital, first meeting of the contributors was in May, 1751.

Penny-post office in London, established 1683.

Post-office, general, of England, 1660.

———— general, of the United States.

Phi Beta Kappa. This ancient and respectable institution was first founded at the university of Oxford, in England; from thence a charter was granted to William and Mary's college, in Virginia: from the latter institution, (where the society is now extinct), a charter was granted to Howard university, in Massachusetts; from thence to Yale college, and by these two to Dartmouth university.

Philadelphia Library, founded 1731; incorporated 1769.

———— Pilot's Society, formed 1788; incorporated 1789.

———— Provident Society, instituted 1793; incorporated 1799.

———— Provident Society of House Carpenters, incorporated 1809.

———— Philanthropic Society, instituted 1793; incorporated 1799.

———— Society, for the establishment and support of charity schools, 1799; incorporated 1801.

———— Union Society for the education of poor female children, 1804.

Physician's College in London, incorporated 1518.

Royal Society at London, 1660.

———— of Musicians, 1785.

Scot's Thistle Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1796; incorporated 1799.

School for the education of blacks at Philadelphia, 1770.

Societies first established in London, 1198.

Société de Bienfaisance of Philadelphia, instituted 1804; incorporated 1805.

Ship Master's Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1765; incorporated 1770.

Stamp-office of London, established 1164.

Stone-cutter's Society of Philadelphia, established 1790; incorporated 1806.

St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, incorporated 1808.

St. George's Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1772.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, incorporated 1804.

Sunday School Society at Philadelphia, instituted 1791; incorporated 1796.

Temple, three societies of the, (Inner, Middle, and Outer), 1340.

Typographical Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1802; incorporated 1810.

Union Manufacturing Society of Maryland, 1808: capital 1,000,000 dollars.

United German Benefit Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1785; incorporated 1798.

University of Pennsylvania incorporated, 1753.

Washington Cotton Manufactory at Baltimore, incorporated 1809: capital 150,000 dollars.

Society's charity school at Baltimore, on the Lancaster plan, 1811.

Welsh Society at Philadelphia, first formed 1798; incorporated 1802.

Baron's Interest Chart,

For finding, readily and exactly, the simple interest of any sum of money from .00001 to 1000000 of any denomination, at any rate per cent. from 0 to 100, and for any time from 1 day to 100 years. As a token of gratitude and esteem, calculated for, and presented to George Barnewell and Gulian Ludlow, Esqrs. merchants, of New York.

By G. BARON.

Pence. Pounds.

1-4	=.00104
1-2	=.00208
3-4	=.00313.
1	=.004167.
2	=.00833
3	=.0125
4	=.01667.
5	=.02083
6	=.025
7	=.02917.
8	=.03333
9	=.0375
11	=.04583

Shillings. Pounds.

1	=.05
Dollars, Cents, &c.	
Days. Years.	
1	=.00273973603.
2	=.00547945205
3	=.00821917808
4	=.0109589041
5	=.0136986301
6	=.0164383562.
7	=.0191780822.
8	=.0219178082
9	=.0246575342

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Principles and use of the Interest chart; illustrated by examples:.....By G. Baron.

IN the United States of America, the unit of any sum of money expressed by the decimal notation, is either a pound or a dollar; the thousandth part of a pound is less than a farthing; and the thousandth part of a dollar is equal to a mill: hence any practical calculation of money will be sufficiently accurate when the final result is true to the nearest digit in the thousandth's or third place of decimals.

* The publisher is indebted to Mr. G. Baron, a learned and ingenious mathematician, of New York, for his permission to insert in this work, his "Interest Chart," as also his statement of its "principles and use, illustrated by examples."

In Simple Interest, the legal unit of time is a year, composed of three hundred and sixty-five days; and by the nature of decimal when 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 days are expressed in the decimals of a year; the decimal of a year for any other number of days will be found by removing the decimal points, and by addition: as is done in the following examples.

In calculating by this chart, the principal must be expressed decimally by inspection, and multiplied by the rate per cent. removing the decimal point over two digits towards the left hand: this as is usual gives the interest for a year.

In the interest for a year, the number of digits, reckoned from the left hand digit to the third place of decimals, gives the number of digits necessary in the table of the decimals of years; and in taking the necessary numbers of decimal digits, all the residue in the table must be rejected; but the last of the necessary digits must be increased by a one, when the first of the rejected digits is not less than five; thus the given time will be decimally expressed in years.

Under the interest of a year, place, in an inverted order, the decimal expression in years; so that the unit's digits of years may be under the third decimal place in the interest. Proceed as directed in the books of arithmetic, for contracting decimal products; and when the interest of one year has been thus multiplied by the time so placed, the product is the required interest containing three places of decimals.

EXAMPLES.

I. What is the simple interest of 18l. 17s. 11d. 3qrs. for 3 years, and 239 days, at 7 per cent. per annum.

S.	18 Pounds.	Days.	3 Years.
17	05	200	.5479
11d.		30	.0832
3qrs.		9	.0247

Principal 18.89896

Time 3.6548

one year's int. 1.3220272

8456.3

3069

794

66

5

1

4.635

20

16.7..

12

2.4

4

1.6

Answer 4l. 10s. 8d. 1.6qrs.

Note. Five decimals are here used to show the process at full length; but it readily appears that two or three decimals would give the same result.

II. What is the simple interest of 879 dollars and 57 cents, for 27 days, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Dolls.	O. Years.
Principal 879.57	.21918
6	.01918
<hr/>	<hr/>
52.7742	Time 0.23836
63832.0	
<hr/>	
10556	
1583	
422	
16	
3	
<hr/>	

Answer 12.579 Dolls.

III. What is the simple interest of 9 dollars and 93 cents, for 9 years and 109 days, at 8 per cent. per annum.

Dolls.	9. Years.
Principal 9.93	.374
8	.025
<hr/>	<hr/>
.7944	Time 9.399
992.9	
<hr/>	
7150	
189	
71	
7	
<hr/>	

Answer 7.387 Dolls.

A TABLE of amount of principal (on the calculation of 100 dolls.) redeemed quarterly until its final extinction of the United States' 6 per cent. stocks, arising from the payment of dividends of 8 per cent. per ann. under provisions of sundry acts of Congress.

Months.	Years.	Amount Redeemed.	Years.	Amount Redeemed.
January 1,	1796 1802	2 . . .	1808 1814	38,096,666,858
April	—	2,03 . .	—	38,668,116,860
July	—	2,060,45 .	—	39,248,138,613
October	—	2,091,356,75	—	39,836,860,693
January 1,	1797 1803	4,192,727,101	1809 1815	42,434,413,603
April	—	4,184,568,008	—	43,070,929,807
July	—	4,247,33 .528	—	43,716,993,754
October	—	4,311,046,576	—	44,372,748,660
January 1,	1798 1804	6,375,712,274	1810 1816	47,038,339,890
April	—	6,471,347,958	—	47,743,914,989
July	—	6,568,418,178	—	48,460,073,713
October	—	6,666,944,450	—	49,186,274,819
January 1,	1799 1805	8,766,948,617	1811 1817	51,924,779,441
April	—	8,898,452,846	—	52,703,651,133
July	—	9,031,929,639	—	53,494,205,000
October	—	9,167,408,583	—	54,296,618,988
January 1,	1800 1806	11,304,919,712	1812 1818	57,111,068,273
April	—	11,474,493,508	—	57,967,734,297
July	—	11,646,610,910	—	58,837,250,311
October	—	11,821,310,074	—	59,719,809,066
January 1,	1801 1807	13,998,629,725	1813 1819	62,615,606,302
April	—	14,208,609,171	—	63,554,840,295
July	—	14,421,738,308	—	64,508,162,899
October	—	14,638,064,383	—	65,475,785,343
January 1,	1802 1808	16,857,635,349	1814 1820	68,457,922,123
April	—	17,110,499,879	—	69,484,790,955
July	—	17,367,157,377	—	70,527,062,819
October	—	17,627,664,737	—	71,584,968,761
January 1,	1803 1809	19,892,079,708	1815 1821	74,658,743,293
April	—	20,190,460,904	—	75,778,624,442
July	—	20,493,317,817	—	76,915,303,809
October	—	20,800,717,585	—	78,069,033,366
January 1,	1804 1810	23,112,728,348	1816 1822	81,240,068,866
April	—	23,459,410,273	—	82,458,669,899
July	—	23,811,310,563	—	83,695,549,948
October	—	24,168,480,221	—	84,950,983,197
January 1,	1805 1811	26,531,007,424	1817 1823	88,225,247,945
April	—	26,928,972,536	—	89,548,626,664
July	—	27,332,907,124	—	90,891,856,064
October	—	27,742,900,730	—	92,255,233,904
January 1,	1806 1812	30,159,044,341	1818 1824	95,639,062,413
April	—	30,611,429,905	—	97,073,648,349
July	—	31,070,601,364	—	98,529,753,074
October	—	31,536,660,374	—	100,
January 1,	1807 1813	34,009,710,279		
April	—	34,519,855,933		
July	—	35,037,653,773		
October	—	35,563,218,579		

Four Tables of Foreign Gold, which require no explanation, and will be found of singular advantage, not only to the merchant, but to all gentlemen in business, of every class and description:.....

TABLE I.

Shewing the true value of every species of British and Portugal gold, in dollars, cents, and mills, as received at the several banks in the Union, agreeable to an act of congress, passed in 1806, regulating the value of foreign gold, and making the same a legal tender for the payment of all debts.

TABLE II.

Shewing the true value of every species of French and Spanish gold, in dollars, cents, and mills, as received at the several banks in the Union, agreeable to an act of congress, passed in 1806, regulating the value of foreign gold, and making the same a legal tender for the payment of all debts.

Calculated by Samuel Moore, Mathematician.

BRITISH AND PORTUGAL.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.

Gr.	c. m.	dwt.	D.c.m.	oz.	D. c. m.	Gr.	c. m.	dwt.	D.c.m.	oz.	D. c. m.
1	.03 7	1	.88 9	1	17.77 8	1	.03 6	1	.87 6	1	17.51 8
2	.07 4	2	1.77 8	2	35.55 6	2	.07 3	2	1.76 2	2	35.03 6
3	.11 1	3	2.66 7	3	53.33 3	3	.10 9	3	2.62 8	3	52.55 5
4	.14 8	4	3.55 6	4	71.11 1	4	.14 6	4	3.50 4	4	70.07 3
5	.18 5	5	4.44 4	5	88.88 9	5	.18 2	5	4.38	5	87.59 1
6	.22 2	6	5.33 3	6	106.66 7	6	.21 9	6	5.25 5	6	105.10 9
7	.25 9	7	6.22 2	7	124.44 4	7	.25 5	7	6.13 1	7	122.62 8
8	.29 6	8	7.11 1	8	142.22 2	8	.29 2	8	7.00 7	8	140.14 6
9	.33 3	9	8.	9	160.	9	.32 8	9	7.88 3	9	157.66 4
10	.37	10	8.88 9	10	177.77 8	10	.36 5	10	8.75 9	10	175.18 2
11	.40 7	11	9.77 8	11	195.55 6	11	.40 1	11	9.63 5	11	192.70 1
12	.44 4	12	10.66 7	12	213.33 3	12	.43 8	12	10.51 1	12	210.31 9
13	.48 1	13	11.55 6	13	231.11 1	13	.47 4	13	11.38 7	13	227.73 7
14	.51 9	14	12.44 4	14	248.88 9	14	.51 1	14	12.26 3	14	245.25 5
15	.55 6	15	13.33 3	15	266.66 7	15	.54 7	15	13.13 9	15	262.77 4
16	.59 3	16	14.22 2	16	284.44 4	16	.58 4	16	14.01 5	16	280.29 2
17	.63	17	15.11 1	17	302.22 2	17	.62	17	14.89	17	297.81
18	.66 7	18	16.	18	320.	18	.65 7	18	15.76 6	18	315.32 2
19	.70 4	19	16.88 9	19	337.77 8	19	.69 3	19	16.64 2	19	332.84 7
20	.74 1	20	17.77 8	20	355.55 6	20	.73	20	17.51 8	20	350.36 5
21	.77 8			21	373.33 3	21	.76 6			21	367.88 3
22	.81 5			22	391.11 1	22	.80 3			22	385.40 1
23	.85 2			23	408.88 9	23	.83 9			23	402.92
24	.88 9			24	426.66 6	24	.87 6			24	420.43 8

TABLES OF FOREIGN GOLD.

TABLE III.

Shewing the number of pennyweights and grains of gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, according to their present standard, to the dollar: calculated from five to five thousand dollars: according to act of congress.

Dls. dwt.grs.		Dls. dwt.grs.		Dls. dwt.grs.	
5	5 15	200	228	1500	1687 12
10	11 6	250	281 6	1600	1800
15	16 21	300	337 12	1700	1912 12
20	22 12	350	393 18	1800	2025
25	28 3	400	450	1900	2137 12
30	33 18	450	506 6	2000	2250
35	39 9	500	562 12	2100	2362 12
40	45	550	618 18	2200	2475
45	50 15	600	675	2300	2587 12
50	56 6	650	731 6	2400	2700
55	61 21	700	787 12	2500	2812 12
60	67 12	750	843 18	2600	2925
65	73 3	800	900	2700	3037 12
70	78 18	850	956 6	2800	3150
75	84 9	900	1012 12	2900	3262 12
80	90	950	1068 18	3000	3375
85	95 15	1000	1125	3500	3937 12
90	101 6	1100	1237 12	4000	4500
95	106 21	1200	1350	4500	5062 12
100	112 12	1300	1462 12	5000	5625
150	168 18	1400	1575		

TABLE IV.

Shewing the number of pennyweights and grains of gold coins of France, Spain, and the dominions of Spain, according to their present standard, to the dollar: calculated from five to five thousand dollars: according to act of congress.

Dls. dwt.grs.		Dls. dwt.grs.		Dls. dwt.grs.	
5	5 17	200	228 8	1500	1712 12
10	11 10	250	285 10	1600	1826 16
15	17 3	300	342 12	1700	1940 20
20	22 20	350	399 14	1800	2055
25	28 13	400	456 16	1900	2169 4
30	34 6	450	513 18	2000	2283 8
35	39 23	500	570 20	2100	2397 12
40	45 16	550	627 22	2200	2511 16
45	51 9	600	685	2300	2625 20
50	57 2	650	742 2	2400	2740
55	62 19	700	799 4	2500	2854 4
60	68 12	750	856 6	2600	2968 8
65	74 5	800	913 8	2700	3082 12
70	79 22	850	970 10	2800	3196 16
75	85 15	900	1027 12	2900	3310 20
80	91 8	950	1084 14	3000	3425
85	97 1	1000	1141 16	3500	3995 20
90	102 18	1100	1255 20	4000	4566 16
95	108 11	1200	1370	4500	5137 12
100	114 4	1300	1484 4	5000	5708 8
150	171 6	1400	1598 8		

States.	Years.	Males.	Females.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Increase.
New-Hampshire,	1790	70,937	70,160	630	158	141,885	
	1800	91,258	93,740	852	8	183,858	41,973
	1810	105,782	107,508	970	none.	214,460	30,602
Massachusetts,	1790	182,742	190,582	5,463		378,787	
	1800	205,135	211,158	6,452		422,845	44,058
	1810	229,742	235,561	6,737		472,040	49,195
Maine,	1790	49,132	46,870	538		96,540	
	1800	76,852	74,069	818		151,719	55,179
	1810	115,509	112,227	969		228,705	76,986
Connecticut,	1790	114,926	117,448	2,808	2,764	237,946	
	1800	121,193	123,528	5,330	951	251,002	13,156
	1810	126,373	128,806	6,453	310	261,942	10,940
Vermont,	1790	44,763	40,505	255	16	85,539	
	1800	79,328	74,580	557	none.	154,465	68,826
	1810	109,781	107,382	750		217,913	63,548
Rhode-Island,	1790	31,818	32,652	3,407	948	68,825	
	1800	31,858	33,580	3,304	380	69,122	297
	1810	35,743	37,441	3,609	108	76,931	7,809
New-York,	1790	161,822	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120	
	1800	237,094	268,122	10,374	20,613	436,223	96,083
	1810	474,352	444,518	25,333	15,017	959,222	533,017
New-Jersey,	1790	86,667	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139	
	1800	98,645	95,600	4,402	12,422	211,069	26,930
	1810	115,057	111,504	7,843	10,851	245,255	34,186
Pennsylvania,	1790	217,736	206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373	
	1800	301,467	300,898	14,574	1,706	602,365	167,992
	1810	401,566	385,238	22,492	795	810,091	207,726
Delaware,	1790	23,926	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094	
	1800	25,033	24,819	8,268	6,153	64,273	5,179
	1810	28,006	27,355	13,116	4,177	72,654	8,401
Maryland,	1790	107,254	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728	
	1800	113,688	108,310	19,987	107,707	349,692	29,964
	1810	120,210	114,907	33,927	111,502	380,546	30,854
Virginia,	1790	227,071	215,046	12,866	292,627	747,610	
	1800	264,599	254,275	20,507	346,968	886,349	138,739
	1810	280,038	271,496	30,570	392,518	974,622	88,273
North Carolina,	1790	147,494	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751	
	1800	171,648	166,116	7,043	133,296	478,103	84,352
	1810	188,632	187,778	10,266	168,824	555,500	77,397
South Carolina,	1790	73,298	66,880	1,801	107,094	240,073	
	1800	100,916	95,339	3,185	146, 51	345,591	105,518
	1810	109,587	104,609	4,554	196,345	415,115	69,524
Georgia,	1790	27,147	25,739	398	29,264	82,548	
	1800	53,968	48,293	1,919	59,699	163,879	81,331
	1810	75,845	69,569	1,801	105,218	252,433	88,554
Kentucky,	1790	32,211	25,739	114	12,430	73,677	
	1800	93,959	85,915	741	40,343	220,958	157,281
	1810	168,805	155,432	1,713	80,561	406,511	185,553
Ohio,	1800	24,433	20,595	337	none.	45,365	
	1810	118,093	107,854	1,896		227,843	182,478
Tennessee,	1800	47,180	44,529	309	13,584	105,602	
	1810	111,763	104,112	1,317	44,535	261,727	150,125

States.	Years.	Males.	Females.	All other free per- sons.	Slaves.	Total.	Increase.
Mississippi Ter.	1800	2,907	2,272	182	3,489	8,850	18,571
	1810	12,850	10,174	240	17,088	40,352	
Indiana Ter.	1800	2,957	2,386	163	135	5,641	18,571
	1810	12,570	11,320	393	237	24,520	
Orleans Ter.	1810	18,940	15,371	7,585	34,560	76,556	18,571
Louisiana Ter.	1810	9,387	7,840	607	3,011	20,845	
Michigan Ter.	1810	2,837	1,781	120	24	4,762	18,571
Illinois Ter.	1810	6,380	5,121	613	128	12,282	
District of Col.	1810	8,130	7,949	2,549	5,395	24,023	

RECAPITULATION.

Census.	1790	1800	1810	No. to S. miles.
Massachusetts,	378,787	422,845	472,040	69
District of Maine,	96,540	151,719	238,705	9
New-Hampshire,	141,855	183,858	214,467	23
Connecticut,	237,946	251,002	261,042	53
Vermont,	85,539	154,465	217,913	21
Rhode-Island,	68,825	69,122	76,931	37
New-York,	340,120	426,203	959,220	15
New-Jersey,	184,139	211,069	245,255	39
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	17
Delaware,	59,094	64,273	72,674	35
Maryland,	319,728	349,692	380,546	27
Virginia,	747,610	886,349	974,622	13
North-Carolina,	393,751	478,103	555,500	16
South-Carolina,	240,073	345,591	415,115	17
Georgia,	82,548	163,879	252,433	5
Kentucky,	73,677	220,958	406,511	29
Ohio,		45,365	227,843	6
Tennessee,		105,602	261,727	7
Indiana Territory,		5,641	24,520	About three to a mile. 240
Mississippi Ter.		8,850	40,352	
Orleans Territory,			76,556	
Louisiana Territory,			20,845	
Illinois Territory,			12,282	
Michigan Territory,			4,762	
District of Columbia,			24,023	
	3,884,605	5,146,951	7,236,868	

Principal Cities and Towns.	Years.	Males.	Females.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Increase.
Philadelphia City & Liberties,	1790	19,604	20,888	1,805	273	42,520	
	1800	28,741	29,116	6,123	55	64,035	21,515
	1810	41,140	42,323	10,175	2	93,640	29,605
New-York City and County,	1790	14,407	15,254	1,101	2,369	33,131	
	1800	26,728	27,394	3,499	2,868	60,489	27,358
	1810	43,448	43,102	8,137	1,686	96,373	35,884
Baltimore City and Precincts,	1790	6,422	5,503	323	1,255	13,503	
	1800	11,294	9,606	2,771	2,843	26,514	13,011
	1810	19,045	17,147	5,671	4,672	46,535	20,021
Boston,	1790	2,410	9,576	761	none.	18,747	
	1800	11,274	12,489	1,174		24,937	6,190
	1810	15,340	16,446	1,464		33,250	8,313
Charleston, (S.C.)	1790	4,371	3,718	586	7,684	16,359	
	1800	4,295	4,259	951	9,053	18,528	2,169
	1810	5,863	5,705	1,472	11,671	24,711	5,123
Salem, (Mass.)	1790	3,555	4,106	260		7,921	
	1800	4,307	4,842	308		9,457	1,536
	1810	5,889	6,451	273		12,613	3,156
Providence,	1790	2,968	2,937	427	223	6,380	
	1800	3,551	3,407	656		7,614	1,234
	1810	4,427	4,773	865	6	10,071	2,457
Richmond, (Va.)	1790	1,401	1,517	83	3,984	6,985	
	1810	2,737	2,071	1,189	3,748	9,745	2,760
Portsmouth, (N. H.)	1790	2,131	2,487	76	26	4,720	
	1800	2,513	2,688	138	none.	5,339	619
	1810	3,256	3,547	131		6,944	1,595
Albany, (N. Y.)	1790	1,457	1,443	26	572	3,498	
	1800	2,312	2,200	156	524	5,192	1,694
	1810	*	*	*	*	*	
Portland, (Me.)	1790	none.	none.	none.		2,240	
	1800	1,842	1,844	118		3,704	1,464
	1810	3,327	3,640	291		7,169	3,465
Lancaster, (Pa.)	1800	2,044	2,090	143	15	4,292	
	1810	2,561	2,628	209	7	5,405	1,113
Frederick (Md.)	1810	†	†	†	†	†	†
Washington,	1810	2,895	3,009	867	1,437	8,208	

* No census separate from this county.

† No separate census of this town.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

A new statement from Mr. Blodgett's

STATISTICAL COLLECTION.

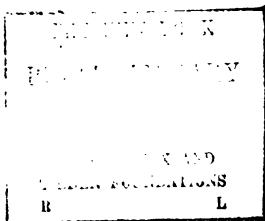
*Account of the sales of the Public Lands of the
United States.*

Sales in each year.			Total sales from opening the land offices.	
Years.	Acres.	Purchase Money. Dollars.	Acres.	Purchase Money. Dollars.
1804	373,611	772,851	1,293,336	2,586,930
1805	619,226	1,235,958	1,912,602	3,957,000
1806	473,211	1,001,358	2,385,813	4,959,255
1807	284,180	588,610	2,669,994	5,547,865
1808	195,579	443,444	2,865,573	5,981,310
1809	145,409	355,787	3,008,982	6,337,093
1810	158,843	344,256	3,167,826	6,681,349
1811	207,071	449,502	3,374,843	7,130,852

N. B. The annual receipts of cash into the Treasury of the United States, for the sales of the U. S. lands only, have become equal to the support of the whole civil list.

THE END.

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